Fortieth session
Agenda items 61 (a), 65 (d) and 65 (j)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE
TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: WORLD
DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

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

Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Pursuant to section III of General Assembly resolution 37/99 K of 13 December 1982, the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies has the following functions:

   (a) To advise the Secretary-General on various aspects of studies and research in the area of arms limitation and disarmament carried out under the auspices of the United Nations or institutions within the United Nations system, in particular on the integration of a programme of such studies with a comprehensive programme of disarmament, once this had been established;

   (b) To serve as the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR);

   (c) To advise the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign;

   (d) At the specific invitation of the Secretary-General, to provide him with advice on other matters within the area of disarmament and arms limitation.

In its resolution 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the work of the Advisory Board.

2. The Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies held its twelfth and thirteenth sessions from 6 to 10 May 1985 in New York and from 23 to 27 September 1985 at Geneva, under the chairmanship of Mr. Rolf Björnerstedt of Sweden. The annex lists the members of the Advisory Board.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE ADVISORY BOARD ON DISARMAMENT STUDIES

A. United Nations studies on disarmament

3. At both its twelfth and thirteenth sessions, the Board considered the matter of United Nations studies on disarmament. At its May session, the conclusion of two studies (on nuclear-weapon-free zones and the military use of research and development) without agreement on their final reports had led to questions about the nature of the problems encountered and, separately, about the need for consensus in study reports. In the discussion, there was general agreement that sometimes there would be subjects on which consensus would not be possible and, on such occasions, different ways of carrying out the studies should be employed: the study on deterrence, mandated by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Board, was an example in this respect.

4. The Board decided at its twelfth session to hold a more extensive discussion of the subject, for which the Secretariat was asked to prepare a working paper summarizing briefly the experience gathered to date and setting out some of the
procedural possibilities that might be considered for the future. At its thirteenth session, in September, the Board's discussion was held on the basis of the Secretariat paper, which was regarded by the Board as an informative, balanced and useful description of experience gained from the completion of 22 disarmament studies since 1979. In the exchange of views, several members endorsed the point that disarmament studies were primarily political in nature rather than purely academic and that consensus played an important part in achieving study reports. Where a study was difficult and consensus not possible, full expression should be given to the presentation of all sides of the argument, bearing in mind the need for balance and moderation and that the language used should be appropriate for the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly. What must be clear from the outset was that there should be a report. In this regard, the Board regretted the absence of any agreed substantive reports from the groups of experts that carried out the studies on nuclear-weapon-free zones and the military use of research and development.

5. The Board was of the opinion that the purposes of studies, namely, to assist in ongoing negotiations, to identify possible new areas of negotiation, and to promote public awareness of the problems involved in the arms race and disarmament, remained valid within the overall objective of enhancing the role of the United Nations in disarmament. While there would continue to be subjects and occasions when studies should be carried out in the established manner by the Secretary-General with the assistance of groups of governmental experts, the advent of UNIDIR provided new possibilities that should be used to advantage. With either method, an effort should be made to achieve a more careful selection of subjects for study and the matter of costs should be given close attention, although it must be understood that expert groups should reflect political and geographical balance.

6. The Board reaffirmed the view expressed in the Secretary-General's report in 1984 (A/39/549) that, while it could not presume to censor proposals by delegations of sovereign States, the Board should be in a position to examine proposals for study before they were submitted to the Assembly and to advise on possible directions or scope, priorities, approaches, etc., at least if the initiators of proposals so requested.

B. Implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign

7. At both its twelfth and thirteenth sessions, the Board discussed the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign. At both sessions Mr. Jan Martenson, Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, presented to the Board an account of the activities being carried out. At its thirteenth session the Board took note of the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign in 1985 and the programme of activities proposed for 1986 (A/40/443).

8. Generally the Board expressed its appreciation at the manner in which the Campaign was being conducted. Favourable comments were made, inter alia, on the organization and realization of regional conferences and seminars. Members of the
Board emphasized the value of such activities, and suggested that the practicability of conducting such conferences for special audiences or concentrating on specific themes should be investigated. Members of the Board also expressed significant interest in the proposal, discussed at the Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa held in Lomé, Togo, from 11 to 15 August 1985, to establish an African regional centre to undertake research and promote the objectives of security, disarmament and development in Africa. This would add a new dimension to the work of the World Disarmament Campaign.

9. From the standpoint of presentation, the increased quality and number of information publications were noted as positive steps. The Board encouraged the production of such materials in easily understandable form and underlined the importance of using radio, television and other means of visual presentation. The value of wider use of the media was also emphasized. Noting the efforts being made to produce materials in several languages, members of the Board felt that still greater emphasis should be placed on the distribution of publications, using United Nations information centres, United Nations associations and other avenues as appropriate. Responding to this point, the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs stated that this aspect was already given great attention but that it might be useful to send a questionnaire to United Nations information centres asking them what materials were sent out and to whom, the results of that investigation could then be reported to the Board.

