Fortieth session
Agenda item 65 (j)

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the General Assembly the
report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on
the activities of the Institute.
ANNEX

Report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, approved the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), the text of which was annexed to the resolution.

2. Under the provisions of the statute, UNIDIR is an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations, established by the General Assembly for the purpose of undertaking independent research on disarmament and related problems, particularly international security issues, and working in close relationship with the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

3. The statute provides that the Institute shall work on the basis of the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament (General Assembly resolution S-10/2), and it shall aim at:

   (a) Providing the international community with more diversified and complete data on problems relating to international security, the armaments race and disarmament in all fields, particularly in the nuclear field, so as to facilitate progress, through negotiations, towards greater security for all States and towards the economic and social development of all peoples;

   (b) Promoting informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts;

   (c) Assisting ongoing negotiations on disarmament and continuing efforts to ensure greater international security at a progressively lower level of armaments, particularly nuclear armaments, by means of objective and factual studies and analyses;

   (d) Carrying out more in-depth, forward-looking and long-term research on disarmament, so as to provide a general insight to the problems involved, and stimulating new initiatives for new negotiations.

4. Further, the statute stipulates that the Institute shall take into account the relevant recommendations of the General Assembly and shall be organized in such a manner as to ensure participation on an equitable political and geographical basis.

5. The present report is submitted to the General Assembly in pursuance of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 39/148 H, by which the Assembly invited the Director of the Institute to report annually to the General Assembly on the activities carried out by the Institute. This report is the first to be submitted since the adoption of the Statute and relates to the activities carried out by the Institute during the period from September 1984 \(1\) to August 1985. \(1\)

6. An account of the activities of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, functioning in its capacity as Board of Trustees of UNIDIR, is contained in the report of the Secretary-General A/40/744.
II. ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF WORK

7. UNIDIR has a very small staff which at present, in addition to the Director, consists of an Assistant Director and two General Service staff. The Institute relies heavily on project-related short-term contracts to implement its research programme. This system of recruitment, which is geared to the research programme and designed on a project basis, permits recourse to and utilization of reputable expertise available both inside and outside the United Nations system. This method has also contributed to the efforts of UNIDIR to expand its relations and contacts with other institutions and individual experts from all over the world.

8. Within the approved research programme, the Institute hires the services of, or develops co-operation with, individual experts or research organizations for the implementation of the programme. It approaches those whom it considers qualified to be engaged in the respective research projects, determines the framework of research and subsequently reviews it before completion by the author, publication and dissemination. "Steering groups" composed of persons known for their expertise and experience are established to assist in carrying out major studies so that a multidisciplinary approach and various schools of thought can be taken into account.

9. In the preface of each UNIDIR publication the procedure followed in the elaboration and finalization of the study is stated to make it understood that, although conducted within the research programme of UNIDIR and on its initiative, the content of the study is the responsibility of the author. Nevertheless, without taking a position on the views expressed by the authors of its studies, UNIDIR assumes responsibility for determining whether a study merits publication and dissemination.

10. Voluntary contributions from States and public and private organizations form the principal financing of the Institute's activities. A subvention towards meeting the costs of the Director and the staff of the Institute may be provided from the regular budget of the United Nations, in conformity with the provisions of the Institute's statute.

11. During the period under review the following countries and institutions have made contributions to the Institute's trust fund: Australia, Canada, France, Norway, Switzerland and the Barrow and Cadbury Trust Fund (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). UNIDIR avails itself of this opportunity to express its gratitude for their generous contributions.

III. COMPLETED PROJECTS

A. Israeli nuclear armament

12. By resolution 39/147 of 17 December 1984, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested UNIDIR in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, to prepare a report providing data and other relevant information relating to Israeli nuclear armament and further nuclear development, taking into
account, inter alia, the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armaments (A/37/434), and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

13. In pursuance of the above-mentioned resolution, UNIDIR has prepared a report and submitted it to the General Assembly (A/40/520).

