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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION:
ADVISORY BOARD ON DISARMAMENT STUDIES

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
RELATING TO THE PROCESS OF DISARMAMENT

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

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 7/99 K III, requested the Secretary-General to revive the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and to entrust it with 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 has 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.

2. The Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, revived by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 37/99 K III, composed anew and entrusted with the additional functions listed in paragraph 1 above, held its eighth session at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 6 to 13 September 1983. The session was attended by 21 members. Annex I lists the members of the Advisory Board. The session was chaired by Ambassador Oluyemi Adeniji.

3. The session was opened on 6 September 1983 by Mr. Jan Martenson, Under-Secretary-General, Department for Disarmament Affairs, on behalf of the Secretary-General. The Advisory Board heard a message from the Secretary-General (see annex II to the present report) dealing, in particular, with its mandates and functions, and a statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs (see annex III to the present report), conveying the Secretary-General's views on the way the Board's business might be conducted.

4. Members generally agreed that, given the importance of the functions of the Board and the amount of work facing it, two sessions annually would be needed, one in the spring, and one late in the year. It was agreed that between sessions it would be possible for Board members to consult each other by correspondence through the Secretariat.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE ADVISORY BOARD ON DISARMAMENT STUDIES

A. United Nations studies on disarmament

5. The Advisory Board had a general discussion on the role it should play with regard to United Nations studies on disarmament, especially on the possibilities of making a meaningful input in this regard. It reaffirmed the following main

purposes of disarmament studies that had been previously identified; namely, that they should assist in ongoing negotiations, identify possible new areas of negotiations or promote public awareness of the problems involved. It stressed that studies could serve an important educational purpose and therefore summaries should be made in an easily readable form.

6. The Board discussed the areas that studies might usefully cover in the light of these identified purposes. In this context, the view was expressed that studies should take account of the aggravated international situation and the reality of the growing dangers of the nuclear arms race and of conventional arms conflict. The view was also expressed that there was no conceptual contradiction between "disarmament", seen as the attempt to eliminate weapons or categories of weapons, and "arms limitation" (or "control"), which denotes various steps towards that end, consisting of discrete measures designed to lead to a more stable and secure situation. There were several statements to the effect that studies should be helpful to negotiations but that great caution should be exercised to avoid their interfering therein; that, while the Advisory Board should endeavour to ascertain the usefulness of studies by obtaining feed-back, it should be realized that studies could have a relevance not only for ongoing negotiations but could also be of potential importance for future negotiations. In that context, specific mention was made of the topic of verification. There was wide agreement that the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, once approved by the General Assembly, would form a most valuable guide for the determination of general areas and specific topics where studies might usefully be carried out. There was also general agreement that the consideration of areas of study that might be dealt with by the United Nations expert groups should go hand-in-hand with the discussions of the activities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR). A suggestion was made to update the previous study on the economic and social consequences of disarmament. 1/ One member stressed that studies should not only deal with possible new measures of arms limitation but should also consider how the viability of existing agreements might be assured. There were also suggestions that the proposals listed in previous reports by the Secretary-General on the Board's activities might be taken up once more. The proposal was made that the Board should study the various recommendations contained in study reports and advise the Secretary-General how effect could be given thereto.

7. The Board briefly discussed the role of its recommendations for studies in relation to the prerogatives of the General Assembly. It concluded that, while it was up to the General Assembly to determine whether or not to give the Secretary-General a mandate to carry out a specific study, the Board was free to give any advice to the Secretary-General on this subject which it chose to give. Since the Board had to use most of the time available to it to consider matters with which the Assembly would have to deal at its forthcoming session, it deferred discussion of a number of specific studies or areas of study to its next meeting.

B. Implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign

8. The Board heard the introduction by the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs to the report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign (A/38/349) and noted

that the relevant views of the Board will be contained in the report of the Secretary-General on its work. Members of the Board expressed support for the Campaign and appreciation for the manner in which it was being carried out. The Board expressed the view that a careful appraisal should be made of the effectiveness of the Campaign, including the use to which printed material was put, among other means, by the use of questionnaires. Attention was drawn to the criterion that the Campaign should be carried out in a factual, balanced and objective manner in all regions of the world. The view was expressed that in light of the educational function of the Campaign, the language of the publications used should be easy to comprehend. The activities of the non-governmental organizations were stressed and it was agreed that the co-ordinating bodies of the non-governmental organizations should be asked to nominate representatives to meet with the Board for an exchange on the implementation of the Campaign, starting at the next session. While appreciation was expressed for the valuable contributions to the Campaign, it was held desirable that these should not be earmarked for a specific function but that there should be freedom to put them to any appropriate use within the framework of the Campaign. There was a call for selectivity in the approach of the Campaign and for publication of written material also in other than the official languages of the United Nations. Several members called for the adjustment of activities to specific situations and audiences, and underlined the importance of increased contacts with the media. Full understanding was expressed of the difficulties encountered in carrying out the Campaign, and support was expressed for the recommendation contained in the Secretary-General's report to strengthen the staff of the Department for Disarmament Affairs to enable it to carry out effectively the Campaign.

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

9. Meeting for the first time in its function as Board of Trustees of UNIDIR, the Advisory Board discussed the report of the Director on the work of the Institute (A/38/475, annex) which it approved for submission to the General Assembly.

10. Generally, members expressed satisfaction at the work done so far by the Institute, which has been useful and has proceeded along the lines which the General Assembly had foreseen for the Institute. The Institute and its staff were commended widely for having achieved notable results with modest means.

11. In the discussion on the Board's role with regard to UNIDIR, it was agreed that in the discharge of its supervisory function the Board should not deal with details of the Institute's daily work. These should be left to the Director. The Board agreed that, while it was free to address itself to any element of its Institute's work, it should provide comprehensive and general guidelines for the Institute's activities and should, as stated by the Secretary-General, help to ensure a co-ordinated and efficient way of dealing with disarmament research within the United Nations system.

12. The Board agreed with the assumption, expressed by the Under-Secretary-General in his statement at the opening meeting (see annex III to the present report), that it would in principle continue its work without recourse to voting and that it would endeavour to reach consensus whenever possible, also in its function as Board of Trustees of UNIDIR. This procedure, however, should not preclude that decisions might be taken otherwise, if necessary.

B. Draft statute

13. In discussing the draft statute, which has to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forthcoming session, the Board listened to comments by the Deputy Director of UNIDIR and representatives of the Office of the Legal Counsel and the Offices of Personnel Services and Financial Services. There was general agreement that the statute should be in line with United Nations requirements and be worded to avoid administrative complications, and the draft statute contained in annex IV to the present report reflects this approach. That draft is the product of consensus reached among the members still present at the end of the session. Since a number of members were absent, the Board agreed to send the draft to those members for comment and decided that any dissenting views that were received from them in due time should be transmitted to the Assembly along with the draft.

14. Exhaustive discussions were held on the provisions of the draft statute. The financial provisions of the draft statute are so formulated as to reflect the wish of the Board of Trustees to leave a possibility for the General Assembly to decide to fund necessary administrative expenditures from the regular budget of the United Nations. In that connection attention was drawn to the fact that, in scheduling its meetings, the Board must take into account the need for timely adoption of UNIDIR's budget.