10. Regarding the content of the publications, some members of the Board recommended that a more important place should be given to global aspects of the problem of disarmament and to its link with development — a theme that was precisely the purpose of the International Disarmament Fund for Development project, the principle of which had been discussed by the General Assembly. It was noted that UNIDIR was already carrying out a study on this subject and had prepared a first report that should be complemented by another report on the civil uses of military resources.

11. The Under-Secretary-General emphasized that a special issue of the Newsletter on the proceedings of the third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was already being prepared and the Board welcomed that action in the light of the successful conclusion of that Conference. The Board stated that the importance of 1986 as the International Year of Peace should also be highlighted in the Campaign's forthcoming programme.

12. Noting all the Board's suggestions, the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs recalled that, in practice, the Campaign was tripartite in action, requiring efforts by the United Nations, by Member States and by non-governmental organizations. Regarding the 1986 programme, efforts would continue to be made to develop the Campaign's activities to reach out to as wide a public as possible, but the extent to which the proposed programme could be implemented depended on the active and material support of Member States and other sources, especially contributions to the Trust Fund.

13. Following established practice, at its thirteenth session the Board also met with representatives of the co-ordinating bodies of non-governmental
organizations. Representatives of the Special Non-governmental Organization Committee on Disarmament in Geneva and the World Federation of United Nations Associations attended the meeting. The representative of the Non-governmental Organization Committee on Disarmament at United Nations Headquarters was unable to attend in person but submitted a written statement for distribution to members of the Board.

14. In their comments, the representatives expressed satisfaction with the successful conduct of the World Disarmament Campaign. In their view, as the Campaign was past its initial stage, ways to improve the methods and content of the Campaign should now be addressed.

15. The representatives of non-governmental organizations indicated that the Campaign materials had received favourable comments, especially the question-and-answer booklets and the wall-chart, and requested that consideration be given to the use of lighter paper to facilitate copying and handling. Among other points, the representatives of non-governmental organizations suggested that fact sheets should be issued on more specific issues and also on the outcome of each General Assembly, showing the resolutions adopted and voting results. The representatives felt that the possibilities of improving the role of the non-governmental organizations in planning the Campaign should be investigated and that there should be more organic links with the Board itself to permit a better exchange with the community of non-governmental organizations.

16. Further to the points raised by the representatives of non-governmental organizations, the Board decided to invite the Secretariat to prepare a working paper on the nature and extent of involvement of non-governmental organizations with the World Disarmament Campaign. The paper should also address the policy to be adopted by the Board concerning representation of non-governmental organizations at Board meetings when so invited. This working paper, the preparation of which would entail consultations with the non-governmental organizations co-ordinating bodies concerned, should provide the Board with recommendations for consideration at its session in spring 1986. Representatives of non-governmental organizations should therefore be invited to attend the Board at its session in September 1986.

C. Situation in the area of disarmament

17. Arising from its decision in 1984, the Board held a discussion on the subject of nuclear winter at its spring session in 1985. The discussion was preceded by a showing of the relevant part of a BBC documentary film "On the Eighth Day". At the Board's invitation, two eminent scientists presented their views on the subject, Dr. Carl Sagan and Dr. George Rathjens, both from the United States of America.

18. Mr. Sagan felt that although the likelihood of a nuclear winter was not certain, nevertheless its probability was sufficiently high to be taken into account by those making political decisions. All scientific work so far had generally supported the theory. There were therefore powerful incentives for very significant reductions in nuclear weapons to achieve levels at which, even though the dangers of extensive damage would remain, at least there would be little prospect of a general nuclear winter phenomenon.

/...
19. Mr. Rathjens believed that there were too many uncertainties to permit reliable judgement. Estimates of targeting, the amounts of fire and smoke, the elevation of particles, the amount of radiation, the likely temperature range, the possible air movements and other factors all combined to make accurate prediction of circumstances impossible. In his view nuclear weapons were a menace and reduction to lower levels was urgently needed, but that opinion was not based on the prospect of a nuclear winter.

20. These differences of view were reflected in the comments of members of the Board, although the sense of the Board was that, whatever the reliability of the assessment, the risk of such a disaster was sufficiently large to constitute yet another compelling reason to avoid nuclear war and proceed with significant reductions in nuclear weapons.

21. The Board was informed of the work being carried out by the Secretary-General in response to General Assembly resolution 39/148 F of 17 December 1984, which called for a presentation of relevant extracts from various reports on the subject of nuclear winter.