14. In fulfilling the mandate entrusted to it, UNIDIR convened two consultative meetings at which representatives of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the International Atomic Energy Agency participated. These meetings took place at the Palais des Nations in Geneva on 25 and 26 April 1985 and from 1 to 5 July 1985, respectively.

15. In the preparation of the report, UNIDIR used publicly available information emanating mainly from governmental sources and international organizations, covering, in principle, the period following that covered in the Secretary-General's study submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session in 1981 (A/36/431).

16. The report contains three parts. The first provides the political framework for the report as expressed in the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The second part deals with Israel's nuclear development and, as in the Secretary-General's study, Israel's nuclear weapon potential is presented in the context of availability of the necessary nuclear explosive materials, the capability to design and produce nuclear explosives and the available means of delivery of these weapons. The third part summarizes the findings of the report.

17. The following are the main findings:

(a) The material contained in the report confirms the assessment and conclusions of the Secretary-General's study on Israeli nuclear armament (A/36/431);

(b) Israel has not acceded to the request from the Security Council and the General Assembly to place all its nuclear activities under international safeguards. Most of the information relating to Israel's nuclear activities is kept secret and thus the quantity and quality of available information on the subject is such that it is difficult to draw definitive conclusions.

B. Verification by seismic means of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

18. The issue of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty has been on the disarmament agenda longer than almost any other nuclear disarmament item. The idea of a ban on nuclear explosions dates back to the Bravo test in the Pacific in 1954 which marked the beginning of the thermo-nuclear age. The UNIDIR paper discusses in considerable detail verification by seismic means of a comprehensive test-ban treaty. The study starts with a summary of major events considered to be important for test-ban verification and proceeds to give the seismological background for
proposed verification systems. Current seismic verification capabilities are examined and it is concluded that effective monitoring of compliance with the comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty would require both an extensive international exchange of seismological data and access to supplemental seismic data from high quality stations located within the territories of those States that are parties to the treaty.

19. The final conclusion of the paper is that although a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty apparently involves many complex political and military issues, as regards seismic verification capability, this does not appear to represent an insurmountable obstacle to the concluding of such a treaty.

C. The practice of nuclear non-proliferation

20. The study discusses the interest of States in restraining the spread of nuclear weapons and surveys the various efforts aimed at non-proliferation of nuclear weapons such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the safeguards régime of IAEA, regional treaties such as the Treaty of Tlatelolco and ancillary measures such as positive and negative security assurances given by nuclear-weapon States, supply restrictions and the prohibition of nuclear tests. Each of these elements is examined in detail and its potential for contributing to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is considered. The study points to the importance of fully implementing article 6 of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a means to prevent horizontal proliferation.

21. The main conclusion that emerges from the study is that much still remains to be done for the Non-Proliferation Treaty to fulfil its promise and that it is essential to seek ways of making the Treaty, as well as the non-proliferation régime, more effective, more acceptable and more nearly universal. The next 10 years are therefore considered crucial in the light of the decisions to be taken in 1995: whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely or shall be extended for a fixed period. Although the responsibility for making the Treaty the centre-piece of the non-proliferation régime falls on all parties, since the Treaty serves every nation's interests (even those of non-parties, the three nuclear-weapon States that sponsored the Treaty bear a special responsibility for maintaining confidence in it and restoring the vigour and appeal it had in the early 1970s.

22. The study will be up-dated to take into account the outcome of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held at Geneva from 27 August to 21 September 1985. The study will be published early in 1986.

D. Practical aspects of implementing International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards

23. UNIDIR, in co-operation with IAEA and the Swiss authorities organized a programme aimed at informing members of the diplomatic community in Geneva about the practical aspects of implementing IAEA safeguards.
24. The programme started on 7 August 1985 with a study visit to the Leibstadt Nuclear Power Plant in Switzerland. The director of the plant, Dr. E. Schumacher and his deputy, Dr. T. Schaub, guided participants through the nuclear power plant, gave explanations and answered questions.

