

PdeC

TRIP TO U.S.S.R - SG'S BRIEF

26 MAR-28 APR 1983

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

CLEAR
MB/WG AUG 2005

Clear pp

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-1022

BOX 66

FILE 3

ACC. 94/152



TO: The Secretary-General
A:

DATE: 25 March 1983

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

Jan Martenson

FROM: Jan Martenson
DE: Under-Secretary-General
Department for Disarmament Affairs

REFERENCE: _____

SUBJECT: The issue of disarmament in the Political Declaration adopted by
OBJET: the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit held in New Delhi (10 March 1983)

1. The Declaration, while largely reaffirming the long-standing basic positions of the Movement with respect to disarmament, clearly gave the issue more prominence if only by virtue of placing it immediately after the introductory/conceptual part dealing with the role of the Movement; whereas the Political Declaration adopted at the Sixth Summit at Havana dealt with disarmament in the latter third of the document, the New Delhi Declaration gave the section on disarmament precedence over all other sections dealing with political issues. The importance attached to disarmament is also reflected in the title of this section: "Disarmament, survival and coexistence in the age of nuclear weapons".
2. The basic position of the Non-Aligned Movement, as reflected in the Declaration, can be conceptualized within the following parameters:
 - (a) International peace and security can only be ensured through general and complete disarmament under effective international control.
 - (b) The importance of the multilateral dimension of disarmament and, in this context, emphasis is placed on the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations.
 - (c) Priority should be accorded to nuclear disarmament as reflected, inter alia, in: the call for a freeze on the production, development, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons; the call for an immediate prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and a speedy formalization of a comprehensive treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons;
 - (d) and flowing from that, the major Powers, especially the nuclear-weapon States, bear a special responsibility.
3. Among the new issues that appeared in the Declaration (in comparison to Havana) are: (a) the reference to conventional weapons whose qualitative development was described as adding a new dimension to the arms race and that conventional disarmament must be pursued within the context of general and complete disarmament; (b) that outer space be used exclusively for peaceful purposes; and (c) the call for a freeze on the development, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons.

/...

4. The importance the Declaration accorded to the United Nations is reflected in:

- (a) The underlining of its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament;
- (b) The emphasis laid on the Committee on Disarmament which it described for the first time as the sole multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament;
- (c) The urging of the major nuclear-weapon States engaged in negotiation on arms limitation and disarmament to keep the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in those negotiations;
- (d) The importance attached to the Committee on Disarmament's elaboration of a comprehensive programme for disarmament, for adoption by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; and
- (e) By welcoming and fully supporting the World Disarmament Campaign launched by the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

III. DISARMAMENT, SURVIVAL AND COEXISTENCE IN THE AGE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

28. The Heads of State or Government consider that the greatest peril facing the world today is the threat to the survival of mankind from a nuclear war. Disarmament, in particular, nuclear disarmament, is no longer a moral issue: it is an issue of human survival. Yet the renewed escalation in the nuclear arms race, both in its quantitative and qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, has heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations. Nuclear weapons are more than weapons of war. They are instruments of mass annihilation. The Heads of State or Government therefore find it unacceptable that the security of all States and the very survival of mankind should be held hostage to the security interests of a handful of nuclear weapon States. Measures for the prevention of nuclear war and of nuclear disarmament must take into account the security interests of nuclear and non-nuclear weapon States alike and ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered. They rejected all theories and concepts pertaining to the possession of nuclear weapons and their use under any circumstances.
29. The qualitative development of conventional weapons adds a new dimension to the arms race especially among States possessing the largest military arsenals. New generations of nuclear weapons and chemical weapons with increased lethality and greater accuracy are being deployed and there is increasing danger of the extension of the arms race into outer space. All these developments have greatly aggravated the dangers to the survival of human civilization.
30. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their conviction that international peace and security can only be ensured through general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. In order to prevent effectively the horizontal and vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon States should adopt urgent measures for halting and reversing the nuclear arms race. Pending the achievement of nuclear disarmament, the Heads of State or Government, in the name of humanity demanded an immediate prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear weapon States. They further called for a freeze on the development, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons and the speedy finalization of a comprehensive treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons. They also reiterated that the nuclear weapon States have an obligation to guarantee that non-nuclear weapons States will not be threatened or attacked with nuclear weapons. The Heads of State or Government recommended that negotiations should proceed without delay for the conclusion of an agreed international instrument on effective international arrangements to assure all non-nuclear weapon States, without any discrimination, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

31. The Heads of State or Government affirmed that the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned constituted an important disarmament measure. The establishment of such zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons.

32. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern that certain nuclear weapon States have deployed or intend to deploy nuclear weapons in various regions of the world.

33. The Conference emphasized that while nuclear disarmament has the highest priority, efforts should be made to conclude without further delay a treaty banning chemical weapons. Conventional disarmament must also be pursued within the context of progress towards general and complete disarmament. The Heads of State or Government declared once again that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

34. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep disappointment at the failure of second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament to achieve meaningful results. Efforts to adopt a comprehensive programme on disarmament and other measures for disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, failed due to the inflexible positions adopted by some of the major powers. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the principles and priorities contained in the Final Document of the first special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament retained all their validity, and that the objectives and measures contained therein still represent a goal to be achieved, for which the non-aligned countries would continue to work untiringly. In this context, they welcomed and fully supported the World Disarmament Campaign launched during the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament. They also called for the early elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament so as to ensure its adoption at the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

35. In order to avoid a further deterioration of the situation the Heads of State or Government called for urgent consideration by the world community of the proposals advanced by non-aligned countries.

36. The Heads of State or Government underlined the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament. They called upon the Committee on Disarmament, as the sole multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament, to fulfil its mandate and adopt concrete measures of disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament.

37. The Heads of State or Government urged the major nuclear weapon States to pursue their negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament with greater vigour. Bearing in mind the vital interest that all States have in disarmament, they urged these States to keep the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in the above mentioned negotiations.

38. Reviewing the international situation, the Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the continuing existence and further aggravation of focal points of aggression and hotbeds of tensions in different regions of the world.

VIII. INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

74. Ever since the Lusaka Summit Conference first called upon all States to consider and respect the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, non-aligned States have consistently extended their unanimous support to the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 2832(XXVI) of 16 December 1971, which sought to protect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the region and to bring about the elimination from the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions, of foreign bases, military installations, logistical supply facilities, the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and to free the region from any manifestation of rivalries and competition for influence among the great powers - which have led to an increase in their military presence and threatened the peace and stability of the area.

75. The Conference reaffirmed the determination of the non-aligned States to continue their endeavour towards the attainment of the objectives embodied in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as considered at the Meeting of Littoral and Hinterland States of July 1979 as well as at the subsequent meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Indian Ocean. It reiterated its conviction that the presence in the Indian Ocean area of any manifestation of great power military presence, foreign bases, military installations and logistical supply facilities, nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction conceived in the context of great power rivalries, constitute a flagrant violation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

76. It viewed with disquiet and concern the continuous escalation of great power military presence in the Indian Ocean area, including the expansion of the existing bases, the search for new base facilities and the establishment of the new military command structures of Great Powers, against the express wishes of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean and other non-aligned countries. These activities endangered the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States in the area.

77. It noted with concern that the quest for spheres of influence undermined the objective of establishing universal collective security without military alliances and the security interests of the non-aligned countries. It also noted and condemned the development of strategic concepts conceding to the South African racist regime a regional role which it was using as a pretext to maintain the apartheid system by force, to occupy the international territory of Namibia illegally and to destabilize neighbouring independent States.

78. The non-aligned countries are determined to work for the success of the Conference on the Indian Ocean to be held in Sri Lanka in 1984. They urged the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee to complete its preparations for the Conference strictly in accordance with its mandate. They welcome and support

the efforts of the non-aligned members of the Ad Hoc Committee to finalize preparations for the said Conference despite unwarranted delays resulting from the attitude of some great powers, which has thus far prevented the completion of the preparations for holding the Conference. They also urged all great powers and other major maritime users to participate in the Conference in a constructive spirit and in the meanwhile to start a process of reducing their military presence in the Indian Ocean area.

79. The Conference called for the resumption of bilateral negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which should result in the reduction and the eventual elimination of the military presence of the powers concerned and thereby contribute to the implementation of Resolution 2832 (XXVI) on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

80. The Conference reiterated its satisfaction over the initiative taken by the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to suggest the convening of a Summit Conference on the Indian Ocean to be held at Tananarive. The Conference requested the non-aligned countries of the region to hold consultations on the elaboration of an international convention on the Indian Ocean as proposed by Madagascar.

IX. MAURITIAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO, INCLUDING DIEGO GARCIA

81. The Heads of State or Government expressed, in particular, their full support for Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos archipelago including Diego Garcia which was detached from the territory of Mauritius by the former colonial power in 1965 in contravention of United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and 2066(XX). The establishment and strengthening of the military base at Diego Garcia has endangered the sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of Mauritius and other States. They called for the early return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius.



United Nations

28

World Disarmament Campaign
General Framework and Programme
of Activities for 1983

DISARMAMENT

The *Disarmament Fact Sheets* series is published by the Department for Disarmament Affairs, at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It deals with selected questions of disarmament and arms limitation that are under active consideration or the subject of studies in United Nations bodies and other forums. *Disarmament Fact Sheets* are published in the official languages of the United Nations and intended for world-wide dissemination free of charge.

The reproduction of *Disarmament Fact Sheets* in other languages is encouraged provided that no changes are made in the contents and the Department for Disarmament Affairs at New York is advised by the reproducing organization and given credit as being the source of the material.

World Disarmament Campaign

On 7 June 1982, the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament launched a World Disarmament Campaign, under United Nations auspices, in order to promote public support for disarmament. Subsequently the Assembly, in the *Concluding Document* of the session, among other things, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the specifics of a programme of the Campaign, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the special session.

On 13 December 1982 the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 37/100 I, by which it approved the general framework of the Campaign and the proposals for the programme of activities for 1983 as specified by the Secretary-General in his report.

The report of the Secretary-General (document A/37/548), dated 3 November 1982, and the three resolutions on the Campaign adopted by the Assembly at its 1982 regular session are reproduced below.

Introduction

The role of world public opinion in promoting the cause of disarmament was emphasized in 1978 in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2). Paragraph 15 of the Final Document states:

“It is essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the recent situation. In order that an international conscience may develop and that world public opinion may exercise a positive influence, the United Nations should increase the dissemination of information on the armaments race and disarmament with the full co-operation of Member States.”

Paragraph 99 of that document further states:

“In order to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, the specific measures . . . , designed to increase the dissemination of information about the armaments race and the efforts to halt and reverse it, should be adopted.”

The General Assembly, in resolution 35/152 I of 12 December 1980, requested the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of a small group of experts, a study on the organization and financing of a World Disarmament Campaign. The study was submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session by the Secretary-General (A/36/458, annex). The study emphasized "the importance of mobilizing public opinion in support of disarmament, so that it may exert a positive influence towards the achievement of meaningful and effective disarmament measures" (*ibid.*, p. 3, para. 3). The experts further underlined the need to involve as many segments of the world's population as possible in this exercise and outlined the catalytic part that the United Nations could play on a world-wide basis, in a balanced, factual and objective manner. After discussion of the study, the Assembly adopted resolution 36/92 of 9 December 1981, *inter alia*, commending the content and conclusion of the study and requesting the Secretary-General to transmit it for appropriate decision to the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

The issue of the Campaign was extensively discussed at the Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, which recommended that the President of the special session should launch the Campaign at the opening meeting of the session, following a formal decision to that effect.

After undertaking the appropriate consultations, the President of the special session launched the Campaign at the session's first meeting, on the understanding that the Secretary-General would submit, at a later date during the session, an outline for the Campaign. The Secretary-General presented such an outline (A/S-12/27) which, together with the aforementioned study and pertinent views of Member States, became the basis for discussions at the special session. The deliberations of the special session culminated in an agreed text, *inter alia*, requesting the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session the specifics of such a programme (A/S-12/32, annex V). Accordingly, the Secretary-General is submitting the present report.

General Framework

This section, which deals with the general framework of the Campaign, is based on the text agreed to at the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and the documents referred to above.

The World Disarmament Campaign 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 as stated in the Final Document adopted at the first special session devoted to disarmament, with particular reference to the priorities and measures set out in its Programme of Action, the decisions taken at the second special session, the views expressed by Member States, and the recommendations in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade.

The United Nations system, Member States with respect for their sovereign rights, and other bodies, in particular non-governmental organizations, all have their role to play in achieving the objectives of the Campaign.

The Campaign will focus primarily on five major constituencies, namely, elected representatives, media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes.

The Campaign should be carried out in all regions of the world in a balanced, factual and objective manner.