C. Research programme for 1984-1985

15. The Board had a thorough discussion of the general considerations with regard to the research work of the Institute and formulated a number of guidelines for that work. Among these, the following were identified:

(a) Disarmament research can be of great importance in promoting and encouraging negotiations and deserves strong support. It should, however, avoid interfering in ongoing negotiations;

(b) The research programme should be realistic, that is to say, it should take into account the existing situation in regard to the arms race and disarmament endeavours. Research projects should be selected according to the priorities set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; 2/

(c) The Institute can play a potentially important role in promoting contact and co-ordination between research institutes, especially through meetings between representatives of such bodies, which may range from formal conferences to frequent informal gatherings;

(d) One purpose of UNIDIR's work is to bridge the gap between national disarmament research and studies conducted under United Nations auspices;

(e) The Institute's research programme should be designed to promote United Nations objectives and should be carried out on the basis of the provision of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament;

(f) In its choice of topics for research, the Institute should concentrate on a limited number of worthwhile subjects. In this connection, several members emphasized the relationship between disarmament and development and in particular the question of conversion of resources;

(g) In that choice, care should be taken to avoid duplication. Data produced should not duplicate those put out elsewhere and, while the Institute was in a position to generate specific expertise, it should avoid using its resources for expertise available elsewhere;

(h) One factor in the choice of topics was whether a given project could result in a balanced account, that is, whether all necessary data could be obtained. Efforts should always be made to obtain diversified and complete data;

(i) The Institute's work could help developing nations that lack the means for disarmament research, and the programme should take this into account;

(j) The work of the Institute has an important educational function and is of particular relevance to the World Disarmament Campaign. The Institute's output should, for this purpose, be easily readable and clear. Its relations with the non-governmental organizations and the media should be stressed;

(k) While the principle of a five-year programme approach could be accepted, the need for flexibility within an adopted research programme was stressed.

16. The Board identified two categories of possible research work to be undertaken by the Institute:

(a) In-depth research to be undertaken by qualified specialists in a given area aiming at assisting in ongoing negotiations and identifying possible new areas for negotiations;

(b) Information papers which are not in-depth studies but would serve a useful purpose as background information for delegations of United Nations deliberative bodies as well as for the public at large.

17. The Board had an extensive discussion on the research projects suggested by the Director of the Institute. There was consensus that ongoing research projects should be continued. In particular, the Board expressed interest in the study on the establishment of an international disarmament fund for development, which the General Assembly had charged UNIDIR to conduct, and it recommends that the Assembly should, during its thirty-eighth session, decide to make the necessary funds

available for UNIDIR to complete the project. In light of the particularly topical nature of that issue, there was also consensus to undertake a study on the limitation of military uses of outer space. If the Assembly approves the recommendation of the Board of Trustees that UNIDIR should undertake such a study, it is recommended that it also make the necessary financial provisions. The Board agreed, that a study of an informative nature should be undertaken on the subject of the nuclear test ban. The study should draw on available information and also take into account the non-proliferation aspect of the problem. It should be made available before the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly. There was no objection to conducting the study project entitled "Sub-Saharan Africa: security concerns and regional arrangements". The Director was, however, requested to bear in mind the availability of financial resources. With regard to the remaining research projects proposed by the Director, it was agreed that the Board would decide on them at its next session. Meanwhile, the Director should consider the possibility of combining some of the proposed projects, and provide more information about the contents of suggested studies, possible authors and financial resources, taking into account the views expressed by the members of the Board.

18. During the consideration of the Institute's research programme, the following additional projects for studies were suggested by members of the Board:

(a) "The doctrine of deterrence and its impact on the arms race and on disarmament";

(b) "The interrelationship of the problems involved in the INF and START negotiations";

(c) "Analysis of the possibility of making tactical nuclear weapons the subject of negotiations".

It was agreed that a survey of the literature on the INF and START negotiations should be made available by the Institute in December 1983.

19. The Board had a general discussion on the distinction between its function of advising the Secretary-General on disarmament studies and that of acting as Board of Trustees of UNIDIR. It was clarified that, whereas the Board recommends to the Secretary-General that a particular study should be undertaken by the United Nations, it decides on studies to be undertaken by UNIDIR. There were general statements reaffirming that Board members could make their own suggestions for studies to be carried out by UNIDIR. It was decided that a member who intends to propose a study should back that suggestion up in writing and send it, through the Secretariat, to the other Board members and to the Director of UNIDIR well in advance so as to make it easier for them to comment on the proposal at the following session of the Board.