25. On 9 August a seminar was held at the Palais des Nations in Geneva at which, in addition to remarks by staff members of the Institute and IAEA, the following papers were presented:

"IAEA safeguards from the point of view of the nuclear industry"
by Mr. J. Bedore, Uranium Institute, London

"IAEA safeguards from the point of view of the utilities"
by Mr. H. Patac, Laufenberg, Switzerland

"IAEA safeguards from the point of view of a national nuclear management office"
by Ms. A. Nilsson, Sweden

26. The presentation of papers was followed by questions and debates. Over 100 invited guests, members of the diplomatic community in Geneva, attended the two events.

E. Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare

27. On the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Protocol of 1925, 2/ UNIDIR organized a symposium, which was held at the Palais des Nations on 17 June 1985. The aim of the symposium was to review the consequences that have flown from the conclusion of the Protocol and its implementation. It was also sought to examine the present situation within the perspective of efforts for total abolition of chemical weapons.

28. In addition to the contributions of UNIDIR staff, the following papers were presented to the symposium:

"The international environment at the adoption of the Protocol"
by Professor Yves Collart, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva

"The Protocol and chemical and bacteriological warfare"
by Mr. Martin Kaplan, Secretary-General, Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs

"The experience of the depositary of the Protocol"
by Mr. Gilbert Guillaume, Director for Legal Affairs, Ministry of External Relations, France
"The Protocol and the International Committee of the Red Cross"
by Mr. Maurice Aubert, Vice-President, International Committee of the Red Cross

"The Protocol and the United Nations"
by Mr. Alessandro Corradini, former Director of the United Nations Centre for Disarmament and Consultant to the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs

"The work of the Conference on Disarmament on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction"
by Mr. Stanislaw Turbanski, Head of the Polish delegation to the Committee on Disarmament and Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons, Conference on Disarmament

"The banning of the use of certain weapons"
by Mr. Mikuin Leliel Balanda, Professor of the University of Kinshasa, Member of the International Law Commission

"The Protocol in humanitarian law"
by Mr. Yves Sandoz, Deputy Director and Head of the Principles and Law Department, International Committee of the Red Cross

"The Protocol - an unfinished business"
by Mr. Jozef Goldblat, Senior Researcher, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

"Provisional procedures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol"
by Serge Sur, Centre de droit international, Nanterre

29. Participants in the symposium examined the experience that has accumulated since the conclusion and implementation of this international instrument, after which they analysed the present situation as well as the prospects and means for totally abolishing chemical weapons.

F. Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa

30. In 1983 the Board of Trustees approved the carrying out of a project on Africa's security, disarmament and development, but requested the Director to bear in mind the availability of financial resources (A/38/467, para. 17). In 1984, the Director reported that preparations were under way to convene the conference on Africa: Disarmament, Development and Security (A/39/553).

31. The twentieth Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity adopted resolution AHG/Res.126 (XX) in paragraph 7 of which the Assembly:
"Supports the holding of a regional conference on regional security, disarmament and development in Africa and requests the OAU General Secretariat, in co-operation with UNIDIR and the United Nations Department for Disarmament, to make the necessary arrangements and preparations for the holding of such a conference."

32. In preparation for the Conference, three working sessions took place with the participation of UNIDIR, the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the General Secretariat of the OAU which were held, respectively, in Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 March 1985, at the Palais des Nations, Geneva from 29 April to 2 May 1985 and at Lomé, on 19 and 20 June 1985.

33. The Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa was held at Lomé from 11 to 15 August 1985 and consisted of two parts:

(a) A meeting of experts, convened by UNIDIR and the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity took place on 11 and 12 August;

(b) A Ministerial Regional Conference convened by the Organization of African Unity in co-operation with the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs and UNIDIR took place from 13 to 15 August 1985.

34. The meeting of experts brought together over 70 experts representing African research and educational communities and other relevant institutions from most African countries.

35. The agenda of the meeting addressed the following topics:

(a) The objectives of security, disarmament and development and their relationship;

(b) Institutional arrangements for the promotion of the objectives of security, disarmament and development in Africa;

(c) The role of research and educational institutions in promoting the objectives of security, disarmament and development.

