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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 Matters

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 (see annex I) and the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the Institute (see annex II).

* A/44/150.

ANNEX I

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

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), which has been in existence since 1 October 1980, is an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/83 M for the purpose of undertaking independent research on disarmament and related problems, particularly international security issues, working in close relationship with the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

2. The statute of UNIDIR was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984.

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 that 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 objectives 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 into the problems involved, and stimulating new initiatives for new negotiations.

4. The present report is submitted to the General Assembly in pursuance of paragraph 6 of its resolution 39/148 H, by which the Director is invited to report annually to the Assembly on the activities carried out by the Institute. ^{a/} In past years, these reports have been for a 12-month period, from October to September of the following year. However, following the decision to hold one meeting of the Board of Trustees in July, this procedure has had to be changed as at this year. In this transitional year, the present report, therefore, relates to the activities carried out by the Institute during the period October 1988 to June 1989. It is expected that future reports will be for 12-month periods, from July to June of the following year.

5. An account of the activities of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, functioning in its capacity as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR, is given in a separate report (see annex II of the present document).

II. ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF WORK

6. UNIDIR has a very small staff, which, at present, in addition to the Director, consists of a Deputy 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 research institutes and individual experts from all over the world. Full use is being made of existing United Nations services to ensure co-ordination, economy and cost-effectiveness.

7. 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 the research and subsequently reviews the manuscript at the time of its finalization by the author before its publication and dissemination. Groups composed of persons known for their expertise and experience may be established to assist in carrying out research projects so that a multidisciplinary approach and various schools of thought can be taken into account.

8. In each UNIDIR publication the procedure followed in the implementation and finalization of the research project is stated to make it understood that, although conducted within the research programme of UNIDIR and on its initiative, the contents of the publication are the responsibility of the author. Nevertheless, without taking a position on the views expressed by the authors of its research publications, UNIDIR assumes responsibility for determining whether the research merits publication and dissemination.

9. Voluntary contributions from States and public and private organizations form the principal financing of the Institute's activities. A subvention towards meeting the cost of the Director and the staff of the Institute is provided from the regular budget of the United Nations, in conformity with the provisions of the statute of UNIDIR. For 1989 this subvention was \$61,600 less than the maximum sum that could be provided in terms of the statute.

10. During the period under review, the following countries and institutions have either pledged or paid in contributions to the Institute's Trust Fund, which are being utilized to finance the 1989 work programme of the Institute: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security and the Ford Foundation. In addition, under an agreement with the Government of Japan, a three-year project from 1986 to 1989 for the establishment of a data base on disarmament is being financed from the Trust Fund for Interest on the Contribution to the United Nations Special Account. A grant from the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk assisted the financing of the symposium on defensive strategies, defense postures and disarmament arranged by UNIDIR in association with the United Nations Association of the United States and

the Max Planck Society of the Federal Republic of Germany. UNIDIR avails itself of this opportunity to express its gratitude to these countries and institutions for their generous contributions.

III. COMPLETED PROJECTS

A. Conventional disarmament in Europe

11. The Conference on Problems and Perspectives of Conventional Disarmament in Europe, organized by UNIDIR, with the co-operation of the Institut française des relations internationales (IFRI), was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 23 to 25 January 1989. As part of the preparation for the Conference, two research reports reflecting different perspectives were published by UNIDIR during the period under review and a further research report is under preparation. The third issue of the UNIDIR "Newsletter", published in September 1988, was also devoted to conventional armaments limitation and confidence-building measures in Europe.

12. The January 1989 Conference was attended, on a balanced basis, by diplomats, government officials, scholars and researchers representing various schools of thought. The subject was of interest not only to European countries and their public but also to the international community at large. For this reason, UNIDIR ensured a substantial participation from other regions and especially from the non-aligned countries.

13. The keynote address was delivered by Mr. René Felber, Federal Counsellor and Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland.

14. Five sessions were held, during which the following subjects were discussed:

(a) Conventional forces in Europe: present state and strategic doctrines, with reports by Arne Olav Brundtland and Victor Karpov;

(b) Problems of comparison between different conventional armament systems, with reports by Jon Gunderson and Gyula Horn;

(c) Objectives and methods of reduction, limitation and stabilization, with reports by Nikolai Chervov and Jérôme Paolini;

(d) Confidence-building measures and verification, with reports by Adam-Daniel Rotfeld and Joseph Schaerli;

(e) Conventional disarmament in Europe and its impact on the rest of the world, with reports by Oluyemi Adeniji and Rikhi Jaipal.