D. Financing of the activities of the Institute

20. In discussing the financing of UNIDIR activities, the Board identified three possible elements of funding: basic operating and administrative costs, which it was generally felt could be covered by the regular budget of the United Nations;

the costs of the main study programme, which should be covered mainly from voluntary contributions; and special purpose grants. The Board considers itself, as Board of Trustees, free to make recommendations to the General Assembly regarding the financing of the Institute's administrative and operational costs and agreed to recommend that whenever the Assembly assigns specific studies to UNIDIR it should also allocate the necessary funds. With regard to special purpose grants, it was noted that these should not be allowed to determine the overall direction of the Institute's activities. It was suggested that the Institute should consider deducting from the special purpose grants a percentage for programme supporting costs.

21. In summary, the Board expressed concern at the financial situation of the Institute and, while expressing sincere appreciation for the generous support received from the Government of France and for that given by several other Governments, noted that the voluntary contributions were not adequate to cover even the present modest activity. It agreed that, to the extent possible, the funds needed for the employment of a permanent staff should be absorbed by the regular budget of the United Nations.

Notes

1/ E/3593/Rev.1 (1962).

2/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2.

Annex I

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY BOARD ON DISARMAMENT STUDIES

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ANNEX II

Message dated 6 September 1983 from the Secretary-General
to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies

1. Excellencies, Gentlemen. There is no need for me to explain to your distinguished group how utterly essential it is to make progress in the area of disarmament and arms limitation especially regarding nuclear weapons. Many of you have spoken and written eloquently on that subject and have made major contributions to the evolution of the international disarmament strategy set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly a/ unanimously accepted by all States Members of the United Nations in 1978.
2. It is my deep conviction that one of the major contributions the United Nations can make in living up to its primary responsibility of preserving peace and international security is to help find constructive and effective solutions to this crucial problem confronting mankind. The expectations and the hopes invested in this organization by peoples all over the world depend in large part on our finding mutually acceptable measures of disarmament. The cumulative experience and sagacity of the members of this Advisory Board will, I trust, greatly assist in that search.
3. I expect that the work of the Advisory Board, which is outlined in General Assembly resolution 37/99 K, will play a very important role in enhancing the effectiveness of the study programme of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, in guiding the research activities undertaken in that field, in particular by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), and in assisting me in my responsibility with regard to the World Disarmament Campaign. Beside these three main areas, I may have occasion to seek the Board's views on specific matters in the field of disarmament and arms limitation.
4. Substantial work has already been done by the United Nations in the field of disarmament studies. In the past 15 years, expert groups working under the aegis of the United Nations have completed 25 studies on issues of disarmament and arms limitation, the majority of them in the last few years. Five more are underway. I shall rely on you to continue the work done by your predecessors in helping to find the most useful and effective ways for studies to be undertaken, under the auspices of the United Nations, on disarmament and arms limitation. This Advisory Board will no doubt find it helpful in its future work that the previous Advisory Board formulated the purposes to be served by disarmament studies and the criteria for the selection of specific subjects which I whole-heartedly endorse. The previous Advisory Board identified as the main purpose of such studies that they should assist in ongoing negotiations, identify possible new areas of negotiations and/or promote public awareness of the problems involved.
5. In appointing experts for the United Nations study groups, I shall continue to seek input from various geographical regions and shades of political attitudes, as well as the necessary variety of areas of expertise. This method has proven highly suited for exploring and identifying the views on specific subjects that might be

made to converge, for finding a common ground of understanding of the problems involved and for actions which could be taken. Thus, the expert groups could prepare the ground for following negotiations which would be aimed at achieving binding commitments for specific disarmament steps to be undertaken by Member States.