36. The meeting was chaired by the Director of UNIDIR. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Togo, Mr. A. K. Amega, delivered welcoming remarks on behalf of the host Government. The meeting also heard a statement from the Acting Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, Mr. Peter Onu, at the opening ceremony.

37. During the proceedings of the expert meeting the following presentations were made:

"The concept of disarmament in the African context"
by Mr. Olu Adeniji of Nigeria
"Military expenditures by developing countries"
by General Olussegun Obasanjo, former Head of State of Nigeria, Member of
the Interaction Council

"The relationship between disarmament and development"
by Mr. Sten Lundbo of Norway

"The role of research in promoting the objectives of disarmament"
by Rolf Bjornerstedt, Chairman of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on
Disarmament Studies

"The World Disarmament Campaign"
by Ptvoslav Davinic of the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs

38. A discussion paper containing some statistical information on the level of
military expenditure in Africa prepared by Mr. Christian Catrina, Research
Associate at UNIDIR, was circulated to participants.

39. Following the discussion on various issues and proposals, the following
recommendations emerged at the meeting of experts:

(a) The importance of urgent action to establish an African regional centre
to undertake research and promote the objectives of security, disarmament and
development in Africa, responding to the needs already expressed by African
Governments and research and educational institutions, in accordance with the
realities of the region, and providing a vehicle for the co-ordination and
harmonization of views, and the promotion of public awareness and understanding;

(b) The need for African scientists and researchers to submit to OAU their
views and suggestions regarding the possibilities for institutional mechanisms of
subregional and regional co-operation in the field of peaceful nuclear research;

(c) The need for African Governments to take fully into account the close
relationship that exists between security, development and reduced military
investment;

(d) The need to provide more opportunities for training in
disarmament-related fields for African researchers and professionals.

40. The Ministerial Conference which followed the meeting of experts adopted a
Declaration on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa as well as a
Programme of Action.

G. Disarmament and security in Europe

41. This project consists of an evaluation of the Final Act of Helsinki 10 years
after its adoption. It was carried out in the form of a symposium organized on
20 and 21 June 1985, together with the Graduate Institute of International Studies
at Geneva, at which the following papers were contributed:
"Significance of the CSCE: adventure or necessity?"
    by Mr. Edouard Brunner, Secretary of State, Switzerland

"The CSCE and East-West relations"
    by Dr. Klaus Blech, Secretary of State, Federal Republic of Germany

"The CSCE three-dimensional negotiating framework"
    by Dr. Victor-Yves Ghebali, Graduate Institute of International Studies

"Consideration of the military aspects of the European security"
    by Mr. Valentin Lipatti, Romania

"The economic dimension of the CSCE"
    by Dr. Harriet Matejka, Graduate Institute of International Studies

"The United States and the CSCE"
    by Mr. Max Kampelman, United States of America

"The principles of the CSCE: the relationship between States and individuals"
    by Mr. Luigi V. Ferraris, Italy

"The decalogue of the Final Act: expectations and reality"
    by M. Jacques Andreani, France

"The Helsinki process - an assessment"
    by Dr. Ljudivoje Acimovic, Yugoslavia

"The CSCE: future prospects"
    by Professor Hubert Thierry, Assistant Director, UNIDIR (who chaired a
     round-table discussion on the subject)

H. Information on disarmament affairs

42. A new publication entitled Disarmament - A Short Guide to United Nations and
    Other Sources of Information was added to those already prepared by UNIDIR in the
    field of sources of information. 3/ The purpose of the publication is to guide
    non-experts to some basic sources of information on disarmament and, in particular,
    to those of the United Nations. The Short Guide is intended as a practical working
    tool for all those interested or active in disarmament. It comprises two parts:

43. Part I, entitled "The United Nations", contains two chapters. The first
    chapter deals with the so-called United Nations "disarmament machinery". It
    briefly describes the mandate, activities and publications of the deliberating and
    negotiating bodies, and - in alphabetical order - other United Nations organs,
    programmes, institutions and/or specialized agencies with responsibilities and
    activities in the field of disarmament.