22. At both its sessions the Board had an exchange of views on the present international situation and its implications for disarmament. Several major concerns were highlighted in frank and wide-ranging discussions.

23. The Board underlined the significance of the bilateral agreement of 8 January 1985 between Mr. George P. Shultz, the United States Secretary of State, and Mr. Andrei A. Gromyko, at that time the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, concerning negotiations on "a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms - both strategic and intermediate-range - with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship". The objective of the negotiations is to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms and at strengthening strategic stability, ultimately leading to the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere. The Board expressed the hope that those negotiations would lead to a successful conclusion.

24. Other members drew attention to the repeated demands of the international community for progress in disarmament, which remained as yet unmet. Despite major and consistent efforts, and appeals at the highest level from a number of countries such as that contained in the New Delhi Declaration of 28 January 1985, multilateral negotiations continued largely to be in a situation of stalemate. Several members considered that the role of multilateral negotiations was increasingly important and such conferences and forums should be seriously encouraged. It was noted that a successful example of multilateral negotiation was the recent Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty of which the final declaration, although not precisely what non-aligned States would have preferred, was nevertheless a constructive outcome.

25. In view of the concerns expressed in multilateral bodies for positive progress in disarmament, a specific request was made that multilateral forums should be kept appropriately informed of the outcome of the forthcoming talks between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States on 19 and 20 November at Geneva.

/...
III. ACTIVITIES OF THE ADVISORY BOARD IN ITS CAPACITY AS BOARD
OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR
DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

A. Report of the Director on the work of the Institute

26. In accordance with the provisions of article IV, paragraph 2 (i), of the
Institute's statute, the Director reported to the Board on the Institute's
activities and the execution of its work programme. The Board complimented
the Director and the Institute on achieving much on so slender a budget and noted that
the Institute had continued to make good progress in furtherance of its aims.
However, in the existing financial circumstances, members were of the view that the
Institute's efforts should be more concentrated on certain priority projects in
order to ensure the maximum effective use of the resources available.

27. At its thirteenth session, the Board approved the report of the Director on
the work of the Institute for submission to the General Assembly (A/40/725).

B. Proposed annual budget for 1986

28. In its review of the financial situation of the Institute and consideration of
the proposed annual budget for 1986, the Board had before it documents prepared by
the Director as well as the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee
on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The Board expressed its appreciation to
the Advisory Committee for its guidance and counsel and decided that its
recommendations should be fully implemented. In this regard, the Board approved a
timetable for the presentation of the 1987 budget that should provide adequate
opportunity for consultations with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the
Office of Financial Services, as required in article VIII, paragraph 1, of the
UNIDIR statute, as well as the time necessary for the Board's own consideration of
the matter. The Board also directed that in future the presentation of the
proposed draft work programme should be improved by the addition of further
information as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and
Budgetary Questions.

29. Concerning the proposed budget for 1986, the Board noted the Advisory
Committee's comments on the matter of basing the Institute's activities only on the
basis of the firmest possible estimates of income. The Director reported that, as
at 27 September 1985, the assured income from voluntary sources for 1986 was as
follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>$</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance of contributions brought forward</td>
<td>21 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from previous year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>180 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>50 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>20 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrow and Cadbury Trust Fund</td>
<td>44 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inerg Industrie Corporation</td>
<td>24 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>340 000</td>
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\*a/ $60,000 of this amount is at present subject to formal confirmation.

30. The Board considered that a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations would be necessary for 1986 and, in accordance with the provisions of the Institute's statute, recommended that it should be at the level of one half of the assured income of the Institute from voluntary sources, namely $170,000.

31. It was decided that any income that might be pledged in addition to that shown above should be held in account to be used in connection with the 1987 programme of work and budget.

32. Together, the assured voluntary income and the subvention recommended would amount to a cash income to UNIDIR of $510,000 for the year 1986. The estimated expenditure is summarized as follows:

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<tr>
<td>Salaries and related costs of the regular staff of the Institute (Director, Deputy Director, two General Service)</td>
<td>231 400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel of staff</td>
<td>30 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ad hoc expert groups</td>
<td>19 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honoraria for contributors to the research programme</td>
<td>15 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contractual services</td>
<td>155 600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fellowship programme</td>
<td>35 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reimbursement of programme support costs</td>
<td>17 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contribution towards liquidation of the deficit</td>
<td>7 000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>510 000</td>
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33. Noting that the outstanding deficit had been halved by 30 June 1985, the Board considered that it should be possible to liquidate the remainder over a reasonable number of years.