The universality of the Campaign 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.

Member States will be encouraged to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information. In carrying out the Campaign, emphasis will be placed on the relationship between disarmament and international security and between disarmament and development, given the benefits that could be derived from the reduction of military outlays and the reallocation of released resources for socio-economic development. In this regard, 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. The Campaign will encourage bilateral and multilateral exchanges on the basis of reciprocity and mutual agreement and give the widest possible dissemination to such exchanges, for example, among government officials, experts, academicians and journalists of different countries.

The United Nations will provide the substance of information for, and generally co-ordinate, the implementation of the World

Disarmament Campaign, which should be carried out at the global, regional and national levels under the auspices of the United Nations.

The Campaign is designed to facilitate and complement existing programmes of information, research, education and training in the areas of disarmament. The promotion of such programmes will be encouraged, particularly in the developing countries, and the United Nations and its agencies will be instrumental in this process.

The United Nations information and education activities, conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, must be global in scope and content, and will use those means of communication which are most appropriate in reaching the largest number of people. Although the means of informing and educating may vary from region to region, the basic thrust of the activities for the Campaign should be equally effective in all regions of the world.

Every effort will be made to ensure an equitable and timely distribution of materials in accordance with the principle of conducting the Campaign on a universal basis. In this regard, the United Nations information centres and other field offices will play a key role in enlisting support for disarmament at the regional and subregional level and will be actively involved in carrying out the Campaign at the local level. The information centres will give the widest possible dissemination to the materials for distribution, particularly among those countries where the existing facilities are not adequately utilized or equipped, bearing in mind the special needs of the developing countries in this respect.

The Campaign will give full consideration to the role of mass media as the most effective way to achieve wide access to the public with a view to promoting a climate of understanding, confidence and co-operation conducive to peace and disarmament.

The Secretary-General will make every effort to ensure that the appropriate resources—human, financial and material—available within the United Nations system are adequately co-ordinated in order to further the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign.

Taking into account the existing mechanisms of co-ordination and in view of the need for reinforcing co-ordination, the Centre for Disarmament * will provide the central guidance in co-ordinating the World Disarmament Campaign activities within the United Nations system and in maintaining liaison with the governmental and non-governmental organizations and research institutes. The Centre will also provide the substance of the information material to be disseminated in the implementation of the Campaign.

Within the Campaign, the Department of Public Information of the United Nations will play its role, as assigned by the

*Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 37/99K of 13 December 1982, the Centre for Disarmament was transformed into the Department for Disarmament Affairs as of 1 January 1983.

General Assembly, in utilizing its expertise and resources in public information to ensure its maximum effectiveness.

In view of the ongoing activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in promoting disarmament education as a distinct field of study, UNESCO, in co-ordination with the Centre for Disarmament, will have appropriate tasks within its field of competence in fulfilling the objectives of the Campaign.

The Secretary-General will submit, at each subsequent regular session of the General Assembly for its review, a report on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign during the preceding year and will convey to the Assembly the relevant views of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, taking into account the tasks the Assembly may further entrust to it.

Programme of Activities for 1983

The Campaign will have to be implemented on the basis of a long-term strategy. Various activities—governmental, non-governmental and United Nations-initiated—would form integral parts of a comprehensive exercise to be conducted over an extended period of time. The success of the Campaign will greatly depend on the extent of the active and material support of Member States and co-operation of non-governmental organizations.

The specific activities proposed to be conducted in 1983 have been selected primarily on the basis of three criteria: their immediate impact, multiplier effect and their ability to be carried out without extensive preparation. Plans for activities in 1984 and beyond will be formulated in the light of a number of variables, such as the experiences with the Campaign in 1983, the degree of responsiveness of the target constituencies, support by Governments, results of co-operation within the United Nations system and with non-governmental organizations, human and material resources available, and so on.

Pursuant to a request by the General Assembly, the Centre for Disarmament held informal consultations on the 1983 programme with those agencies, programmes and departments of the United Nations, in particular the Department of Public Information, which are at present undertaking activities relevant to disarmament.

As a result of these consultations, the following programme of activities is proposed by the Secretary-General for 1983, subject to availability of funds. It should, however, be pointed out that a number of activities within the framework of the Campaign have been carried out in 1982 after its launching by the second special session devoted to disarmament.

The financial aspects of the proposed programme are discussed in more detail below.

Listed below are the activities which the United Nations, in co-operation with Member States and non-governmental organizations, could, *inter alia*, undertake in 1983, together with those that will be explored during the course of the year for future implementation. It is important to note, however, that the Campaign as envisaged by Member States is structured in such a way that Member States and non-governmental organizations can undertake, on their own, certain types of activities to complement those undertaken by the United Nations. In this connection, reference is made to various paragraphs of the Concluding Document (A/S-12/32, annex V), for instance, paragraph 10, which calls for encouragement of bilateral and multilateral exchanges on the basis of reciprocity and mutual agreement and for the widest possible dissemination of such exchanges, and paragraph 19, containing a list of possible activities which reads as follows:

“ . . . the holding of a world conference on the role of mass media; instituting a council of consciences representing eminent personalities in the spiritual, scientific, cultural and philosophical field; world-wide action for collecting signatures in favour of measures to prevent a nuclear war, curb the arms race, and for disarmament; installing in the United Nations the documentation and materials concerning Japan's atomic experiences; banning of war movies and war toys; televising or disseminating in other effective ways, addresses and discussions by world statesmen of various regions and philosophies; and disseminating in an unhindered way a range of relevant materials provided by Governments and recognized international studies institutes”.

The proposed programme for 1983 is divided into five areas of activity:

United Nations information materials;
Interpersonal communication, seminars, training;
Special events;
Publicity programme; and
United Nations field offices.

United Nations information materials

These materials will be produced in an appropriate format, and in sufficient quantities and languages, to meet Campaign needs:

Publications

Institutional reference materials, such as the "Yearbook of the United Nations", "Everyone's United Nations", "Basic Facts about the United Nations", "United Nations in Brief", "United Nations: Image and Reality", "United Nations Today (Suggestions for Speakers)", and "The UN Chronicle", will carry disarmament-related issues.

The *Disarmament Yearbook*, the studies and the fact sheets will be made available in greater quantities in the official languages of the General Assembly.

An update of the publication "United Nations versus the Arms Race", including the outcome of the second special session devoted to disarmament, will be produced.

Efforts will be made to seek governmental and non-governmental sponsors for issuing United Nations information materials in languages other than the official languages of the General Assembly.

The periodical "Disarmament" will attempt to be more effective in reaching opinion-makers in all regions. As part of its development, its content and style will be revised and it will be issued four times a year.

The Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and the Concluding Document of the second special session, as well as verbatim records of the general debate, will be available in all official languages of the General Assembly for wide distribution.

A booklet, making use of graphics and other visual aids and based on information contained in recent United Nations expert studies, will be prepared for basic adult-education purposes by the Centre for Disarmament in co-operation with international educational organizations.

The Teaching Unit on disarmament, development and the child prepared by the UNICEF office for Europe is available as a study guide for use in middle schools (junior high schools).

The Repertory of Disarmament Research prepared by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research will be distributed.

A textbook entitled "Disarmament and Security" will be prepared by UNESCO for university-level teaching.

"Development Forum", the interagency publication dealing with economic issues, will highlight the relationship between development and disarmament in its regular editions.

The publication of a United Nations newsletter on disarmament activities will be considered.

Audio-visual materials

A selection of the posters resulting from the international competition held in 1981 will be published as a calendar.

An audio-visual library of films, television programmes and slides related to disarmament will be established and maintained at United Nations Headquarters.

The existing photographic library on disarmament will be brought up to date and expanded through acquisition of outside materials.

Regular radio programmes to various regions of the world will devote special attention to disarmament.

Seven regional series of six radio programmes, each on various aspects of disarmament covering all official languages, will be produced.

A permanent exhibit on the nature of international security and the threat posed to the entire world by the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, will be installed at United

Nations Headquarters in New York, Geneva and Vienna. This exhibit will use materials and documentation to be made available to the United Nations. The exhibit will be made available to all the United Nations information centres in the world in a miniaturized form.

A wall sheet, entitled "The Choice Is Ours", for raising consciousness of young people about the issue of disarmament and development is available from UNICEF.

The preparation of kits of textual notes and visual projection material, including tabulated data and photographs, for use as lecture aids will be considered.

Interpersonal communication, seminars, training

This is the area where greatest horizontal expansion of contact between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations is necessary. The aim is to establish a network of organizations, institutions and media working towards the achievement of peace and disarmament.

A register of over 1,000 non-governmental organizations, research institutes and individuals working in the field of disarmament has been established by the Centre for Disarmament. Correspondence with them will be expanded through periodic mailings and in response to specific information requests.

Consultations on the development and implementation of the Campaign programme will be held with non-governmental organizations, committees on disarmament and other national and international organizations at regular intervals.

The regional seminars for non-governmental organizations and media begun by the Centre for Disarmament in 1981 as part of the information programme for the Second Disarmament Decade will be pursued in a more developed and constituency-oriented manner.

A regional training seminar for university-level teachers in the field of disarmament education will be organized by UNESCO in Africa.

A regional conference for non-governmental organizations, research institutes and media will be organized by the Centre for Disarmament in Asia.

World Massmedia Leaders' Round Tables will be organized by the Department of Public Information (DPI) in Latin America, Asia and North America.

An editors' round table will be held by DPI at United Nations Headquarters in New York, with emphasis on disarmament.

An expert meeting on the role of media in reporting on disarmament issues will be held by UNESCO in Africa.

A symposium on the risks of nuclear war and measures to prevent the outbreak of such a war will be convened by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research at Geneva.

A training seminar for educators on peace education in North and South America will be organized by the Centre for Disarmament in co-operation with UNESCO and with international educational associations.

A regional conference of non-governmental organizations on disarmament and development will be organized by DPI in Europe involving non-governmental organizations from Eastern and Western Europe.

A two-week special disarmament internship programme for graduate students will be developed in conjunction with the annual four-week graduate intern programme sponsored by the Department of Public Information.

The co-operation between the Centre for Disarmament and the *Ad Hoc* Student Internship Programme to absorb stu-

dents desiring training in the field of disarmament will be intensified.

Staff members of the Centre for Disarmament will participate, as appropriate, in events organized by non-governmental organizations and peace research institutes having a significant multiplier effect.

The regular DPI two-month training programme for young journalists and broadcasters will be supplemented by additional courses on disarmament issues.

Regular briefings between DPI and non-governmental organizations will continue to give priority to disarmament-related issues.

Special events

Disarmament Week should be used as an appropriate time of the year for special events designed to increase public awareness of the dangers of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and create an atmosphere conducive to progress in disarmament. To this end, special events will be organized at United Nations Headquarters, United Nations information centres and other field offices in co-operation with Member States and non-governmental organizations.

A Disarmament Week forum will continue to be organized at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Exhibits of disarmament-related materials will be displayed at UNESCO headquarters.

Awards to outstanding individuals and non-governmental organizations for contributions promoting the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign, including Disarmament Week programmes, will be considered.

The possibility of holding a competition of film-makers and establishing a film peace prize will be explored.

The holding of an international song-writing contest will be explored.

The possibility of holding a concert with outstanding artists in support of the World Disarmament Campaign will be explored.

Publicity programme

A publicity programme for the Campaign itself will have to be launched to make its aims and activities known world-wide. The following activities could be envisaged:

The support of well-known personalities in the arts, sciences, sports and public affairs will be sought and their active participation enlisted for the success of the Campaign.

Non-governmental organizations concerned with disarmament and peace will be encouraged to participate in the Campaign.

A booklet outlining the aims and activities of the Campaign will be published by the United Nations.

Press contacts will be initiated to inform journalists of the Campaign.

United Nations field offices

The United Nations information centres and other field offices will be made aware of the goals of the Campaign and will be encouraged to stimulate local activities in its support. Specific activities of the United Nations information centres and other field offices will include: the dissemination of United Nations information materials on disarmament; the production, adaptation and translation of information materials in local languages; organization of exhibits; special briefings and seminars for journalists, non-governmental organizations and other audiences; and participation in events organized by Governments and other participants in the Campaign.

Financial Aspects of the Proposed Programme

The estimated costs for implementing the various programme elements outlined here have been determined only with regard to such activities as are to be carried out by, or under the auspices of, the United Nations Secretariat. Costs arising for other bodies within the United Nations system are expected to be covered by the respective budgets of those bodies and are, therefore, not dealt with here.

Apart from the funds already available in the regular budget for the present biennium, the additional cost of implementing the proposed programme of activities for 1983, excluding staff requirements, is estimated at \$760,000. Of this amount, approximately \$320,000 will be required by the United Nations Centre for Disarmament and approximately \$440,000 by the Department of Public Information.