15. The Conference attracted wide media attention.

16. The participants agreed that UNIDIR had fulfilled a useful function by organizing the Conference, particularly on the eve of the commencement of talks at Vienna on the conventional forces in Europe. The proceedings of the Conference are in the process of being published.

B. Verification

17. A project on a technical aspect of verification entitled "Verification by airborne systems" commenced in 1988. It seeks to provide a comprehensive guide on the potential of airborne remote sensing systems in the field of arms control verification, examining the technical, legal and operational considerations involved. The work is now completed and will be published in the course of 1989 as a research report.

18. Two UNIDIR research papers on verification issues were published in late 1988.

C. UNIDIR "Newsletter"

19. The publication of UNIDIR "Newsletter" was continued as a means of maintaining and developing co-operation among research institutes in the field of disarmament, international security and other related fields and as a conduit for information to others.

20. During the period under review, four issues were published. The subject issues focused on conventional armaments limitation and CBMs in Europe (No. 3, September 1988) and on chemical weapons (No. 1, March 1989). The two regional issues were devoted to research in the Asian and Pacific region (No. 4, December 1988) and Latin America and the Caribbean (No. 2, June 1989).

21. The two remaining issues for 1989 will be devoted to the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to disarmament research in Eastern Europe.

D. Disarmament and development

22. UNIDIR is co-operating closely with the Department for Disarmament Affairs in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development. With regard to the monitoring of trends in military spending throughout the world, UNIDIR has completed the preparation of a comprehensive bibliography of secondary sources which will be published. The work was undertaken within the framework of a joint UNIDIR/Department for Disarmament Affairs project.

E. Fellowship and internship programme

23. The Institute's regular fellowship programme enables scholars from developing countries to undertake research on disarmament in UNIDIR. The work of visiting fellows continued to make an important contribution. During 1989, the visiting fellows of UNIDIR are: Mr. Jorge Antonio Lázaro Geldres (Peru), Mr. Yuri Octavian Thamrin (Indonesia), Mrs. Margaret Vogt (Nigeria) and Mrs. Pham Thanh Van (Viet Nam).

24. UNIDIR also welcomed several interns from Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain.

F. Publications

25. The research reports produced by UNIDIR are intended for publication and wide dissemination through free distribution to diplomatic missions and sales through the United Nations Sales Section and other outlets. In addition to research reports, UNIDIR publishes research papers written by researchers within UNIDIR and related to its programme of work. They are distributed in the same manner as the research reports. The third category of publications programme of UNIDIR is the quarterly "Newsletter". The mailing list of UNIDIR of individuals and institutions who receive its publications has been expanded considerably in the last year.

26. Under an arrangement concluded with Taylor and Francis, the London based publishing house with branches in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C., selected UNIDIR research reports are now published in English by Taylor and Francis and are available for purchase through their sales network as well as through the United Nations Sales Section. A similar arrangement is being negotiated for the publication of UNIDIR research reports in French.

27. Nine publications were issued during the short period under review, all of which are available on sale to the public through the regular channels for the distribution of United Nations publications. In addition, four issues of the UNIDIR "Newsletter" were published.

28. The publications issued are the following:

Research reports:

(a) Conventional Disarmament in Europe, by André Bie, Manfred Mueller, Helga Schirmeister and Andrzej Karkoszka, Geneva, UNIDIR, 1988, 54 p. (United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.88.0.6) (also available in French: Le désarmement classique en Europe);

(b) Les forces classiques en Europe et la maîtrise des armements, by Pierre Lellouche and Jerome Paolini, eds. (IFRI), Geneva, UNIDIR, 1989, 100 p. (also available in English: Conventional Disarmament and Arms Limitation in Europe) (United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.F.89.0.6);

(c) Arms Transfers and Dependence, by Christian Catrina, published for UNIDIR by Taylor and Francis (New York and London), 1988, 409 p., ISBN 0-8448-15926;

(d) National Security Concepts of States: New Zealand, by Kennedy Grahlan, published for UNIDIR by Taylor and Francis (New York and London), 1989, 180 p., ISBN 0.8448.1614.0;

Research papers:

(a) Une approche juridique de la vérification en matière de désarmement ou de limitation des armements - research paper No. 1, by Serge Sur, Geneva, UNIDIR, September 1988, 70 p. (United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.F.88.0.5) (also available in English: A Legal Approach to Verification in Disarmament or Arms Limitation).