44. The second chapter contains references to United Nations reports prepared by
    the Secretary-General with the assistance of experts; background papers prepared by
the Secretariat for the two special sessions of the General Assembly devoted to
disarmament, and a number of United Nations disarmament brochures and publications
distributed by the United Nations Department of Public Information.

45. Part II, entitled "Other official sources and reference materials", also
contains two chapters. The first chapter gives some basic and general sources of
information for the five nuclear-weapon States, the Movement of Non-Aligned
Countries, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Warsaw Treaty
Organization (WTO) and a few other regional organizations.

46. The second chapter lists a number of frequently used reference materials such
as bibliographies, collections of documents, guides, yearbooks and other periodical
publications. The majority of the cited reference materials in this chapter are
those published by research institutes.

IV. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

A. Disarmament problems relating to outer space

47. Problems relating to the limitation of military activities and disarmament in
outer space have become a focus of international concern in recent years. The
future utilization of outer space is considered to be one of the most important
issues of modern times. Practical uses of space exploration are obviously
increasing, while satellites and spacecraft of various kinds are being launched
regularly.

48. Apart from its scientific and economic advantages, the use of outer space has
equally important military implications. There is, in addition, no doubt that
advances in space technology have added considerable impetus to the arms race.
Space-based defence against ballistic missiles is under active consideration,
giving rise to new political and strategic controversies.

49. Questions relating to the future of outer space have been raised repeatedly at
the United Nations and, particularly in its resolutions 38/70 of 15 December 1983,
and 39/59 of 12 December 1984, the General Assembly has expressed grave concern
about the danger posed to all mankind by the arms race in outer space. The General
Assembly also reaffirmed that general and complete disarmament under effective
international control warrants that outer space shall be used exclusively for
peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race.

50. Given the importance that Member States attach to the problem, UNIDIR, as a
United Nations Research Institute, felt it necessary to elaborate a multinational
study on outer space problems so as to provide the United Nations disarmament
community with objective scientific information, particularly on aspects that are
within the area of competence of the United Nations. The goal of this study is to
identify the different issues relating to disarmament in outer space as well as the
possibilities for peaceful use of new space technologies.
51. So as to ensure that a thorough examination and analysis of all related issues could be achieved, taking the various perspectives into account, UNIDIR found it necessary to establish a multinational Steering Group to participate in the study. The following experts have accepted invitations to join the Steering Group: Mr. Alexei Arbatov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. Yves Boyer (France), Mr. Sergio de Queiroz Duarte (Brazil), Mr. James E. Dougherty (United States of America), Mr. Rikhi Jaipal (India), Mr. Boris Mayorski (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. Roberto García Moritán (Argentina), as well as representatives of the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Organization of African Unity. The first meeting of the Steering Group took place from 22 to 24 April 1985 and a second one is envisaged for November 1985.

52. The study will begin with an exposition of the present situation concerning outer space. It will give an overall presentation including the description of objects that are now stationed in space, as well as those that pass through space by various means and for different purposes. The difference between the possibility of active strike weapons in outer space will be noted as distinct from passive support systems for earth weapons.

53. Not only the material situation but also the legal position regarding outer space will be addressed. That will include a survey of the main treaty provisions that apply and the effect those have on the arms control régime in outer space. It will be noted that the United Nations has had – and continues to have – an important role in influencing the development of the legal situation with respect to outer space, and an account will be given of the organizational framework within which the United Nations makes a contribution in this field.

54. Consideration will also be given to the various concrete proposals for extending the arms control régime in outer space by additions to existing treaty provisions. Such proposals have been made by Governments and are also to be found in the growing collection of academic literature on the subject. It is envisaged that the main features of the proposals and the effect that their practical implementation would have will be analysed. The presentation of this part of the study will elucidate the points of convergence of the proposals, while identifying those aspects that are divergent or inconsistent.