6. A new and important responsibility has been assigned to the Advisory Board with regard to UNIDIR. This is in line with the proposal made by the previous Board when it was asked to consider the modalities of establishing, operating and financing such an institute. One immediate task for the Board in its function as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR is to consider and approve the draft statute of the Institute to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forthcoming session. This document is of particular importance also since it should provide the basis for the way the Institute is to relate with other United Nations activities in the area of disarmament. The Board, I believe, should provide comprehensive and precise guidance for the research activities to be undertaken by the Institute and should help to ensure a co-ordinated and efficient way of dealing with disarmament research within the United Nations system.

7. The Board of Trustees has to establish principles and policies to govern the activities and operations of the Institute and generally supervise its work. It should consider and approve the Institute's budget and the programmes for its work and publications. The Board will ensure the maintenance of a close working relationship between UNIDIR and other study and research activities of the United Nations, particularly within the Department for Disarmament Affairs, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 37/99 K.

8. That the General Assembly has now asked me to entrust to you the task of acting as Board of Trustees for UNIDIR is entirely in line with the initial recommendation by the Advisory Board to my predecessor. This part of the Board's functions is of a different nature from the advisory activities inherent in the other elements of its mandate. It might, however, be difficult in practice to entirely separate the various activities. I would, therefore, suggest that the Advisory Board should continue to report to me on the work it has done with regard to all the functions I have entrusted to it.

9. I attach much importance also to the third element of your mandate. I believe that one of the most fruitful contributions the United Nations can make to disarmament is to promote public interest in and support for disarmament. A well informed and concerned public opinion is of the utmost value in obtaining support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, and for achieving the final goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The World Disarmament Campaign, launched by the General Assembly last year at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, has three primary purposes: to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding. I am sure that your views on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign will be of great value in the conduct of the Campaign and in planning future activities.

10. The General Assembly has, on several occasions, stressed the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament. I want

to assure you that I intend to derive the greatest possible benefit from your experience, knowledge and dedication to the cause of disarmament.

11. I have asked the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, Mr. Jan Martenson, to convey to you in a separate statement my view on the way the Board's business will be conducted.

12. Excellencies, Gentlemen, I wish once more to express my gratification that you have accepted my invitation to serve as members of the Advisory Board. I am confident that the individual and collective wisdom of its members will greatly contribute to the efforts of our Organization in the realm of disarmament and arms limitation. I look forward to our collaboration in coming years and wish you good luck in the execution of your eminently responsible task.

Notes

a/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2.

Annex III

STATEMENT MADE ON 6 SEPTEMBER 1983 BY THE UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR
DISARMAMENT AFFAIRS TO THE ADVISORY BOARD ON DISARMAMENT STUDIES

1. Gentlemen, I am very pleased to be here today to attend the first session of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, in its new composition. It is a great personal pleasure to renew the acquaintance with a number of the members of the Board and to meet several of you for the first time. I hope to attend your meetings on behalf of the Secretary-General and look forward greatly to our future co-operation. I also wish to pledge the full co-operation of the Secretariat in the work of the Board; if there is anything we can do to assist, either in the conduct of the work or in regard to the administrative arrangements for your participation, I would invite you to let the Secretary know.
2. As the Secretary-General has told you, I shall now advance some suggestions regarding the way in which we see that the Board's business might best be conducted. The first years of the existence of the Board have demonstrated that, as an advisory body of persons serving in their personal capacity, free to have discussions without publicity and without the constraints of formal decision-making, the Advisory Board can readily dispense with formal rules of procedure. I assume that the Board might wish to continue its work without recourse to voting. On substantive matters, it seems to me, it will be important for a consensus to be reached. But, as we have seen from the Board's work in the past years, if on a given point no consensus can be reached it is most valuable to the Secretary-General and to the General Assembly to be aware of the various views expressed. These should therefore be reflected in the reports of the Board.
3. The meetings of the Advisory Board will be closed and limited to members, as well as Secretariat staff, involved in the Board's work. In order to promote the informal atmosphere and in line with the practice followed with the previous Board, no written records will be kept. The Secretariat will prepare a draft of the report on each session and submit this for approval by the Board. At the end of the session, it is naturally up to the Board to decide how extensively it wishes to report on its proceedings, in addition to reflecting its deliberations and recommendations. The documents prepared for the Board, as well as its reports, will have a restricted distribution. This means that, in principle, they will only reach the members of the Board and those members of the Secretariat who need them by virtue of their functions. The Secretary-General will arrange that, as has been the case so far, the views of the Board will be reflected, as appropriate, in his pertinent report. Given the specific nature of the Board's function as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR, it would be appropriate if the Secretary-General were to convey in full to the General Assembly the actions taken by the Board in that very function.
4. Each of the members of the Advisory Board leads a busy existence and the Secretariat will therefore do its utmost to arrange matters so that the sessions of the Board will encroach as little as possible on the precious time of its members. In principle, it is hoped to limit the number of sessions to be held each year to