So far, an amount of approximately \$270,000 (some in local currencies) has been pledged to the World Disarmament Campaign trust fund. Funding for the balance would need to be found from various sources, such as further voluntary contributions by Member States, non-governmental organizations, foundations, trusts and other private sources and, to the extent this is feasible, through redeployment of resources within the regular budget for the present biennium.

Pursuant to the request contained in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 21), the Secretary-General will submit a separate report on the possibility of redeploying existing resources under the regular biennium budget for the purpose of the World Disarmament Campaign. Concerning staff requirements, in order to fully implement the Campaign, the Centre for Disarmament would require two Professional staff members (P-3) in New York and one at Geneva (P-3) as well as two General Service staff members (G-5/4).

Resolutions on the World Disarmament Campaign adopted by the General Assembly at its regular session in 1982

Resolution 37/100 H

Vote: 108 in favour, none against, 33 abstentions.

The General Assembly,

Aware of the public concern at the dangers of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and its negative social and economic consequences,

Noting that the World Disarmament Campaign is intended to promote public interest in and support for the goals set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, and in particular for the reaching of agreements on measures of arms limitation and disarmament with a view to achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming that the universality of the World Disarmament Campaign 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,

Convinced that the United Nations system, Member States, with respect for their sovereign rights, and other bodies, in particular non-governmental organizations, all have their role to play in achieving the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on world-wide action for collecting signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 36/92 J of 9 December 1981 and the discussions thereon at the twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Welcoming voluntary contributions made by some Member States to carry out the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign,

Noting with satisfaction the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on its contribution to the World Disarmament Campaign,

1. **Invites** Member States, in the implementation of the activities within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, to take into account various views and opinions expressed at the twelfth special session, including the proposal on launching world-wide action for collecting signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament;

2. **Also invites** Member States to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information;

3. **Takes note** of the programme of activities for 1983 in the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign suggested in the report of the Secretary-General and requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session of the progress in the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 37/100 I Adopted without a vote

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/152 I of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 C of 9 December 1981, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1981 and 11 June 1982,

Noting with satisfaction that the World Disarmament Campaign contemplated in the above resolutions and reports was solemnly launched on 7 June 1982 at the opening meeting of the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Bearing in mind that at the twelfth session the General Assembly defined in general terms the objectives, contents, modalities and financial implications of the World Disarmament Campaign and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session the specifics of the programme outlined in its previous report,

Having examined the new report submitted by the Secretary-General in conformity with that request,

1. **Approves** the general framework of the World Disarmament Campaign specified by the Secretary-General in his report of 3 November 1982 relating to the programme of activities for the World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations, including the provisions of its paragraph 21 relating to the submission of an annual report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Campaign during the preceding year, and the transmission to the Assembly of the relevant views of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;

2. **Approves also** the programme of activities for the World Disarmament Campaign for 1983 proposed in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. **Reiterates** its invitation to all Member States that have not yet done so to supplement available United Nations resources with voluntary contributions;

4. **Decides** that at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly there should be a Pledging Conference of contributions of Member States for the World Disarmament Campaign;

5. **Declares again** that voluntary contributions made by non-governmental organizations, foundations and trusts and other private sources would also be welcome;

6. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

Resolution 37/100 J
Adopted without a vote

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that well-informed discussion and debate on all points of view relating to disarmament issues may exercise a positive influence on the attainment of meaningful arms limitation measures, progress in disarmament and the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Convinced that the best way to build trust and confidence and to advance the conditions which contribute to the cause of disarmament is through 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 opinion on questions of arms limitation and disarmament,

Desirous of promoting the ability of all citizens to participate in an informed and free discussion of such matters,

Recalling that the World Disarmament Campaign was launched at the twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that at its twelfth special session the General Assembly called, *inter alia*, for the World Disarmament Campaign to be carried out in all regions of the world in a balanced, factual and objective manner, for the universality of the Campaign to be guaranteed by the co-operation and participation of all States and by the widest possible dissemination of information, for unimpeded access by all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions, and for the Campaign to provide an opportunity for discussion and debate in all countries on all points of view relating to disarmament issues, objectives and conditions,

1. **Calls upon** Member States to facilitate the flow of a broad range of accurate information on disarmament matters, both governmental and non-governmental, to and among their citizens, with a view to the furtherance of the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign and in order to advance the final objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. **Calls upon** all Member States to encourage their citizens freely and publicly to express their own views on disarmament questions and to organize and meet publicly for that purpose;

3. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

Inquiries should be addressed to:

NGO Liaison Office
Department for Disarmament Affairs
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

Geneva Unit
Department of Disarmament Affairs
United Nations
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

DPI/ 742 —February 1983—10,500

Fact Sheet No. 28

DISARMAMENT

THE WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN - A United Nations Perspective

One of the few substantive results of the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament which was held in summer 1982, was the launching of the World Disarmament Campaign. As defined by the General Assembly, the purpose of the Campaign is threefold: 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. It is to be implemented in all regions of the world in a balanced, factual and objective manner. The Campaign will be carried out on the basis of the Final Document adopted by consensus at the first special session on disarmament in 1978, as well as the recommendations contained in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, and the views expressed by Member States and the decisions taken at the second special session.

The concept of disseminating factual and objective information to the world is not new to the United Nations. The positive role and importance of a well-informed public opinion was previously acknowledged by the General Assembly as a natural consequence of an Organization whose Charter is prefaced with the words, "We the peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war". The Final Document of the first special session on disarmament reiterated this concept when it stated that "it is essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers" of the arms race. In view of this, the Final Document called upon Member States, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and the United Nations and its specialized agencies to increase their information activities with regard to the danger represented by the armaments and the efforts to achieve disarmament, "in order that an international conscience may develop and that world public opinion may exercise a positive influence".

The then Centre for Disarmament (now Department for Disarmament Affairs), together with the Department of Public Information and specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, was given an important role in this undertaking. Pursuant to this mandate, and within the available resources, the Centre for its part, intensified a number of its activities. Thus, contacts with non-governmental organizations interested in disarmament were strengthened and deepened. In the area of publications, the Centre expanded production of materials on disarmament for the widest distribution possible. In addition, a new series of Fact Sheets in easily readable language was initiated, summarizing, inter alia, United Nations expert studies in the field of disarmament. The Centre also intensified its participation in various inter-governmental and non-governmental conferences and seminars, and itself started organizing regional seminars for non-governmental constituencies. Such seminars were held in Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and in Europe.

These activities, useful as they were, were of course not sufficient to meet the growing need for dissemination of factual and objective information. With the launching of the World Disarmament Campaign, these efforts have now been put in a wider context and the mandate of the special session has established a vehicle for reaching out in a more comprehensive and systematic way.

What then is the mandate of the Campaign?

As mentioned above, the basic goal is to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding and support for disarmament, in all regions of the world.

Universality is an essential feature of the Campaign that has to be observed if the Campaign is to be effective and fulfil the expectations

/...

attached to it. The universality of the Campaign, however, can only be achieved by the co-operation and participation of all States, the active involvement of non-governmental organizations from around the world, 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. These are essential conditions without which the Campaign could be an exercise in futility. The Campaign as envisaged takes full account of this fact.

The United Nations, particularly the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information, together with some specialized agencies, especially UNESCO, will perform an instrumental role in conducting the Campaign as regards the dissemination of information. The Department for Disarmament Affairs, for its part, will also provide the central guidance in co-ordinating the Campaign activities within the United Nations system and in maintaining liaison with the governmental and non-governmental organizations and research institutes. The Campaign envisages a wide range of activities which will be carried out at the global, regional and national levels and will be geared to the conditions in the various regions. These activities are designed to facilitate or complement existing programmes of information, research, education and training in the areas of disarmament. The information activities, which will be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, are designated to be global in scope and content, and to use those means of communication which are most appropriate in reaching the largest number of people. The means of informing and educating may vary from region to region, but the basic thrust of the activities for the Campaign will aim towards being equally effective in all regions of the world.

Even though the Campaign would eventually be directed to all segments of the world's population, in the interest of effectiveness certain groups

/...

and professions, because of their special influence and multiplier effects on society, have been earmarked for particular attention. These groups and professions are grouped under the heading of five constituencies: elected representatives, media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes.

These are the basic parameters of the Campaign. Within these parameters, which were agreed to by Member States, the Campaign has been structured in such a way as to include activities, both current and new, in several areas.

First, production and distribution of materials embracing a broad span of disarmament information in various formats, such as regular publications - the "United Nations Disarmament Yearbook", the periodical "Disarmament", Fact Sheets, Study Reports - and newsletters, booklets, leaflets, educational kits and various audio-visual materials.

Second, interpersonal communication, seminars and training activities in the form of meetings, lectures and consultations between the United Nations and the targeted constituencies. This is an important activity because it is not only an effective means of informing, but also of educating audiences. The two-way nature of such activities is a definite asset to the generation of public understanding of, and support for, the disarmament objectives of the United Nations. Such conferences, seminars, lectures and other forms of meetings for specific constituencies and in particular for non-governmental organizations and the media are essential to promote further activities in the interest of disarmament. The educational aspect of this activity will be fulfilled through current training programmes undertaken by the United Nations such as the Graduate Student Internship Programme, the United Nations Fellowship Programme for educators and the United Nations

/...

programme of Fellowships on disarmament, in addition to efforts of UNESCO in this regard, not least the special training on disarmament education for teachers, as called for by the World Congress on Disarmament Education.

Third, special events such as exhibits, awards, contests, concerts, etc. will be organized at United Nations Headquarters, United Nations Information Centres and field offices in co-operation with Member States and non-governmental organizations. In this regard, Disarmament Week, the week beginning 24 October each year, has been observed annually since 1978.

Fourth, a publicity programme for the Campaign will be undertaken to make the existence of the aims and activities of the programme better known worldwide.

Finally, activities of the United Nations Information Centres and other field offices will be encouraged to stimulate local activities in support of disarmament. Such activities will include: the dissemination of information materials on disarmament; the production, adaptation and translation of information materials in local languages; organization of exhibits, special briefings and seminars for journalists, non-governmental organizations and other audiences; and participation in events by Governments and other participants in the Campaign.

Many of these activities require substantial resources and much preparation, others can be readily implemented. But for the Campaign to be effective, it will have to be implemented on the basis of a long-term strategy, in which its various activities would form an integral part of a comprehensive exercise to be conducted over an extended period of time.

The specific activities to be conducted in 1983 (the first year of activities after the formal launching of the Campaign) as formulated in the report of the Secretary-General, adopted by the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, are, nevertheless,

/...

fairly ambitious if considered against the resources readily available. They have been selected primarily on the basis of three criteria: their immediate impact, their multiplier effect and their ability to be carried out without extensive preparation. In addition, the scope and intensity of the activities planned had to be in line with the human and material resources readily available. The General Assembly has stated that the financing of the Campaign must be within existing United Nations budget resources, which are expected to be supplemented by voluntary contributions from Member States, non-governmental organizations, foundations and trusts and other private resources.

So far, pledges have been made by 15 Member States, most of them in local currencies, as well as by several individuals. This means that the resources available, including existing manpower, may not be sufficient to carry out fully all the programme elements in the Campaign. Nonetheless, efforts are being made to implement most of the programme elements previously mentioned. Various activities are already underway, more are in preparation and some others are still in planning. It is to be hoped that, as the Campaign unfolds, support for it, including financial support, will grow, so that the implementation can be speeded up.

The 1983 programme is crucial in the sense that it will help determine, in a more definitive manner, the scope of activities and content of the Campaign in the years to come.

Thus, plans for 1984 and beyond will be formulated in the light of a number of variables, such as the experiences of the Campaign in 1983, the degree of responsiveness of the target constituencies, support by Governments, the co-operation achieved within the United Nations system and with non-governmental organizations, and the extent of human and material resources available. It is thus important that member States participate,

in any manner they consider appropriate, in the Campaign. They should also co-operate closely with the United Nations and the specialized agencies so as to ensure that the Campaign meets the standards they have set for it. Co-ordination within the United Nations system shall be further strengthened and intensified, to avoid duplication of effort and to ensure the optimum use of resources on a system-wide basis. Also, the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies which the Secretary-General is re-establishing, following the request of the General Assembly, will play an important role by presenting to the Secretary-General its views related to the World Disarmament Campaign.

Non-governmental organizations should avail themselves of information material produced for the Campaign by the United Nations and also provide feedback, which is a necessary condition to maintain a high degree of effectiveness in conducting the Campaign.

It is clear from the foregoing that the World Disarmament Campaign must be a collective effort based on co-operation and interaction between the United Nations, Member States, governmental and non-governmental organizations. Its effectiveness depends on the degree of such co-operation.