34. Regarding new pledges, the Board took careful note of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that potential donors to UNIDIR should be advised of the procedures related to finance and budget contained in the Institute's statute, and that donors should be requested to consider providing written confirmation of their pledges by 1 July of the year prior to the year for which the pledge was being made. The Director was instructed to take action accordingly, but the Board observed that the budgetary timetables of potential donors might make this difficult to comply with in practice.

C. Work programme for 1986

35. At its twelfth session in May, the Board accepted the outline programme of work proposed by the Director with a view to a more detailed presentation being made to the Board, together with the proposed budget for 1986, at its September session.

36. At its thirteenth session, the Board adopted the proposed work programme, which will cover the following subjects:

(a) Prevention of an arms race in outer space;

(b) Military equilibrium;

(c) Disarmament and development: use of military resources for civilian purposes;

(d) International nuclear commerce and the non-proliferation treaty régime;

(e) Verification;

(f) Confidence-building and disarmament measures in Europe;

(g) Subjective factors in disarmament;

(h) Update of the UNIDIR Repertory of Disarmament Research;

(i) Establishment of an automated data base on disarmament;

(j) UNIDIR fellowships.

37. The Board decided that priority should be given to subjects as listed in the order above. The Board directed that it was particularly important to avoid duplication of work being done by the Department for Disarmament Affairs.
IV. OTHER BUSINESS

38. The Board noted that, according to the draft calendar of conferences, the fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the Board were scheduled to take place in 1986 as follows:

5-9 May (New York)
8-12 September (New York)

However, the institution of a timetable to permit proper attention to UNIDIR's proposed annual budget in order to meet the requirements of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions would not allow the fifteenth session to take place as scheduled. It had been indicated to the Board that the Advisory Committee would not be able to consider UNIDIR's proposed budget until the first week of September, and that two full weeks would then be required by it before its report would be available to the Board. In the circumstances, the Board asked that a formal request be made to the General Assembly for authority to meet in New York from 22 to 26 September 1986, and for similar arrangements to be made in future years.
ANNEX

Members of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies

Mr. Oluwemi Adeniji
Ambassador
Ministry of External Affairs
Lagos, Nigeria

Mr. Hadj Ben Abdelkader Azzout
Ambassador
President of the Court of Auditors
Algiers, Algeria

Dr. Rolf Björnerstedt
Chairman
Governing Board of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)
Stockholm, Sweden

Professor Oleg N. Bykov
Deputy Director
Institute for World Economy and International Relations
USSR Academy of Science
Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Professor James E. Dougherty
Department of Politics
Saint Joseph's University
Philadelphia, United States of America

Mr. Omar El-Shafei
Ambassador, Assistant Foreign Minister
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Cairo, Egypt

Mr. Constantin Ene
Ambassador
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bucharest, Romania

Mr. Edgar Faure
Member of the French Academy
Member of the Senate
Paris, France

Mr. Alfonso Garcia Robles
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Mexico to the Conference on Disarmament
Geneva
Mr. Ignac Golob
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations

Mr. A. C. S. Hameed
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka

Mr. Bjorn Inge Kristvik
Director General
Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Oslo, Norway

Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations
Geneva

Mr. Liang Yufan
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Deputy Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations
New York

Sir Ronald Mason
School of Molecular Science
University of Sussex
Brighton, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr. Akira Matsui
Advisor
Japan Atomic Energy Forum
Tokyo, Japan

Mr. William Eteki Mboumoua
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Yaoundé, Cameroon

Professor Dr. Manfred Mueller
Institute for International Relations
Academy for Political Science and Legal Studies
Potsdam, German Democratic Republic

Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas
Ambassador of Argentina to France
Argentine Embassy
Paris, France

/.../
Mr. Maharajakrishna Ragotra  
Formerly Foreign Secretary to the Government of India  
New Delhi, India

Mr. Friedrich Ruth  
Ambassador  
Federal Commissioner for Arms Control and Disarmament  
Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany

Ms. Amada Segarra  
Visiting Professor  
Institute of Diplomacy and International Relations  
Guayaquil, Ecuador

Mr. Agha Shahi  
Professor Emeritus of International Relations  
to Universities in Pakistan  
Pakistan

Mr. Tadeusz Strulak  
Ambassador, Deputy Director  
Department of International Organizations  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Warsaw, Poland

Mr. Liviu Bota, Director of UNIDIR, is an ex officio member of the Advisory Board when acting in its capacity as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR.
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 to August 1985.

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, 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

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"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 welcoming remarks 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 Ajeniji of Nigeria

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"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 Bjørnerstedt, Chairman of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies

"The World Disarmament Campaign"
by Prvoslav 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. Ljubivoje 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. 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 Maysorski (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. Roberto Garcia Moritan (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.

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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.

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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.

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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/30/475, annex, and A/39/553, annex.


3/ Repertory of Disarmament Research (United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.82.0.7; 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.