one, which should not take up more than a single week of five working days. However, should the programme of work before the Board make this inevitable, it would be possible in future to extend the sessions as appropriate. For this year only, one working week consisting of four days has been foreseen, as quite a number of members have indicated that it would not be possible for them to stay longer. The Board might also wish to consider, on occasion, establishing a working group or sub-committee to deal with a given subject, separately from the meetings of the entire membership. For reasons of budget and staffing, meetings of such sub-groups would have to take place in conjunction with the regular sessions of the Advisory Board.

5. The proceedings of the Board are interpreted into and from the six languages of the General Assembly: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. In the interest, both of efficiency and economy, the previous Board had agreed that documents submitted to it, so-called pre-session documentation, as well as the working and conference room papers produced in the course of any session, are prepared in English only. Secretariat correspondence with the members is also conducted in English. If the Board now should wish to alter this practice, it will have to take into account that the translation of documents during a session tends sometimes to slow down the proceedings. Furthermore, any future call for additional translation will have financial implications, which will have to be submitted to the Assembly for the necessary decisions. I should point out that post-session documents, such as the Board's report to the Secretary-General, are normally produced in all six official languages, although translations will not always be available immediately after the conclusion of the session.

6. I should like to draw special attention to the activities of the Board with regard to the implementation to the World Disarmament Campaign. As you will recall, in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, a/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Secretary-General is requested to submit at each regular session of the Assembly a report on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign during the preceding year and to convey to the Assembly the relevant views of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies concerning the Campaign. The report of the Secretary-General will, I have been told, be available later today or tomorrow morning. In this context, it has been suggested that the Board might wish to take into account views of non-governmental organizations in considering its advice to the Secretary-General given the importance of the non-governmental organizations. In order to do so, the Board might wish at future meetings to interview representatives of non-governmental organizations, for example, representatives of the co-ordinating committees of the non-governmental organizations that exist in Geneva and New York and/or another limited group of representatives of the community of non-governmental organizations.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, document A/S-12/32.

Annex IV

Draft statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Article I

Purposes

The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (hereinafter referred to as "the Institute") 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.

Article II

Functions

1. 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.
2. The work of the Institute 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.
3. 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.

Article III

Board of Trustees

1. The Institute and its work shall be governed by a Board of Trustees (hereinafter referred to as "the Board"). The Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, referred to in General Assembly resolution 37/99 K III, with the Director of the Institute (hereinafter referred to as "the Director") as an ex-officio member, shall function as the Board.
2. The Board shall:
 - (a) Establish principles and directives to govern the activities and operation of the Institute;
 - (b) Consider and adopt the work programme and the budget of the Institute;
 - (c) Review the financial situation of the Institute and make appropriate recommendations with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of its operations and their continuity;
 - (d) Take such other decisions as are deemed necessary for the effective functioning of the Institute;
 - (e) Undertake the other functions specified in this Statute.
3. The Board shall meet at least once a year.
4. Organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency may be represented as appropriate at meetings of the Board upon invitation.