In evaluating the way in which the Campaign is to be implemented, one must bear in mind the nature of United Nations involvement. The ultimate purpose of the Campaign is to, in an objective and factual way, stimulate world-wide public interest in, and support for, disarmament and to promote awareness of the situation and the problem involved. Within this general framework, the United Nations has a specific role to play. At this stage, however, its role cannot to my mind be to endorse or disapprove various non-governmental organization

activities in different regions of the world. Nor can the Organization assume the role of directing or substituting for NGOs and other endeavours in this field. The guidelines for the Campaign, laid down by the General Assembly, make it clear that it is to be an effort in which Governments, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations each have their complementary parts to play. The role of the United Nations in particular, is to stimulate these joint efforts and support them by providing and disseminating, in all countries and all regions of the world factual, objective and unbiased information on relevant subjects, and to publicize the activities of the Campaign itself as widely as possible.

If in doing so, this Organization contributes to the success of the Campaign, thus furthering solid progress towards real measures of arms limitation and disarmament, it will in my view have accomplished a great deal.

One has, of course, to be realistic. It is not to be expected that a World Disarmament Campaign, by itself, can alter the destiny of mankind in a few years. Disarmament is only the tip of the iceberg of international relations. It cannot be achieved in a political vacuum. Each country has a legitimate right to its national security. To disregard this would not be a realistic attitude in today's world. What we have to strive for is to realize that national security cannot be sought at higher and higher levels in a spiralling arms race. We must halt and reverse this race and bring the level of armaments and armed forces down in such an equitable and balanced manner as to ensure the right of each States to undiminished security, leading towards the perhaps distant, but very valid goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control: in other words, to seek international security at a constantly lower, verifiable military level.

/....

It is in this context, that a well-informed, constructive world public opinion, could play a very important role. I saw this process at work when I was involved in the Conference on the Human Environment back in 1972 in Stockholm. Before that Conference, and indeed before the preparations for the Conference, very few people were aware of the dangers of an uncontrolled exploitation of our resources, and the effects of pollution. But as a direct result of the Conference to which a very large number of non-governmental organizations and media were invited, the world realized that this question had an immediate and vital significance for each and every single human being, in fact for all mankind. Today, the problem of the environment is one of the major issues on the international agenda.,

Although the world today does not provide too much reason for optimism, there are, to my mind, at least three reasons for a slightly less pessimistic assessment of our future. I am referring to the rationality of the human mind, the economic dimensions of the arms race and the role of public opinion.

We have on our side the fact that man is a rational being. Eventually, it seems to me, the human capacity for rationality must and will reassert itself to put an end to this increasingly dangerous situation and politicians and decision-makers all over the world are, indeed, aware of the consequences and results of unleashing a nuclear war -- the final war with no winners, only losers.

Another reason for less pessimism is that we are working with economic factors. I do not believe that any single country or any alliance in the long run can cope with inflation, unemployment, recession, energy prices, development, etc., and simultaneously participate in the spending of well over six hundred billion dollars a year on the arms race. That was the explicit conclusion of the United Nations expert study on Disarmament and Development which states, inter alia, that "the world can either continue to pursue the arms race with characteristic vigour, or move consciously and with deliberative speed toward a more stable and balanced social and economic development within a more sustainable international economic and political order. It cannot do both".

And this brings me to a third and final factor. This is the increasing role of public opinion all over the world, which is calling more and more insistently for a return to sanity on the matter of armaments. Eventually, it seems to me that a deep desire for peace on the part of the great majority of humanity must and will be satisfied in all countries. As the constitution of UNESCO puts it: "Wars begin in the minds of men". We have reason to hope now that it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace are being reconstructed.

This is the reason why the Campaign is so important. Indeed, its importance received further recognition most recently, during the Summit Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries in New Delhi (March 1983) when the Heads of State or Governments attending the meeting welcomed and expressed their full support of the Campaign in the Political Declaration. The Campaign gives the United Nations and its membership an effective vehicle that could contribute to reaching our goal. But, in order to get there, we will have to co-operate -- Governments, non-governmental organizations, research institutes, the United Nations system and the world public. This requires not only a substantive input by way of voluntary contributions but also a qualitative input from informed and decided minds in all countries of the world.

This year, 1983, is crucial in the disarmament field. We may very well be at a turning point in history. To confront the threat, we need to mobilize not only all our resources but also exercise our imagination. We must seek to dismantle the seemingly impenetrable obstacles to disarmament. We must break the logjam. Disarmament is not the responsibility of the initiated few, just as human survival does not depend on only one segment of human society. Both require a collective effort, supported by the desire to live in peace and prosperity, in which all segments of society in all nations contribute. This is the road to success. There is no alternative.

24 March 1983

Note for the Secretary-General

The Soviet Union and economic issues

Analysis in the United Nations shows that after decades of vigorous expansion the Soviet Union and other socialist economies have entered a period of relatively slower growth. Both domestic and international factors have contributed to this situation. Their potential for growth however continues to be impressive.

On international economic issues the Soviet Union give a relatively high importance to smoother and expanded economic relations with the West. Energy, trade, finance are important areas of collaboration as well as of tension. The United Nations is involved in the process mainly through the Economic Commission for Europe where the Soviet Union play a constructive role. However, there is room for much greater involvement of the ECE.

On relations with the Third World the Soviet Union's attitude continues to be dominated by two features: (a) their analysis that it is the Western capitalist economies that are responsible for underdevelopment, and that this process of exploitation is intensifying through financial flows, transnationals and the brain drain; (b) the Soviet Union's own relations with the Third World are greatly confined to bilateral channels, given the specificity of their economic system.

Even allowing for this specificity, the emphasis on bilateralism is in some contrast to the overall political support for the United Nations

and its ideals to which the Soviet Union is greatly attached. The new leadership in the Soviet Union offers a possibility of encouraging the Soviet Union to a more active participation in multilateral activities, in particular through the United Nations. UNCTAD VI is a good opportunity to give expression to such an orientation. A greater involvement and contribution to the operational activities of the United Nations could also be encouraged.

Director-General for
Development and International
Economic Co-operation

Global Negotiations

The rationale for Global Negotiations continues to be as strong as ever.

I there is a continuing need to take an overview of the North/South issues at high political level and in an interrelated manner.

II key areas of international concern are not presently attended to in the existing specialized fora or are dispersed in several fora (e.g. commodities, aid, energy).

III Global Negotiations will provide a sign of governments' willingness to cooperate and work together for global economic recovery at a time of great uncertainty.

At the thirty-seventh General Assembly governments have reaffirmed the high political importance they attach to getting the negotiations launched. Ambassador Otunnu was requested to consult with different parties concerned to find a way out of the current difficulty.

This difficulty centers on the relationship between ad hoc groups to be created by the General Assembly, and the specialized fora presently dealing with specific issues.

Developing countries have already conceded that the authority and competence of these fora should be preserved. But they feel that the industrial countries will not agree to General Assembly creating ad hoc groups except for energy. Industrial countries fear that developing countries will want to create several ad hoc groups (e.g. on money and finance) and that these will infringe upon existing specialized fora.

The search for a way out of this dilemma continues. At the latest round of consultations in January 1983, all parties reaffirmed their support for the idea, but no further progress was reported.

In some internal discussions of the Group of 77 discreet questions have recently been raised regarding the advisability of pressing this matter further. Alternative solutions are explored without losing sight of the long-term objective.

The need to make progress at UNCTAD VI.

The Non-Aligned will take a stand on the matter. (Please see separate note.)

UNCTAD VI

The sixth session of UNCTAD in Belgrade during the month of June takes place at a moment in time when developing countries are going through extremely serious economic difficulties which are a result largely of the world recession in economic activity. Commodity prices are extremely low, and world recession and protectionism are seriously impeding exports; aid is declining in real terms, balance of payments deficits continue to be wide and many developing countries are unable to meet their debt obligations.

Given the exceptional global circumstances under which the Conference will be taking place the Secretary-General of UNCTAD has pointed out that the occasion is not a "routine" conference, but one where concrete steps can be taken not only to alleviate the immediate condition of developing countries but also to contribute in the process to the recovery of the world economy.

The agenda (see annex) of the Conference contains the following main items:

- ✓ 1) world economic situation with emphasis on development (agenda item 8)
- ✓ 2) commodities (agenda item 9)
- ✓ 3) trade (agenda item 10)
- ✓ 4) financial and monetary issues (agenda item 11)
- ✓ 5) least developed countries (agenda item 12)
- ✓ 6) other items including technology, shipping, landlocked and island

countries, trade with Socialist countries, cooperation among developing countries, assistance to national liberation movements, institutional matters.

UNCTAD Secretariat has put forward a large number of concrete proposals on the main agenda items 9, 10 and 11 which are likely to be at the centre of the discussion. On item 8 (the world economic situation), Mr. Corea has underlined the close relationship between world economic recovery and development in the present situation. UNCTAD VI would be a major opportunity to ensure that development is an integral part of the effort to revive the world economy. Hitherto there is a tendency to regard it as merely a by-product.

On that item, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD would also like to underline the interrelatedness of issues (trade, money and finance). The present crisis is affecting both individual countries and the world economic system. While the former may be more of a short-term phenomenon, the latter is longer-term. But both need urgent attention.

Preparations for UNCTAD VI are proceeding. The Asian ministerial meeting took place in Baghdad 7-14 February and the Group of 77 are to meet in Buenos Aires 28 March - 9 April.

Text of the provisional agenda

The provisional agenda for UNCTAD VI, as adopted on 2 July, is as follows:

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Election of the President
3. Constitution of sessional bodies
4. Election of Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur
5. Credentials of representatives to the Conference:
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee
6. Adoption of the agenda
7. General debate
8. The world economic situation with special emphasis on development: approaches to the current world economic crisis and perspectives for the 1960s, including issues, policies and measures relevant to the attainment of a new international economic order.
9. Commodity issues. Review of the situation in the area of commodity trade. The implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in the area of:
 - (a) stabilizing and strengthening commodity markets;
 - (b) marketing, processing and distribution including transportation; and,
 - (c) compensatory financing of shortfalls in export earnings;with a view to the adoption of policies to promote commodity trade and development
10. Issues in the area of international trade in goods and services: protectionism and structural adjustment; examination of the impact of the principles, policies and practices in international trade relations taking into account recent developments including those in other international fora; policies to expand trade and promote development particularly that of the developing countries
11. Financial and monetary issues: developments in monetary and financial questions in relation to trade and development, in particular of the developing countries; policies to promote the expansion of all flows of public and private resources and in particular to increase the net flow and improve the conditions of the transfer of resources to developing countries and to facilitate balance of payments adjustments
12. Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries
13. UNCTAD activities in the fields of:
 - (a) Technology;
 - (b) Shipping;
 - (c) Land-locked and island developing countries;
 - (d) Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom;
 - (e) Economic co-operation among developing countries,
 - (f) Assistance to National Liberation Movements recognized by regional intergovernmental organizations,
 - (g) Institutional matters
14. Other Business
15. Adoption of the report of the Conference to the General Assembly

* * * * *

World economic situation

1. The international economy continues to undergo wide and serious difficulties, and developing countries as a whole are particularly hard hit. Average per capita incomes are declining in the Third World. The political and social consequences are grave.
 2. There are now signs of recovery in the Western countries, but opinions differ as to the strength of any such recovery. Real interest rates continue to remain high indicating that inflationary expectations are an important factor.
 3. It will in any case take some time before recovery comes to developing countries. It is therefore essential to take some immediate measures of benefit to them: balance of payments support, aid, debt relief, support for commodity prices, compensatory financing, removal of protectionist barriers.
 4. Such support to developing countries should be seen as an integral part of world economic recovery. This would also imply that industrial countries have a deliberate and concerted policy for economic expansion based on balanced fiscal and monetary policies. The fight against inflation should continue. Domestic changes are necessary, in developed as well as developing countries.
 5. Such steps would enable world trade to expand, and the threat to the financial system would be diminished.
 6. Recovery should go hand in hand with structural changes i.e. changes in the rules and institutions governing the international economy. Hence the importance of Global Negotiations.
 7. But every possible opportunity should be utilized to make progress.
- Particular importance of UNCTAD VI.

16 February 1983

The international financial situation

Although developments in late 1982 and early 1983 have provided some relief to international financial markets, serious difficulties still persist. The solution to such difficulties requires action on many fronts. However, all actions will remain insufficient if there is no significant improvement in the international trade outlook. In other words, without economic recovery, financial strains are likely to intensify.

At present, the main areas of concern are the following: exchange rate instability, unusually high capital costs, retrenchment in private flows as a consequence of the financial scare of late 1982, the very precarious international reserve levels and payments situation of a very large number of developing countries, in particular the low income ones.