(b) Problèmes de vérification du Traité de Washington du 8 Décembre 1987 sur l'élimination des missiles à portée intermédiaire - research paper No. 2, by Serge Sur, Geneva, UNIDIR, October 1988, 70 p. (United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.F.88.0.7) (also available in English: Verification problems of the Washington Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate Range Missiles);

(c) Mesures de confiance de la CSCE: documents et commentaires, research paper No. 3, by Victor-Yves Ghéballi, March 1989, 112 p. (United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.F.89.0.5) (also forthcoming in English);

(d) The Prevention of Geographical Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Nuclear Weapon Free-Zones and Zones of Peace in the Southern Hemisphere, research paper No. 4, by Edmundo Fujita, April 1989, 53 p. (United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.89.0.8) (also available in French: La prévention de la prolifération géographique des armes nucléaires: zones exemptes d'armes nucléaires et zones de paix dans l'hémisphère sud);

(e) The Future Chemical Weapons Convention and its Organization: the Executive Council, research paper No. 5 by Thomas Bernauer, Geneva, UNIDIR, May 1989, 36 p. (United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.89.0.7) (also forthcoming in French).

IV. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

A. National concepts of security

29. The project on national concepts of security of States has been a constant element of the UNIDIR work programme for several years. The original intent was to publish a series of concise studies of 30 to 40 pages each, prepared by experts from the respective States and presenting the basic features of the security concepts of those States. Keeping within that format, UNIDIR has published, in chronological order, studies on the national concepts of security of Yugoslavia, Belgium, Austria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and China.

30. Conducted in a systematic way, such a series can greatly promote the understanding of national policies and facilitate the appreciation of specific conduct by States in a more general context. It could also explain some of the difficulties encountered in the course of disarmament negotiations. A globally shared objective, such as general and complete disarmament under effective international control, is adapted in various ways to conform with diverse national security approaches, depending on each State's perceived security interests.

31. UNIDIR has now revised the format and structure of these monographs to ensure that they attain the objectives of the project without being entirely descriptive.

32. Under this revised format and structure, a research report on the national security concept of New Zealand has been completed and published. Research reports on a number of other countries are being undertaken with the co-operation of qualified authors who will meet in 1989 under the aegis of UNIDIR in order to discuss their research methodology and the different approaches to their task.

B. Security of third world countries

33. In 1987, the UNIDIR Board of Trustees had expressed a wide measure of support for a research project on the security of third world countries. UNIDIR accordingly developed a project proposal that envisages a comprehensive analysis of security of third world countries.

34. A group of scholars adequately representative of the political and geographical diversity in the third world have been invited to approach the subject both from a regional perspective and in its totality, examining specific threats to the security of third world countries and identifying the elements of third world perceptions of security.

35. The first meeting of the group was held at New Delhi from 4 to 6 February 1989, with the co-operation of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses of India. The project is expected to be completed in 1990.

C. Verification

National concepts

36. A research project analyzing in detail the viewpoints of States in multilateral disarmament negotiations on the problem of verification is under way. Two research reports are expected to be completed under this project.

Repertory of verification methods, procedures and techniques

37. The project aims at elaborating a repertory of methods and practices concerning verification of treaties and agreements currently in force so as to assist the international community in assessing actual experience in this field.

38. The project is being undertaken with the assistance of a group of experts from various fields, who serve in their personal capacity.

39. The group of experts is composed of: Anguel Anastassov (Bulgaria), Adolf von Baeckmann (International Atomic Energy Agency), Gilles Cottureau (France), Du Shuhua (China), Jozef Goldblat (Sweden), Hendrik Johannes van der Graaf (Netherlands), Michail Kokeev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria), Ellis Morris (Canada), William Potter (United States of America) and J. S. Teja (India).

40. The first expert group meeting was held at Yalta, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from 1 to 4 March 1989. The project will be completed in 1990.

D. Outer space

Problems of definition and demarcation in the prevention of an arms race in outer space

41. Following the successful conclusion of the first research project on outer space, which resulted in the UNIDIR publication entitled Disarmament: Problems related to Outer Space, a second project was initiated in 1988. It deals with problems of definition and demarcation in the prevention of an arms race in outer space and it entails the pooling of the expertise of an international group of scientific and legal experts under the aegis of UNIDIR to provide a variety of optional approaches that the international community could utilize in the task of preventing an arms race in outer space.

42. The expert group is composed of: Khairy Aly (Egypt), Bruno Bertotti (Italy), Paul A. Boix Amat (Argentina), Yves Boyer (France), Ashton B. Carter (United States of America), S. Chandrasekar (India), Pal Dunay (Hungary), Hubertus Feigl (Germany, Federal Republic of), Dieter Felske (German Democratic Republic), Thomas H. Johnson (United States of America), S. Rodionov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Paul Stares (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Alexei Vasiliyev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Ivan A. Vlasic (Canada), C. Voûte (Netherlands) and Chen Zhongqing (China). Bhupendra Jasani (United Kingdom) is co-ordinating the project. The members of the group function in their individual capacities.