Article IV

The Director and the staff

1. The Director shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, after consultations with the Board.
2. The Director shall have overall responsibility for the organization, direction and administration of the Institute, in accordance with general directives formulated by the Board and shall, inter alia:
 - (a) Submit the work programmes and the budget estimates of the Institute to the Board for its consideration and adoption;
 - (b) Execute the work programmes and make the expenditures envisaged in the budget as adopted by the Board;

- (c) Appoint and direct the staff of the Institute;
- (d) Set up such ad hoc consultative bodies as may be necessary;
- (e) Negotiate arrangements with Governments and international as well as national, public and private agencies with a view to offering and receiving services related to the activities of the Institute;
- (f) Accept, subject to the provisions of article VII, paragraph 2, below, voluntary contributions to the Institute;
- (g) Co-ordinate the work of the Institute with that of other international and national programmes in similar fields;
- (h) Report to the Board, as appropriate, on the Institute's activities and the execution of its work programmes;
- (i) Submit to the General Assembly reports approved by the Board.

3. The staff of the Institute shall be appointed by the Director in letters of appointment signed by him in the name of the Secretary-General and limited to service with the Institute. The staff shall be responsible to the Director in the exercise of their functions.

4. The terms and conditions of services of the Director and the staff shall be those provided in the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, subject to such arrangements for special rules or terms of appointment as may be proposed by the Director and approved by the Secretary-General.

5. The Director and the staff of the Institute shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any authority external to the United Nations. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

6. The Director and the staff of the Institute are officials of the United Nations and are therefore covered by Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and by other international agreements and United Nations resolutions defining the status of such officials.

Article V

Senior fellows, consultants and correspondents

1. The Director may designate each year, with the approval of the Board and for a period not longer than one year at a time, qualified persons to serve as senior fellows of the Institute. Such persons, who may be invited to participate as lecturers or research scholars, shall be selected on the basis of outstanding contributions they have made in fields germane to the work of the Institute. They may receive honoraria and be paid travel expenses.

2. The Director may also arrange for the services of consultants for the purpose of contributing to the analysis and planning of the activities of the Institute or for special assignments in connection with the Institute's programmes. Such consultants shall be engaged in accordance with policies established by the Secretary-General.

3. The Director may appoint correspondents in countries or regions to assist in maintaining contacts with national or regional institutions and in carrying out or advising on studies and research.

Article VI

Co-operation with other bodies

1. In addition to the close co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs required by article I, the Institute shall develop arrangements for active co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations, programmes and institutions of the United Nations system.

2. The Institute may also develop arrangements for co-operation with other organizations and institutions active in the field of disarmament research which may be of assistance in the performance of the Institute's functions.

Article VII

Finance

1. The activities of the Institute shall be funded by voluntary contributions from States and public and private organizations and such other sources as may be decided by the General Assembly.

2. The Director may accept voluntary contributions to the Institute that are unrestricted or that are designated for the implementation of an activity approved by the Board. Other voluntary contributions may be accepted only with the approval of the Board, which shall take into account the comments of the Secretary-General.

3. Voluntary contributions to the Institute shall be kept in a special account to be established by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.

4. The special account of the Institute shall be held and administered solely for the purposes of the Institute. The Controller of the United Nations shall perform all necessary financial and accounting functions for the Institute, including the custody of its funds, and shall prepare and certify the annual accounts of the Institute.

5. The Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the financial policies established by the Secretary-General shall apply to the

financial operations of the Institute. Funds of the Institute shall be subject to audit by the United Nations Board of Auditors.

Article VIII

Administrative and other support

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the Institute with appropriate administrative and other support in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.

Article IX

Location

The Institute shall have its seat in Geneva.

Article X

Status

The Institute, being part of the United Nations, enjoys the status, privileges and immunities provided in Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant international agreements and United Nations resolutions relating to the status, privileges and immunities of the Organization.

Article XI

Amendments

Amendments to this Statute may be made by the General Assembly.