The seven larger developed market economies agreed at the Versailles Summit in June 1982 to cooperate more closely in order to reduce exchange rate volatility. The implementation of the agreement has remained elusive, and substantial fluctuations in exchange rates have not subsided. An additional problem is posed by protracted recession. The possibility of competitive devaluations even among developed countries seems to have increased. Governments might seek to compensate sluggish demand with increased sales abroad.

Although easing somewhat in the second half of 1982, interest rates remain high. In real terms - that is, interest rates adjusted for inflation - are well above the levels of the previous four decades. This is also true for loans from international financial institutions, including the World Bank

/...

and the IMF. In the case of loans from international commercial banks, capital costs have increased even further for many countries. Lingering uncertainties regarding the international payments situation have led such banks to substantially increase the spread.

The financial scare of the second half of 1982 has subsided. Efforts by Governments, the International Monetary Fund and the Bank for International Settlements have led to quick and effective rescue operations of large debtors with acute payments problems. The results of the recent meeting of the Interim Committee of the IMF in Washington are also a favourable development. The financial position of the IMF has been strengthened, and the opening up of the General Arrangement to Borrow to developing countries has contributed to dispel fears of a crisis in international financial markets.

Most developing countries are facing a very difficult payment situation. International reserves in about half of them are not enough to cover two months' imports, and in many countries not even one month. Owing to the severity of the recession, most developing countries have already trimmed imports substantially. As a consequence, industrial production has stagnated, and standards of living have been affected adversely. In the more vulnerable developing countries, it has become more and more difficult to satisfy even basic necessities. In the meanwhile, official development assistance has stagnated. Regarding the latter, the outlook is not bright. As industrial countries try to cope with increasing fiscal deficits, some of them have decided to cut or postpone disbursements of aid resources. Actually, official development assistance in real terms might recede precisely when it is most needed.

MOSCOW VISIT

Middle East Problem

Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege of Beirut in the summer of 1982, several proposals relating to a settlement of the Middle East problem were made as follows:

(a) In July, Egypt and France submitted a joint resolution which would have the Security Council call for the mutual recognition of Israel and the PLO.

(b) On 1 September, President Reagan announced a plan for the resumption of the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy within the framework of the Camp David Accords and, on this occasion, he called for a freeze on settlements.

(c) On 9 September, the Arab Summit at Fez adopted its own plan which implied the recognition of Israel.

(d) On 15 September, the late President Brezhnev put forward his proposal. The U.S.S.R. proposal called for the return of all territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including East Jerusalem, the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the rights of all States in the area to independent existence and security, an end to the state of war and the establishment of peace between Israel and the Arab States and international guarantees through the Permanent Members of the Security Council or the Council as a whole. President Brezhnev also proposed the convening of an international conference on the Middle East.

The United States has been involved since last year in a diplomatic effort aimed at bringing about the withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon and at implementing the Reagan Plan with the participation of Jordan. No significant progress seems to have been made in either field. The tripartite negotiations for the withdrawal of Israeli forces

have been meeting for the past two months but no agreement has been achieved although some progress has reportedly been made. As to the proposed negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, it seems that they can take place only if an agreement on the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is reached and if King Hussein agrees to take part. King Hussein has recently announced that he will be meeting in Amman this week with Chairman Arafat before deciding whether he will enter negotiations with Israel on the basis of the Reagan Plan. It should be mentioned that the recent PLO National Council meeting in Algiers strongly criticized the Reagan Plan although it did not reject it altogether and did not prohibit contacts between Arafat and King Hussein.

The United Nations has not been able to play any significant role in the search for a peace settlement in the Middle East in recent years. The Secretary-General strongly feels that the United Nations and particularly the Security Council has the potential to play an active and important role. He hopes that the Security Council will be able to make its contribution, particularly since it is the only place where all the parties concerned, including the PLO, can meet at the same table under agreed rules. ~~The Secretary-General may wish to inquire the views of the Soviet Union on this matter.~~

The Situation in the Occupied Territories

Tension remains very high in the occupied territories, particularly in the West Bank. Israel is continuing and even intensifying its settlement policy. There are reports of continued clashes between the local population and the Israeli armed forces, closing of Arab schools and restrictive measures in the Palestinian refugee camps. Attacks directed against Palestine refugees in southern Lebanon, which reached a peak last February, have diminished in recent weeks, but the problem of providing Palestinians with effective protection remains.

.../3

The Secretary-General is following the situation closely. Recently, he has brought to the attention of the Israeli Permanent Representative the information received on these subjects and requested remedial measures.

UNIFIL

Since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982, UNIFIL has been carrying out interim tasks laid down by the Secretary-General and approved by the Security Council, namely maintaining its positions in south Lebanon and providing protection and humanitarian assistance to the local population. The main problem is the activities of the local militias, armed and uniformed by Israel. In consultation with the Lebanese Government, UNIFIL is doing its best to curtail the activities of those militias. Despite the difficulties it is facing as a result of Israel's occupation, UNIFIL has remained an important stabilizing element in south Lebanon. However, the situation of UNIFIL remains precarious and, before its mandate expires on 19 July 1983, the Security Council will have to decide whether to extend UNIFIL further and define more clearly the mandate of the Force. These decisions, of course, will depend on the result of the current negotiations on Israeli withdrawal and the position of the Lebanese Government.

One of the tasks which UNIFIL may be asked to carry out in future would be the protection of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon under a revised mandate covering the whole country. Such protection would greatly relieve the plight of the Palestinian refugees and it is clearly a responsibility of the United Nations to insure the protection of the refugees. For UNIFIL to take up such a task, three conditions would have to be met: first, a request from the Lebanese Government; second, a clear decision of the Security Council; and third, the co-operation of all parties. The Secretary-General may wish to bring this possibility to the attention of the Soviet authorities.

.../4

Financing of UNIFIL

In accordance with the principles approved by the Security Council, UNIFIL is to be financed by assessed contributions from all the members of the United Nations. The U.S.S.R. and a few other States have so far refused to pay and this has led to a severe deficit of the UNIFIL budget. As a result, the UN has not been able to reimburse fully the troop-contributing countries. The least economically favoured of these countries such as Fiji, Ghana and Senegal, are therefore bearing a burden which becomes increasingly difficult, and which in the case of Fiji, means that they will have to leave the Force in July.

The Secretary-General may raise this matter with the Soviet authorities and appeal to them to pay for their assessed contributions. In this connexion, the following background information may be useful:

In the early years of the United Nations, the Soviet Union was opposed to all UN peace-keeping operations. However, their attitude on this matter has later softened. From 1967 onward, the Soviet Union paid its contributions for UNTSO and, in November 1973, it offered in the framework of an agreement with the United States, 36 observers for service with UNTSO, which the then Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim, accepted. When UNEF II was established, the Soviet Union voted in favour of it and paid fully its assessed contributions for that Force. However, in the autumn of 1975, after the second disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel, the Soviet Union, which was opposed to that agreement, withheld the payment of the expenditures relating to the implementation of the new agreement. When UNDOF was established in May 1974, the Soviet Union also supported it and has since paid what it considers as its assessed contributions for that Force.

.../5

Therefore, it seems that the Soviet Union's policy on this matter is flexible and is linked to the tasks performed by each peace-keeping operation. Since UNIFIL at present is undoubtedly very useful as a stabilizing element in south Lebanon, as an obstacle to continued occupation by Israel of that area and, particularly, as a reassuring element for the protection and safety of the Palestinians, it is hoped that the Soviet Union will see its way to paying its assessed contributions for that Force in accordance with the principles approved by the Security Council.

24 March 1983



TO: Secretary-General
A:

DATE: 25 March 1983

THROUGH: Mr. V. Dayal
S/C DE: Chef d' Cabinet

REFERENCE:

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: Brajesh Mishra,
DE: Secretary-General of the International Conference in Support of the
Namibian People for Independence

SUBJECT: Preparations for the Conference
OBJET:

Brajesh Mishra

All necessary preparations are in train now and it is expected that we will be fully ready for the Conference by the third week of April. Three main problems have been encountered. These are listed below along with possible solutions.

1. Legal Arrangements between the UN and France

The legal arrangements have not yet been fully clarified. The French Government does not want to go beyond the 1946 Convention in Immunities and Privileges, at least not by signing a separate agreement with the UN. This means that the immunities and privileges will apply to delegates of member-States and UN staff only. The Liberation Movements, NGOs and prominent personalities invited to the Conference would remain uncovered. The French representatives have stated on several occasions that they have no problems with the Namibia Conference. However, France would not like to enter into additional formal obligations as such a step now would have an impact upon their obligations towards the Palestinian Conference to be also held in Paris later this year.

To circumvent the problem we have given to the French Mission in New York a list of all invitees. As soon as we hear from the Mission that the list is unobjectionable from France's point of view we will propose an exchange of letters between the Permanent Representative of France and myself to give a semblance of formality to the arrangements.

2. Participation in the Conference

The replies received from member-States so far are few. This is not unexpected as the original invitation was delivered only in the first week of February. I am sending out next week a reminder to governments which have not yet replied. Regarding the possibilities of participation it can be stated with some confidence that there will be very few absentees. The level of participation is another matter. During the Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi, Sam Nujoma spoke to several leaders seeking their personal participation and he was promised sympathetic consideration. There is informal information that Foreign Minister Cheysson would like to address the Conference on its opening day. If this were to turn out to be true (the information has been given by a diplomat of the French Mission in New York) it would belie earlier reports that the Western Contact Group as a whole had decided not to participate at all or to participate as observer only. It would also not bear out the rumours that the European Community

/...

had decided to participate at a very low level, perhaps only as observers.

3. The Final Document of the Conference

If the Conference were to follow the general practice of earlier conference, and indeed, of the Council for Namibia, the final document would consist of a declaration and a programme of action. The documents would then most certainly be rather harsh and accusatory in content and tone naming, if not condemning, certain countries. Such a prospect has caused consternation among some West European and Nordic countries and may lead to low-level participation from their side. In order to overcome the problem a few delegations are now thinking of having two sets of documents coming out of the Conference. One would be a report of the Committee of the Whole which need only be taken note of by the Plenary. The report could contain a programme of action and any other harsh political material. The second would be declaration to be adopted by the Plenary. This document could be brief, restating principles and addressing itself to larger political issues in a somewhat milder manner without condemning any particular country for its support to South Africa. The draft of this document would be prepared by the bureau of the Conference. I do not yet know if this idea of two sets of documents would be accepted by the majority of delegations engaged in preparing the Conference. Perhaps, you could speak on this point to Ambassador Lusaka before your departure from New York.

Some detailed information about the Conference is provided in the annexes to this memorandum.

1. The Conference is being held in terms of General Assembly Resolution 37/233 of 20 December 1982 in which the General Assembly decided that the Conference should be held and requested the Secretary-General to organize the Conference in co-operation with United Nations Council for Namibia and in consultation with OAU.

1A. The Conference is considered by the United Nations Council for Namibia, and by others, to be the most important event relating to the mobilization of support for Namibia since the International Conference on Zimbabwe and Namibia held in Maputo in 1977.

2. By virtue of these dispositions the Council for Namibia in practice has functioned as a preparatory committee for the Conference. In addition to the states who were invited by the Secretary-General, following the list of "all states", the Council has established other categories of participants as follows:

a) Chairman of UN bodies:

The President of the General Assembly

The President of the Security Council

The Chairman of the Apartheid Committee

The Chairman of the Special Committee of 24

The Chairman of the Palestinian Rights' Committee

The Chairman of the Security Council Committee on the Arms Embargo

b) The Specialized Agencies, plus UNCTAD, UNDP, UNHCR and UNIDO

c) Inter-governmental organizations accorded observer status in the General Assembly

d) Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

e) National liberation movements given observer status by the General Assembly or recognized by OAU: - ANC, PAC, PLO and SWAPO

f) Non-Governmental Organizations

g) Eminent individuals (see Annex II)

/...