B. International law of disarmament

55. Work has continued on the elaboration of the "International law of disarmament". This UNIDIR project aims at producing a treatise on the law of disarmament which would represent a reference work of scientific merit and a practical working tool meant for all those who have responsibilities in the field of disarmament or are interested in it, being government officials, academics, journalists, students etc. It will not only analyse positive law but will also give a presentation of theses and arguments concerning the controversial issues that relate to the international law of disarmament. The study will focus mainly on the provisions of existing treaties relevant to disarmament and it will also examine aspects relating to humanitarian law and other sources of law which may be pertinent.
56. The study will consist of five parts. The first part will place the law of disarmament in the general framework of international law and will define disarmament in relation to other concepts such as sovereignty, security, development and human rights. The second part will deal with conventional law regarding various types of weapons: nuclear weapons, chemical and biological weapons, radiological weapons, conventional weapons etc. The third part will deal with various environments: Antarctica, outer space, the ocean floor and sea-bed, nuclear-weapon-free zones and zones of peace. The fourth part will deal with machinery for deliberations and negotiations and, finally, the fifth part will consider trends as they emanate from the work of the United Nations in this field and, in particular, the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament (resolution S-10/2).

C. **International nuclear commerce and the Non-Proliferation Treaty régime**

57. This study examines the commercial pressures on the régime of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which arise from the present slow-down in the nuclear industry. While many studies are available on the link between security and nuclear proliferation, very few are available on the effects of developments in the nuclear trade on the Non-Proliferation Treaty régime. Trends in the production and trade of nuclear technology show that as a result of increasing commercial competition, the international rules of nuclear trade are not always followed. An understanding of the reasons for the changes in international nuclear trade and its effects on the Non-Proliferation Treaty régime will be an aid to strengthening the régime.

58. The study will (a) survey the safeguard measures of recent nuclear sales; (b) study the role of sellers, buyers and the international régime when sales and safeguards have been negotiated as well as their roles in cases when no agreement on safeguards has been achieved; (c) evaluate the Non-Proliferation Treaty safeguards régime in relation to recent trends in nuclear sales; and (d) make proposals for improving the Non-Proliferation Treaty régime in this regard. The data for the study is already collected and the survey of the safeguard measures almost completed.

D. **Studies on verification**

59. Two studies on issues of verification are being carried out:

(a) Verification of possible confidence-building and disarmament agreements in the context of Europe;

(b) Analysis of the positions taken by a number of countries on issues of verification within the multilateral negotiating body.
E. Subjective factors in disarmament: perceptions, concept formation, styles of arguments, implications

60. Two studies within this project are being carried out:

(a) Concept formation: a synoptical analysis of central strategic terms in Chinese, English, French and Russian: an important question in connection with strategic doctrines refers to the degree of congruity or incongruity existing between strategic doctrines evoked by the major Powers. For conceptual and linguistic reasons there are fundamental differences in seemingly identical strategic concepts mainly between the United States and the Soviet Union. Certain key strategic terms used in American, English, Chinese, French and Soviet strategic doctrines will be examined with regard to their conceptual and linguistic implications;

(b) Styles of arguments: an analysis of arguments against disarmament proposals: numerous proposals put forward for disarmament measures are often evaluated as being "impractical". This raises the question of what "impractical" means. Critical arguments against disarmament proposals themselves merit a serious study. This UNIDIR study will gather and analyse proposals by the Soviet Union and the United States and the reactions to them and attempt to make a distinction between perceived and real obstacles. The study is nearing completion.

F. Arms transfer dependence

61. The transfer of arms from producing to recipient countries is a significant factor of international life. The study focuses on the dependence of States on their sources of armaments and the arms producers' dependence on their clients.

62. A preliminary study, "Dependence and interdependence in the global politico-military system", published as UNIDIR research paper No. 1, 1985, examines various kinds of political interactions between States, such as military alliances, pacts, arms transfers, transfer of defence technology and also the degree of dependence caused by inferior military capabilities.