3. The Conference would be preceded by a Journalists' Encounter to which a number of distinguished panelists have been invited (see Annex III).
4. The President of the UN Council for Namibia has suggested to the French Government that a distinguished French personality might wish to attend the opening ceremony.
5. No information is yet available as to who would preside over the Conference.
6. It is foreseen that the Conference would function in plenary meetings and in a Committee of the Whole. A drafting committee will be formed to prepare the final documents consisting probably of a declaration and programme of action.
7. Ten papers will be placed before the Conference by the Council for Namibia (see titles in Annex IV).
8. It is expected that some of the distinguished individuals and some NGO representatives will speak either in plenary meetings or in the committee of the whole.
9. Extensive arrangements have been made by DPI to provide coverage for the Conference, for the Journalists Encounter and for the NGO Workshop which will immediately follow the Conference. This Workshop will review the actions which may be taken by NGOs to further the decisions of the Conference.
10. It is expected that the final document of the Conference will be placed before the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Annex II

Chief Simeon Adebo	Nigeria	Former Executive Director of UNITAR
Alan Boesak	South Africa	President, World Association of Dutch Reformed Churches
Willy Brandt	FRG	Former Chancellor; President of the S.D.P. and of the Socialist International
Archbishop Helder Camara	Brazil	Archbishop of Recife
Mrs. Jeanne Martin Cissé	Guinea	Former Chairman of the Special Committee against <u>Apartheid</u> , currently Minister of Social Affairs
Joop den Uyl	Netherlands	Former Prime Minister; leader of the Dutch Labour Party
Mrs. Deng Yingchao (Mrs. Zhou Enlai)	China	Member of CCP Politbureau; Vice-Chairman Standing Committee National People's Congress; Hon. Chairman All China Women's Federation
Cleophas Dumeni	Namibia	Lutheran Bishop
Gabriel García Márquez	Colombia	Nobel Prize Laureate for Literature
Alfonso García Robles	México	Former Foreign Minister, Former Permanent Representative to the UN and winner of Nobel Peace Prize
Lord Gifford	UK	Former Chairman of British Campaign to Stop the War in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau
Anatoly Gromyko	USSR	Chairman of African Institute, Moscow
Archbishop Trevor Huddleston	UK	(Anglican) Archbishop of the Indian Ocean and Bishop of Mauritius, Former Priest-in-charge of Anglican Missions in Johannesburg African Townships; Former Bishop of Masasi, Tanzania; President Anti- <u>Apartheid</u> Movement.

Archbishop Dennis Hurley	South Africa	Catholic Archbishop of Durban
Licnel Jospin	France	General Secretary of the French Socialist Party
Archbishop Mikko Juva	Finland	Former Archbishop of Finland President of Lutheran World Federation
Prof. Walter Kamba	Zimbabwe	Vice-Chancellor, University of Zimbabwe
Sean MacBride	Ireland	Winner of Nobel and Lenin Peace Prizes, Former United Nations Commissioner for Namibia
Georges Marchais	France	General Secretary of the French Communist Party
Alva Myrdal	Sweden	Former Chairman of the UN Ad Hoc Group of Experts on southern Africa winner of Nobel Peace Prize
Sir. S. Ramphal	Guyana	Secretary-General of the Commonwealth
Jan Nico Scholten	Netherlands	Member of the National Parliament of the Netherlands, and member of the Dutch Foundation for Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa
Rev. Michael Scott	UK	Activist on the question of Namibia since 1947
Leopold Sedar Senghor	Senegal	Former President of Senegal
Mario Soares	Portugal	Former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister; leader of Portuguese Socialist Party
Valentina Tereshkova	USSR	Chairman, Women's Solidarity Committee
Bishop Desmond Tutu	South Africa	Secretary-General, South African Council of Churches
Ola Ulsten	Sweden	Former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister
Howard Volpe	USA	Chairman, Sub-Committee on Africa, House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee
Andrew Young	USA	Mayor of Atlanta; Former Permanent Representative to the UN

1. Objectives of the Conference
2. Namibia and the U.N. Role of the Council for Namibia
Mr. Paul Lusaka
President
U.N. Council for Namibia
3. History of Resistance in Namibia.
Legitimacy of the Armed Struggle of the Namibian People for Freedom and Self-Determination
4. South Africa's Continued Illegal Occupation of Namibia
Mr. Sean MacBride
(Ireland)
Mr. Eric Castren
(Finland)
Brigadier H. Mbita
Executive Secretary
OAU Liberation Committee
Ambassador Porfirio
Munoz-Ledo
(Mexico)
Dr. El Sayed Yassin
(Egypt)
6. Repression and Human Rights Violations in Namibia
Dr. Abisai Shejavali
General-Secretary of
Council of Churches in
Namibia
Bishop K. Dumeni
(Namibia)
7. Situation with regard to the Implementation of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 (1978)
H.E. Mr. Salim Ahmad Salim
(Tanzania)
8. Foreign Economic Exploitation of Namibia's Natural and Human Resources
Ambassador N. Sinclair
(Guyana)
UNIN (panelist to be determined in consultation with SWAPO)

/...

9. Action by the International Community
in Support of the Legitimate Struggle
of the Namibian People for Freedom
and Self-Determination

Ambassador Sahnoun
(Algeria)

(1. H.E. Mohamed Bedjaoui's willingness and possibility to appear as a panelist is to be sounded out through the President of the International Court of Justice and himself.

2. It is proposed that H.E. B.C. Mishra speak on the first topic.

3. It is assumed that SWAPO might wish to speak on the 3rd topic, but the SWAPO panelists could take up any topic from the list or any other topic. It is understood that SWAPO is invited to send panelists which will be named by it.

4. The above topics and panelists are approved by the Committee. It should be borne in mind, however, that some delegations are in consultation with their governments as a result of which additional names might be added as panelists in a few days).

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

1. Contacts between Member States and South Africa
2. The Military Situation In and Relating to Namibia
3. Activities of Foreign Economic Interests Operating in Namibia
4. Recent Political Developments Related to Namibia
5. Social Conditions in Namibia
6. List of Transnational Corporations and Other Foreign Economic Interests Operating in Namibia*
7. Implementation of Decree No.1*
8. Assistance to Frontline States*
9. Legal Situation relating to Namibia
10. Planning for Namibian Independence: Manpower Development Strategies**

* Submitted by the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

** Submitted by the United Nations Institute for Namibia

THE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

Background

The Special Economic Assistance Programmes were initiated in 1976 with the adoption of Security Council resolution 386 (1976) which requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, to organize all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique to enable it to overcome the economic difficulties arising from its application of economic sanctions against the regime in Southern Rhodesia.

In the years since 1976 the Secretary-General, by resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council has been requested to organize programmes of special economic assistance for a number of developing countries, mostly in Africa.

For the most part, the countries concerned were experiencing economic difficulties arising from a political situation, e.g. the imposition of economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (Zambia and Botswana); the relationship with South Africa (Lesotho); the inadequate infrastructure and weak economy inherited on independence (Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau, the Comoros, Djibouti). In the case of Uganda and Chad, the General Assembly called for special assistance for the reconstruction of the economies of these countries which had been severely damaged as a result of civil dissension and strife and political upheaval.

Current programme

Under resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, the Secretary-General is asked to organize, or continue with the implementation of special programmes of assistance for 16 countries. ^{1/} Fifteen of the countries are in Africa, and all but two of these have been classified by the United Nations as least developed countries.

The Secretary-General is also required to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983 of the status of the assistance programme and to report to the General Assembly on the economic situation of the countries concerned as well as on the progress made in implementing the special programme.

In past years, the practice has been to send a small mission to countries concerned in order to carry out the review called for by the General Assembly. This year, it is the aim of the Office to reduce both the number of review missions and the length of the reports. A letter has therefore been addressed to Governments concerned asking whether, this year, we might prepare a brief report based on data supplied by the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representatives in consultation with the Government.

^{1/} The countries are: Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, ~~The~~ Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Tonga and Uganda.

In order to meet its responsibilities, the office feels that it should increase its contacts with the donor community with a view to consulting and exchanging views on the approach to the programmes and modalities. By these contacts, it is hoped to increase the effectiveness and usefulness of the programmes both to the donor community and to the recipient countries.

At this date, the schedule of missions for the current year includes one multi-agency mission to Sierra Leone (already carried out) and two planned review missions (Chad and Guinea-Bissau). The office will also be represented at donor conferences which will afford an opportunity to gather pertinent information for the reports.

On 24 February 1983 the Government of Ghana requested from the Secretary-General the continuation of the emergency programme and the dispatch of a multi-agency mission to assess the modalities of short and medium-term programmes of assistance geared towards employment-generation among returnees, particularly in the sectors of agriculture and small-scale industry. The Office for Special Political Questions is organizing such a mission to visit Ghana in the coming weeks.

NOTE ON RECENT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING AFRICA

1) Organization of African Unity

a) OAU Summit

The Contact Group of Heads of State established at the Tripoli meeting in November 1982, to hold consultations and arrange for the next meeting of the OAU, met in New Delhi during the Non-Aligned Conference. Following consultations, it decided that the next OAU Summit meeting be held in Addis Ababa from 6 to 11 June 1983. The meeting is to be held "without conditions", meaning that all member states, including the POLISARIO, will be invited to attend.

b) Namibia

In other developments, the OAU has also decided to request a Security Council meeting in May to consider the question of Namibia. The decision to convene a meeting of the Security Council was endorsed by the Non-Aligned Summit in Delhi. The Conference designated 31 states, including 20 African members, to represent the Non-Aligned Countries at the Security Council meeting. The OAU Secretariat has indicated that it would like the meeting of the Security Council to be held in the first half of May in order to allow sufficient time for African Foreign Ministers to prepare for the OAU Summit scheduled for early June.

2) Non-Aligned Conference in New Delhi

In addition to the questions of Namibia and South Africa, the Declaration of the Non-Aligned Countries, adopted in New Delhi on 11 March, reflected the position of the OAU on all major African issues. The Declaration therefore has added significance for African countries in view of the fact that the OAU could not hold its own meeting last year. In this connexion, among other major issues, the Declaration covered:

a) Destabilization

The Conference noted with great concern the increased acts of military, political and economic destabilization perpetrated by the South African racist regime against independent neighbouring states of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Seychelles. It condemned the South African regime for creating, arming, financing and utilizing counter revolutionary groups, bandits and mercenaries as an extension of the South African army to cause instability in the region. The Conference reiterated that the policies and practices of the South African regime constitute a serious threat not only to regional stability but also to international peace and security.

/...

b) Western Sahara

The Conference reiterated support for the OAU Implementation Committee's efforts to resolve the conflict in accordance with the decision of the Eighteenth Summit Meeting of the OAU. The Heads of State or Government felt concerned over the risks to the peace and stability of the region in any foreign intervention and internationalization of the problem. The Heads of State or Government appealed to the parties to the conflict to initiate immediate negotiations under the auspices of the Implementation Committee of the OAU in order to obtain a fair and lasting solution to the conflict in Western Sahara, in accordance with the U.N. Charter, U.N. General Assembly resolution 1514(XV), the principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the decisions of the United Nations and the OAU.

c) Mayotte

With regard to the Comorian island of Mayotte, which is still under French occupation, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that it is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros. They also expressed their active solidarity with the people of Comoros in their legitimate efforts to recover that island and preserve the independence, unity and territorial integrity of Comoros. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the overall results of the referendum carried out on 22 December 1974 in the entire territory of Comoros and rejected all proposals for a new referendum.

d) Malagasy Islands

In relation to the Malagasy Islands - Glorieuses, Juan De Nova, Europa and Bassas De India - in the Indian Ocean, bearing in mind the various decisions taken by the OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on this question, the Heads of State or Government urged the French Government to initiate negotiations with the Malagasy Government with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

e) Mauritian sovereignty over Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia

The Heads of State or Government expressed, in particular, their full support for Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos archipelago including Diego Garcia which was detached from the territory of Mauritius by the former colonial power in 1965 in contravention of U.N. General Assembly resolution 1514(XV) and 2066(XX). The establishment and strengthening of the military base at Diego Garcia has endangered the sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of Mauritius and other States. They called for the early return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius.

AIDE MEMOIRE

The second International Conference on
Assistance to Refugees in Africa

In response to General Assembly resolution 37/197, the second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II), will be held in Geneva from 21 to 23 May 1984.

It is envisaged that the additional assistance which will be sought by the affected countries will be both humanitarian and developmental in nature. In meetings with donors and affected African countries as well as in his letter (16 March 1983) addressed to Member States, the Secretary-General has emphasized that efforts to provide additional resources must be accompanied by parallel action by all concerned to intensify the search for lasting and durable solutions. He also stressed the usefulness during the preparatory stage of close consultations with the donor community.

The Steering Committee for ICARA II, comprising representatives of the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General of the OAU, the High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, will be responsible for the overall direction of the preparatory work for the Conference and will be assisted by a technical team.*

Affected countries will be asked to prepare their submissions by 15 June 1983 and it has been suggested that for this purpose they consult with representatives of the donor community and United Nations agencies. The submissions will be considered by the technical team which will visit the countries concerned and consult with their Governments during the period June to October 1983. UNHCR will prepare projects on those humanitarian activities falling within its competence. In their final form, the submissions will be incorporated into a comprehensive report for ICARA II.

Guidelines for the preparation of submissions are being sent to the affected countries.

* The technical team will be headed by Mr. T. Johansson (Sweden), UNDP Resident Representative in Uganda.

* * * * *

24 mars

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général et cher Ami,

Michael Stopford m'a demandé de préparer un texte d'introduction à votre revue politique lors de la séance privée de l'ACC. Vous trouverez ci-joint un premier projet.

Dans le texte au Président Mitterand, il conviendrait d'ajouter un mot gentil à l'égard de la délégation française et de son Ambassadeur. Voici quelques lignes qui pourraient être ajoutées à la fin du paragraphe 1 de la page 3:

Je tiens ici à vous exprimer tous mes remerciements pour l'aide que je reçois de la représentation permanente de la France auprès des Nations Unies et tout particulièrement de votre Ambassadeur, M. Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil dont l'appui m'est si précieux au Conseil de Sécurité. Mes collègues partagent le même sentiment à l'égard des représentants de la France auprès de leurs institutions.

Bien à vous

Robert (Nutter)

P. S. Une erreur s'est glissée à la page 1 du texte au Président Mitterand: l'Abbé de Saint-Pierre est l'auteur du Projet de Paix Perpétuelle, et non pas Universelle.

Projet d'introduction à la revue politique
du Secrétaire Général à la réunion privée de l'ACC

Chers Amis,

Au mois d'octobre dernier je vous avais parlé de mes sentiments concernant la situation internationale, des préoccupations que j'avais exprimées dans mon premier rapport à l'Assemblée Générale et de la nécessité de lancer une contre-offensive ou du moins de sérieux efforts de redressement. J'ai continué dans cette voie en concentrant mes efforts surtout au niveau des chefs d'Etat et du Conseil de Sécurité. Mon cri d'alarme a eu certains effets: un nombre sans précédent de chefs d'Etat sont venus à l'Assemblée Générale ou ont eu des conversations avec moi aux Nations Unies. Le Conseil de Sécurité s'est lui aussi penché sur le problème. Enfin et surtout, au cours des derniers six mois il y a eu un arrêt de la dégradation à laquelle nous assistions: il n'y a pas eu d'incursion unilatérale d'un pays sur le territoire d'un autre. Ceci ne veut pas dire que le nombre de conflits courants et de problèmes ait diminué. Loin de là. Mais du moins, j'ai le sentiment que nous sommes passés de la défensive à un mouvement de pression active et constante sur tous les fronts. Je pense parfois qu'il

suffirait de bien peu pour entrer à nouveau dans une période positive et je m'applique à chercher toutes les occasions possibles pour un redressement visible. Voici quelques observations que je voudrais faire: -

Au niveau des chefs d'Etat

Les visites de ceux-ci ont été nombreuses et mes visites auprès d'eux l'ont été également, malgré mon peu d'enthousiasme pour les voyages. Depuis le mois d'Octobre j'ai eu des conversations avec un total de 32 chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement. Mes efforts se sont bien entendus concentrés sur les chefs d'Etat des deux grandes puissances. J'ai vu le Président Reagan ³~~deux~~ fois et comme vous le savez je reviens d'une visite à Moscou où je me suis entretenu avec le Président Andropov.

L'action au niveau des chefs d'Etat me paraît tout-à-fait capitale. Les affaires du monde sont devenues tellement importantes et interdépendantes que bon nombre de problèmes portés devant les Nations Unies doivent se traiter au niveau des chefs d'Etat. Voici quelques observations sur ce que j'ai obtenu et sur ce que je compte continuer à faire avec une ténacité ^{courtoise,} ~~polie~~ mais qui ne lâchera pas prise:

.

Au niveau du Conseil de Sécurité

Désarmement

Les divers conflits

Text of 25 March with
Corrections on page 1, 3, 4 and
a new page 5.

23 mars 1983

PROJET

Monsieur le Président de la République,

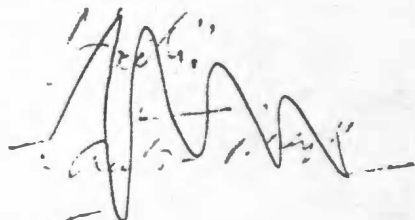
le très

J'ai l'agréable privilège de vous remercier en mon nom propre et en celui de ~~tous~~ mes collègues du système des Nations Unies pour l'honneur que vous nous faites en nous recevant, pour l'excellent accueil du gouvernement et du peuple Français et de sa belle capitale, et pour les très chaleureuses paroles que vous venez de nous adresser.

A chacune de mes présences en France, et je suis sûr que c'est le cas de nombreux fonctionnaires internationaux, j'éprouve un sentiment de profonde reconnaissance à l'égard de votre pays. C'est certainement le sentiment ~~collectif~~ que nous ressentons en ce moment dans cette salle. Car si les Nations Unies et ses institutions spécialisées existent aujourd'hui, c'est en grande partie à la France, à ses esprits visionnaires et généreux, et à ses hommes politiques épris de paix, d'humanisme et de coopération internationale que nous le devons. Je me demande ce que diraient s'ils étaient vivants et présents ici des hommes comme l'Abbé de Saint-Pierre, auteur du Projet de Paix ^{Pacifique} Universelle, le citoyen Pierre-André GARGAZ qui marcha de Nîmes à Paris pour remettre à Benjamin Franklin qui l'imprima, son projet de création d'une Société des Nations et qui fit dire à Franklin "Il n'y a pas de bonne guerre et il n'y a pas de mauvaise paix", Aristide Briand, le grand orateur et bâtisseur d'institutions internationales, Albert Thomas, le créateur de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail.

^{P. Monod}
et Teilhard de Chardin, le plus récent en date des penseurs et philosophes universels que la France ait donnés au monde. Ce dernier voyait dans le système des Nations Unies la réalisation pratique et l'incarnation politique de sa vision des prochaines étapes de notre évolution humaine.

La Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme a été l'un des premiers dons universels de la France au monde. La Société des Nations, première ébauche des Nations Unies, était essentiellement le fruit de penseurs français et européens. Si vous regardez autour de vous, vous verrez les directeurs généraux de trois institutions spécialisées directement dues à des initiatives de la France: l'Union Internationale des Télécommunications fondée à Paris en 1865; l'Organisation Mondiale de la Propriété Intellectuelle créée dans votre capitale en 1893 sous forme d'Union; et l'Organisation Internationale du Travail établie en 1919 à la suite d'une initiative de la France. Le monde a également tenu à marquer son admiration et respect pour les grandes traditions culturelles de la France, en acceptant l'offre de la France ^{votre pays} d'établir à Paris le siège d'une organisation qui représente à elle seule plusieurs institutions spécialisées, à savoir l'UNESCO, puisqu'elle oeuvre à l'échelle mondiale dans les trois domaines si cruciaux de l'éducation, de la science et de la culture. Et En regardant autour de vous vous verrez cinq de vos éminents compatriotes qui dirigent ces institutions ou occupent les postes



les plus élevés dans le système des Nations Unies, ainsi qu'un nombre plus grand encore de directeurs généraux d'agences qui utilisent la langue française dans leurs travail quotidien.

Le temps me manquerait, Monsieur le Président, pour relater tout ce que le monde et le système institutionnel de coopération internationale doivent à la France. Les exemples de votre généreux appui et de vos nombreuses initiatives seraient trop nombreux à citer. C'est avec une légitime fierté, Monsieur le Président, que vous ~~vous~~ pouvez embrasser du regard l'ampleur des actions politiques, économiques et humanitaires de votre pays en faveur de la paix, de la justice et de meilleurs conditions de vie.

Le système des Nations Unies que vous voyez représenté ici est vaste et complexe. Il compte plus de trente institutions spécialisées et programmes mondiaux, instruments de la coopération internationale universelle dans pratiquement tous les domaines majeurs de la condition humaine et de notre demeure planétaire. Blaise Pascal y retrouverait sa vision si chère de l'infiniment grand et de l'infiniment petit, puisque cette coopération s'étend de l'espace extra-atmosphérique jusqu'à l'atome, en passant par l'atmosphère, la biosphère, les mers et les océans, l'agriculture, les ressources naturelles, l'environnement, les montagnes, les eaux, les déserts, notre faune et notre flore, les ressources génétiques, jusqu'aux profondeurs de nos mers et de notre terre.

De la population mondiale jusqu'aux droits individuels, en passant par les races, les sexes, les générations, les cultures et les multiples entités humaines, toute la sociologie de notre espèce se retrouve dans ce système. Nos contradictions, nos échecs et nos injustices ne s'y trouvent pas moins: les armements, les conflits, la pauvreté, les incroyables injustices et atteintes aux droits de l'homme. A cette complexité dans l'espace vient encore de s'ajouter récemment une complexité dans le temps: de plus en plus les gouvernements utilisent le système des Nations Unies pour sonder, prévoir ~~et~~ ~~organiser~~ et organiser l'avenir. A l'heure actuelle, près d'une dizaine de plans An-2000 ont été élaborés par les institutions spécialisées dans des domaines majeurs tels que l'agriculture, la santé, l'industrie, l'emploi, l'alphabétisation, l'environnement et les communications.

Si je vous dis cela, Monsieur le Président, c'est parce que nous connaissons votre engagement personnel, votre ~~profonde~~ passion pour toutes les questions relatives à la destinée humaine et au sort de notre planète. Vous ~~nous apparaissez comme~~ ^{êtes} un chef d'Etat penseur ^{et} philosophe ~~et visionnaire~~ dans la meilleure tradition ^{humaniste.} ~~gréco-latine.~~ Vous avez provoqué une ^{agréable} ~~surprise~~ surprise, il y a deux ans, en décidant, à l'improviste, de participer au colloque organisé par mon cher ^{le distingué directeur général de l'UNESCO, Monsieur} collègue Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, ~~le~~ lors du centenaire de la naissance de ~~Henri~~ Teilhard de Chardin, ~~le~~ philosophe français qui a eu le plus d'influence sur

l'évolution métaphysique et planétaire des Nations Unies. Et plus récemment, en participant au colloque Création et Développement à la Sorbonne, vous avez insisté sur une notion qui nous est particulièrement chère aux Nations Unies, selon vos termes "une notion capitale, trop longtemps oubliée: celle de l'évolution sociale qui doit accompagner les grandes mutations techniques et qui en est la condition même de survie." ~~Je ne regrette qu'une chose, Monsieur le Président, c'est que nous ne puissions pas bénéficier plus pleinement de votre pensée et vision personnelles lors de notre réunion à Paris.~~

Au nom de tous mes collègues, Monsieur le Président, je vous souhaite ainsi qu'au peuple français, paix, bonheur et prospérité.



TO: Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
A: Secretary-General

DATE: 23 March 1983

REFERENCE: _____

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM: Lucille Mair, Secretary-General
DE: International Conference on the Question of Palestine

SUBJECT: Legal arrangements with the French Government for the
OBJET: International Conference on the Question of Palestine

1. The decision to hold the International Conference on the Question of Palestine at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris from 16 to 27 August 1983 was taken upon the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, at its meeting of 27 July 1982 and endorsed by the General Assembly at its Seventh Emergency Special Session in resolution ES-7/7 of 19 August 1982. This decision was endorsed by the General Assembly at its 37th session in resolution 37/86C.

2. Prior to the adoption of the General Assembly resolution, while discussions were taking place during the month of July 1982 in the Preparatory Committee, and subsequent to its adoption by the General Assembly, the Permanent Representative of France was kept fully apprised, by myself, of the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee and the need for legal arrangements between the French Government and the United Nations.

3. Since November 1982, the Legal Office has been negotiating with the French Government to have the UNESCO Headquarters agreement extended to cover the International Conference on the Question of Palestine. France has, however, rejected this proposal on the grounds that it is a United Nations conference and not a UNESCO conference. Its legal obligations are considered, therefore, to be limited to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 to which France is a party.

4. In the view of the Office of Legal Affairs, the minimum conditions of status, privileges and immunities which seem essential for the successful holding of the Conference, do not

.../



exist at the present time. The reasons given by the Legal Office are the following:

Under the strict terms of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, the following categories of persons will enjoy diplomatic or functional privileges and immunities in respect of the Conference:

- (i) representatives of Members (this would include ✓
the Presidents of the General Assembly,
Security Council, Council for Namibia as well
as representatives of any other inter-
governmental subsidiary bodies of the
United Nations);
- (ii) officials of the United Nations; ✓
- (iii) experts on mission for the United Nations ✓
(this category might include individuals
invited by the United Nations to participate
in the conference in their personal capacity).

The following categories of persons would not benefit from the protection of the Convention:

- (i) representatives of the specialized agencies ✓
and other international organizations;
- (ii) representatives of inter-governmental ✓
organizations accorded observer status by the
General Assembly;
- (iii) representatives of other organizations having ✓
received a standing invitation to participate
in the sessions and work of the General Assembly
as observers (PLO and SWAPO);
- (iv) representatives of national liberation movements ✓
recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

These categories would, therefore, enjoy no privileges and immunities on French territory and their entry (and exit) would be at the sole discretion of the French authorities.