63. This project is nearing completion, with publication envisaged for 1986. It consists of three main parts. In the first part, the meaning of dependence in an international context is clarified and explained. In the second part, the present situation and the development in the last 20 years in regard to arms transfers are described, with a particular view to the structure of this interaction, both on the supply and the demand side. The perspectives of suppliers and recipients are also presented in this chapter. In the third part, the dependence involved in importing arms, exporting arms and engaging in joint armaments projects is evaluated; factors determining each type of dependence are identified, and for some types of arms transfer dependence the factors are computed by using data from the well-known research institutes.

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G. Security of States and lowering of the levels of armaments

64. This is a continuous project where new case studies are being added. During the period under review, three such studies have been published:

"A Perspective from the USA"

"The Soviet concept of security"

"The concept of disarmament in the African context"

H. Disarmament

65. This project is envisaged as a general analysis of the field of disarmament, defining it in the general context of international relations, presenting its goals, principles and institutions, as well as the efforts to reach its objective, including national and international machinery for disarmament.

66. Work has continued on this project which is expected to be completed in time for the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

I. Security and prospects for disarmament in Europe

67. This project will be carried out in the form of a Conference which will be organized in co-operation with the French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) and will take place at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 16 and 17 December 1985.

68. The agenda for the Conference contains the following items:

(a) Assessment of the state of European security and disarmament negotiations;

(b) The new conceptual and technological challenges: nuclear and space weapons; conventional and chemical weapons;

(c) The future of security and disarmament in Europe.

69. Participants in the Conference will come from all regions of the continent as well as the United States and Canada.

J. Fellowship and internship programmes

70. The fellowship programme funded by the Government of Norway to enable scholars from developing countries to do research on Disarmament at UNIDIR has continued. During the period under review, researchers from China, India and Togo were doing work under this programme. An internship programme has been set up at UNIDIR and so far four students have participated in it.
V. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

71. UNIDIR has maintained close co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. In carrying out a number of studies, such as "Israeli nuclear armament" and "Disarmament problems relating to outer space", UNIDIR has invited and obtained the active co-operation of the Department. UNIDIR supplied the Department with information regarding various aspects of the Institute's activities which were subsequently included in reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly. UNIDIR staff have participated in activities initiated by the Department within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign. UNIDIR and the Department for Disarmament Affairs have also jointly organized the expert meeting within the Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held at Lomé on 11 and 12 August 1985.

72. The Institute works closely with other organs and organizations of the United Nations system interested in disarmament, such as IAEA, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations University and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

73. UNIDIR developed relations of co-operation with regional organizations - the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States - on projects of common interest, such as the convening of the Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa and the study on Israeli nuclear armament.

74. Relations with other research institutes continue to expand. At present, UNIDIR maintains working relations with research organizations in all regions of the world. In several instances these close relations have taken the form of joint projects.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

75. The work carried out by the Institute was based on resolutions of the General Assembly and the programme approved by the Board of Trustees.

76. The activities of the Institute continued to expand and the adoption of its statute by the General Assembly has created better conditions for the further development of the Institute. However, the growing complexity of tasks before it will require further strengthening of its scientific capacity and resources to enable it to better serve the needs of the disarmament community.

77. Confidence of Governments in UNIDIR was evidenced by the request of the General Assembly for specific studies, and by the support of the Organization of African Unity in connection with the convening of the Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa. Support for UNIDIR is growing, and this is reflected both in the constantly increasing number of donors - which at present includes private organizations in addition to Governments - and in the volume of resources made available to UNIDIR.

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Notes

1/ For the presentation of previous activities of UNIDIR, see documents A/38/475, annex, and A/39/553, annex.


3/ Repertory of Disarmament Research (United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.82.0.2; UNIDIR, "A brief guide to some basic sources on disarmament" (February 1983; bears UNESCO symbol 22-83/CONF.816/9) 44 p.; "Sources of information on disarmament and related issues" (Geneva, 1983), 37 pp.