.../



5. In this connexion, I would like to refer to a cable dated 15 February 1983 from the Director of the United Nations Information Center in Paris, in which he stated that in his discussions with Mr. Alain Pierret, Head of the International Department, Quai d'Orsay, Mr. Pierret stated that "France would act with extreme caution" when delivering entry visas. Entry visas to representatives of states of international organizations and of liberation movements which are recognized by France and the United Nations (PLO, SWAPO) would pose no problems. All other cases, that is, application by private individuals would be judged on their own merit.

6. Representatives of the French Government have also indicated that if there were requests for the extradition of some people attending the Conference, France would not be able to provide any guarantee that such extradition would not be granted.



TO: The Secretary-General
A:

DATE: 22 March 1983

REFERENCE: _____

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM: Jean Ripert
DE:

SUBJECT: 30-31 March Meeting of ACC (UNESCO Headquarters, Paris)
OBJET:

Schedule

Subject to last minute revisions, the schedule of the spring session of ACC is as follows:

30 March	9:30 - 1:30	Informal ACC meeting ✓
(Wednesday)	1:30 - 3:30	Lunch hosted by UNESCO ✓
	4:00	Director-General M'Bow
	5:30	Meeting with President Mitterand ✓
		Informal ACC meeting
31 March	9:30 - 12:30	ACC meeting ✓
(Thursday)	1:00	Buffet lunch hosted by UNESCO ✓
	3:00	ACC meeting ✓
	8:00	Dinner hosted by Foreign Minister ✓
		Cheysson for select ACC members

Informal Meeting

At the initiative of Mr. M'Bow, the regular meeting of ACC will be preceded by a one day informal session designed to provide an opportunity for the executive heads to exchange views in an essentially unstructured format. Mr. M'Bow, in consultation with his colleagues, has proposed the following themes to serve as a framework for the discussions:

- ✓ 1. The problems of development, particularly in the light of recent developments in the economic situation of the various countries and in international economic relations;
- ✓ 2. The problem of the resources made available for multilateral co-operation, having regard to current needs and their likely development including:
 - promotion of co-operation and complementarity of multilateral and bilateral assistance (proposed by ILO)
 - how the United Nations system can best influence the direction and flow of the main stream of north/south development resources towards agreed governmental and intergovernmentally agreed objectives (proposed by WHO)

✓ 3. The role of institutions of the United Nations system and related agencies in achieving concerted approaches for development purposes including:

- consistency of action at the national level (proposed by ILO)

I will prepare for your consideration a draft opening statement. ✓

Private Meeting

Traditionally, the regular sessions of ACC are preceded by a private meeting, i.e. only executive heads present. This meeting has not as yet been scheduled; ACC/OC thought that it might take place on the first day if the informal discussion is concluded in time; otherwise, it would be held at the beginning of the second day. It is anticipated that the following items will be discussed at the private meeting:

1. Political briefing by the Secretary-General; ✓
2. Pension questions (ILO statement); ✓ *Ruedas*
3. Chairmanship of the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development; *Report* ✓
4. Chairmanship of the Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems; ✓
5. Chairmanship of the Interagency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. *Report of Yorlakh* ✓

I am consulting with ACC members in an effort to reach consensus on the chairmanships and hope that these questions can be resolved without any discussion in ACC. Mr. Ruedas will brief you on the ILO pension issue.

Regular Session

The provisional agenda for the regular session of ACC as recommended by ACC/OC consists of the following:

1. Int agency Co-operation and Co-ordination, including the functioning of ACC (*Müller*)

The major substantive issue for discussion will be your note on interagency co-operation and co-ordination. I will prepare for your consideration a draft statement on this item.

2. Follow-up to ACC decision 1982/27 "Evolution of operational activities for development in the 1980's: Challenges and Constraints" (Hmu)

The item on operational activities is in follow-up to a previous ACC decision which, inter alia, requested CCSQ(OPS) to prepare specific recommendations on some of the issues involved. These recommendations had been approved by CCSQ(OPS) and should require no discussion in ACC. However, the Chairman of CCSQ(OPS) (Mr. E.M. West, Deputy Director-General, FAO), will make an oral presentation on the work of the Committee. It is also possible that under this item I will make a few comments on the report I am to submit to ECOSOC and the General Assembly on the Comprehensive Policy Review of Operational Activities.

3. Participation of staff organizations in ACC and its subsidiary machinery (Mr. Ruedas)

Mr. Ruedas will brief you on the guidelines agreed to in CCAQ for the participation of staff organizations in meetings of ACC and its subsidiary machinery. Given the importance and delicacy of the issues, ACC/OC thought it appropriate that ACC itself take the final decision.

I would also call to your attention that FICSA asked to make a statement at the 30-31 March meeting. However, it was decided to turn down this request in view of the limited time for the meeting and the fact that there was no item on the agenda of direct relevance to the staff.

4. Strengthening of the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to emergencies

This item is on the agenda at the initiative of Mr. Saouma, Director-General of FAO. I will submit to you a briefing note outlining the issues involved. (Saouma)

5. Other matters

ACC will review decisions taken by ACC/OC dealing with the following:

(a) Evolution of operational activities for development in the 1980's: challenges and constraints;

X (b) Arrangements for the review by ACC of the functions of Resident Co-ordinators; *To make it by 16 SE.*

X (c) Strengthening of the co-ordination of information systems in the United Nations system;

(d) Ad hoc Interagency Group to co-ordinate the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy;

(e) Science and technology for development; *(Report + volub)*

(f) Chairmanship of the ACC Sub-Committee on Nutrition.

It is not anticipated that there will be any discussion of these decisions.

22 March 1983

Points for Introductory Remarks by the Secretary-General

At informal ACC session - 30 March 1983

Express appreciation to Mr. M'Bow for his initiative in proposing the
informal session. Meeting takes place at a time of unprecedented economic
problems and growing political tensions in the world.

Welcome the occasion for an informal, and hopefully therefore, candid and
frank exchange of views on some pressing issues confronting the international
community and thus the members of ACC. The importance of the subjects that
Mr. M'Bow has proposed and informality of the meeting augur well for the
discussions.

Full dimensions of the present crisis needs no elaboration. There are
signs of incipient recovery in some developed market countries, but as yet no
firm trend. Urgent measures are required - as the report of the Brandt
Commission recently reminded us - regarding the financing of the balance of
payments deficits of developing countries, increasing the flow of resources
for the financing of development and in the areas of trade, food and energy.
Non-aligned countries have put forward for discussion a wide-ranging agenda
for action.

At previous meeting, ACC focussed on the present climate of support for
the operational activities of the United Nations system. It might be possible

on this occasion to go beyond the immediate situation and address longer-term issues that undoubtedly underly present sense of crisis.

In a recent trip to Africa saw at first hand useful contribution of the organizations of the system which belies accusations of inefficiency and ineffectiveness that is so often heard. [However, all will agree that there are gaps and limitations and that there is need to increase responsiveness of operational activities to changing requirements. Therefore, should review and examine collectively the measures that might be taken to enhance the efficient response of the system to the needs of Member States.

Later this year ECOSOC and the General Assembly are to conduct a comprehensive policy review of operational activities. Express awareness of important issues being raised in context of the report to be submitted by the Director-General. ^{for ECOSOC} The review provides the opportunity for all of us to highlight the advantages of the multilateral approach to the solution of development problems. It will also be an occasion to ensure that the new modalities that are emerging for the financing of operational activities in a diverse and efficient manner, meet the needs and concerns of both recipients and donors in the polycentric system. Resources for the operational activities of the system should be maximised through using all available mechanisms in a manner consistent with the principles of multilateral aid. /?

Express concern at decline of financial resources for UNDP and the funding institutions. Refer to important role of UNDP in field of technical co-operation for development.

Another point to be made concerns the ability of the system to respond to the changing needs of developing countries. There is a great variety of different situations in the developing world today. Differences in the level

of development, of economic and social systems and of the requirements for external assistance place on the system a special responsibility to ensure that it is able to provide in a flexible and pragmatic manner the quality of advice and support that countries expect. Particular attention needs to be paid to critical problems of least developed countries and to the promotion of the activities of the system in support of South-South co-operation.

Draft Statement

May I first of all express my appreciation for your responsiveness to my letter of 6 October 1982. I am indeed heartened that you share my commitment to improving interagency co-operation and co-ordination. We are, of course, indebted to our colleague, Mr. Francis Blanchard, who took the initiative to raise this issue in ACC two years ago.

In introducing our discussion, I think it would be useful to share with you some of the basic perceptions which inform my approach and are reflected in the note.

Firstly, I am convinced that the performance of the United Nations system in dealing with economic and social issues is a critical element not only in restoring confidence in the system but also, and perhaps more important, in achieving our ultimate goal in establishing conditions for international peace and security. The performance of the UN system is no doubt dependent upon the extent to which Member States effectively utilize the international machinery, as I have emphasized in my annual report to the General Assembly last year. Nevertheless, ~~we are made of various Secretariats~~ *we* also have a major responsibility in improving the functioning of the system.

Secondly, in approaching these issues we must respect the mandates of the organizations which have been established by member states. *Mr. Lynch*
~~that the decentralized structure of the United Nations system for dealing~~ *work in the area that is to obtain that*
with economic and social issues, is a source of strength, permitting our varied interests ^{to be} ~~and competencies to be~~ effectively applied to the solution of the critical problems confronting mankind.

Thirdly, I do not approach co-ordination in terms of either centralization or uniformity. Rather, the effort should be directed towards achieving a coherence and complementarity of action which mobilizes and integrates the efforts and resources of all of the entities of the system. Let me say

that I ^{have noted that} ~~am greatly~~ impressed by the ~~extensive~~ pattern of co-operation and co-ordination ~~which~~ in fact already exists. As I have already had occasion to mention, during my recent travels in Africa I was struck by the common purpose and effort which characterize our performance in the field. We should seek to build upon this, to improve it and to convince governments of its reality.

Finally, let me emphasize that ^{gone this} ~~we~~ not believe in co-ordination for the sake of co-ordination. A basic purpose of the United Nations as defined in the Charter is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character. I would suggest that the solving of problems is the basic criteria against which to judge our performance and the effectiveness of the mechanisms for co-ordination which we might establish.

With these thoughts in mind, I hope that in our discussions today we do not focus exclusively on the mechanisms of co-ordination. It is not the mechanism per se which is of fundamental importance. Far more important is our attitudes, our willingness to deal with basic problems and to attempt to fashion coherent and effective responses.

The machinery of co-ordination should contribute to this end, but we should also go beyond these formal mechanisms. Thus, in the note which I have circulated, I have emphasized the importance of informal consultations.

Not all issues need be dealt with in ACC in the first instance. I encourage my colleagues to arrange informal meetings to discuss common concerns. As I have indicated in the note, I propose to meet with the executive heads of specialized agencies, ^{as} ~~may be necessary~~ with regard to our responsibilities in the administration of the common system.

Oviously, issues of system-wide importance identified in such meetings should be brought to the attention of ACC.

I also believe that we need to undertake measures to improve the meetings of ACC itself. The note contains some specific suggestions in this regard. For example, I would suggest that we meet only twice a year - in the spring and in the fall. I look forward to hearing your views on this as well as the other suggestions made. But I would emphasize that the usefulness of ACC meetings will, in the last analysis, depend upon our identifying issues which are topical and of priority concern to the international community and which deserve consideration by the executive heads of the system.

The ACC subsidiary machinery plays an important role in achieving our common purpose. In general terms, three sets of issues have been identified in this context. The first involves the respective roles of the various subsidiary bodies which have been established. The second involves the proliferation of ad hoc machinery and the issue of full participation by the entities of the system in areas of concern to them but without unduly burdening them in terms of personnel and resource requirements. Finally, there is the question of adequate support of and preparations for ACC meetings.

These are complex issues which need to be addressed with a sense of priority. The note suggests that I might establish a special task force to review the subsidiary machinery and to submit recommendations for consideration by ACC. The purpose of this proposal is not to delay action but to provide a factual assessment as a basis for action.

?

If this suggestion is adopted I would plan to set up, in consultation with you, a small group - 3 to 5 officials - representative of the varying interests of the organizations of the system. Without going into detail, I would suggest that the group might

- review, in close consultation with the Chairmen of the bodies concerned, the functioning of ACC machinery following the 1978 restructuring;
- analyze on the basis of this review the effectiveness of the present arrangements beginning with an assessment of the tasks to be performed;
- formulate recommendations on both the procedures and structure of the subsidiary machinery.

Finally, let me assure you that I recognize the concerns which have been expressed about secretariat support arrangements - the need for improved substantive support, the need for a clear presentation to intergovernmental bodies of the view of ACC, and the need for a clearer channel of communications with the United Nations on issues of interagency concern. I appreciate the various suggestions which have been made in this regard and will take them into consideration. This is a matter which continues to engage my attention. I have asked the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to assist me and to provide such assistance to you as you may feel necessary in your relations with the United Nations offices concerned.