43. The project is expected to be concluded in late 1989.

E. Disarmament and development

Strategies for conversion of resources from military to civilian uses

44. The conversion of the military sector to civilian uses has been the subject of research in some countries and for specific areas. This research project examines the re-deployment of resources, including manpower resources from military to civilian purposes looking at a number of considerations - political, economic and social - while ensuring that the security needs of States are not impaired. It recognizes that the strategies for conversion must be adapted to the various conditions prevailing so as to eliminate obstacles and difficulties. A global view is taken, bearing in the mind the impact on international security and the world economy while, at the same time, noting that strategies for conversion must be acceptable to Governments.

Economic and social impact of resource allocations for military technology

45. This particular project seeks to define the interrelationship between disarmament and development through an examination of the impact and implications

of spending on military technology. The financial and skilled manpower resources allocated for the acquisition and development of military technology at the global level are examined with a view to analyzing its impact on the development process.

F. Research guides on the proceedings of the Conference on Disarmament

46. Under this project UNIDIR is writing research guides on individual agenda items of the Conference on Disarmament, identifying the issues involved, tracing the evolution of the discussion, the principal proposals made, the positions of individual delegations etc. Each guide deals with one particular agenda item and covers the proposals made since 1970. The research guides are intended for the use of diplomats and the research community; a reliable reference tool facilitates the work of both groups. Moreover, such research guides fill an existing void since the proceedings of the Conference on Disarmament are at present not given much detailed coverage in existing publications. It fulfils the mandate of UNIDIR of assisting ongoing negotiations.

47. The project is being undertaken in close co-operation with the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs. The first publication in this series, which will be completed later this year, will be on the negotiations of the Conference on Disarmament on a chemical weapons convention.

G. Symposium on defensive strategies, defence postures and disarmament

48. The concept of "non-provocative defence", defensive strategies and defence postures, has increasingly become the subject of research activity that has received widespread political recognition.

49. UNIDIR, in association with the United Nations Association of the United States of America and the Max Planck Society of the Federal Republic of Germany, proposes to hold a symposium in New York on the subject later this year. Approximately 30 participants, including academic specialists, diplomats, military experts and others representing a diversity of countries, have been invited to participate. The issues will be examined from different perspectives, with a view to investigating their feasibility as disarmament measures achieving security at lower levels of armaments and their impact on strategic concepts and approaches.

H. Pilot project on a computerized disarmament data base

50. Approved by the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR at its fifteenth session in September 1986, this is a three-year project to establish a computerized data base on selected security and disarmament issues. It is carried out under a project agreement concluded among the United Nations, UNIDIR and the Government of Japan.

51. The project has developed and maintains computerized sample files on the specific subject fields of:

- (a) The experience and evaluation of the Final Act of Helsinki, with particular attention to confidence and security-building measures (CSCE/CBM file);
- (b) Verification questions;
- (c) The work of the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament (extracted statements made at the General Assembly at its forty-second session).

52. They consist primarily of sets of text files of official documents and relevant governmental reports and statements (extracted and/or indexed as appropriate), and another group of files of bibliographical information on academic studies and reports of a non-governmental nature.

53. Further, basic reference material files such as those of disarmament/arms control treaties, as well as declarations and communiqués of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Treaty Organization meetings have been established for reference work on the subjects mentioned above.

54. All the data stored in the computer files can be easily retrieved, with flexible data-processing options.

55. Since this is a pilot project, the budget has not provided funds for regular distribution of voluminous outputs, particularly in hard copies. However, sample outputs of these files have been distributed to the diplomatic communities at Geneva and New York and also globally to research institutes and other bodies known to be active in studies and/or their co-ordination in the disarmament and related subject fields. UNIDIR research paper No. 3 entitled "Mesures de confiance de la CSCE: documents and commentaires" has been published as a result of this project.

56. In addition to the elaboration of the subject files, the project agreement has envisaged a feasibility study on the establishment of a more diversified and comprehensive data base, a bibliographical publication and on-line access for selected users in the last phase of its work.

57. As provided in the project agreement, the activities of the project have been carried out in close co-ordination with the Department for Disarmament Affairs. The project has given briefings and computer-processing demonstrations to United Nations Secretariat members, diplomats working on disarmament related questions, as well as researchers. The work of exploring the possibility of reciprocal arrangements in order to develop a mutual flow of information between the project and other research institutions is continuing.

V. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

58. UNIDIR has continued to maintain close co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat ensuring complementarity and co-ordination. The Institute has been requested to assist in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/81 B of December 1988, involving a study by a group of governmental experts of the role of the United Nations in the field of verification by preparing a technical report. It also continues to be associated with other organizations and bodies in the United Nations system working in the field of disarmament and international security.

59. Several aspects of the Institute's activities have contributed to the development of relations with other research institutes, such as the hiring of services of institutes for implementing the research programme and the publication of the quarterly "Newsletter". The Director and Deputy Director accepted invitations to speak at universities and institutes with which UNIDIR has links. A number of visitors from Governments, organizations and institutes were also welcomed at UNIDIR. As part of its outreach programme UNIDIR, with the co-operation of the Graduate Institute of International Studies at Geneva, organized a public lecture at Geneva on 11 May 1989. UNIDIR continues to co-operate with the Geneva International Peace Research Institute in the organization of its annual course of lectures, which for 1989 is on the theme of "Disarmament: agreements and negotiations".

60. The Board of Trustees had expressed the wish that the Director undertake an energetic campaign to obtain new voluntary contributions for UNIDIR in order to fund its programme of research activities. The fund-raising campaign that was accordingly initiated continues to achieve results. New donors have either pledged or paid in voluntary contributions during the period under review, while regular donors have increased their contributions. This has resulted in the 1990 budget having an assured income that is 37.91 per cent above the assured income in the 1989 budget, enabling UNIDIR to create a reserve fund as a prudent financial management measure.

VI. CONCLUSION

61. UNIDIR continues to fulfil its mandate as contained in its statute. However, the continuation of its work in a satisfactory manner and its development as a viable institution is strongly dependent on more reliable and increased flows of financial resources and the strengthening of its small staff.

Notes

a/ For previous reports on the activities of the Institute, see A/38/475, annex; A/39/553, annex; A/40/725, annex; A/41/676, annex; A/42/607, annex; and A/43/687, annex.

ANNEX II

Report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in its
capacity as Board of Trustees of the United Nations
Institute for Disarmament Research

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I. REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR ON THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

1. In accordance with the provisions of article IV, paragraph 2 (i), of the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), the Director reported to the Board on the Institute's activities and the execution of the work programme.
2. The Director reported that, during the period from October 1988 to June 1989, UNIDIR had continued to fulfil its mandate. However, the continuation of its work in a satisfactory manner and its development as a viable institution was strongly dependent on more reliable and increased flows of financial resources and the strengthening of its small staff.
3. The Director stated that the fund-raising campaign that he had initiated in response to the wish of the Board continued to achieve results with new donors supporting UNIDIR and regular donors increasing their voluntary contributions. Thus, the 1990 budget will have an assured income of 37.91 per cent above that of the 1989 budget. The deficit will have been liquidated by the end of 1989. UNIDIR will be able to create a reserve fund as a prudent financial management measure.
4. The Board was informed that nine publications had been issued during the period under review. Furthermore, four issues of the UNIDIR "Newsletter" had been published. Relations with other research institutes were being further developed. The Conference on Problems and Perspectives of Conventional Disarmament in Europe, organized by UNIDIR, with the co-operation of the Institut français des relations internationales (IFRI), was held at Geneva, from 23 to 25 January 1989, and the proceedings are being published. A number of projects in hand were described in more detail in the Director's report (see annex I of the present document).
5. At its twentieth session, the Board approved the report of the Director on the activities of UNIDIR, for submission to the General Assembly, expressed its deep appreciation at the increased volume and higher quality of the Institute's work and its confidence in the Director and staff of the Institute. It noted with satisfaction that the Institute continued to demonstrate its ability to conduct independent research on disarmament-related matters and expressed its belief that the fulfilment of the potential of the Institute for carrying out such research should be further encouraged. Recognizing the need for appropriate funding of the Institute, the Board stressed that regular financial support in accordance with the Institute's statute was essential in order to ensure the continued viability and development of the Institute.

II. PROPOSED ANNUAL BUDGET FOR 1990

6. In its consideration of the proposed annual budget of the Institute for 1990, the Board had before it a draft programme of work and proposed budget estimates and the comments made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on that draft.

7. The Board was informed, that as at 7 July, the estimated assured income for 1990 was as follows:

Convertible currencies a/

Donors	Status	Amount in local currencies	Amount in \$US
Australia	Pledged	\$A 20 000	16 100
China*	Received		10 000
Cyprus	Received		400
Finland	Pledged	Markkaa 75 000	18 000
Ford Foundation	Pledged		50 000
France	Received		24 000
France	Pledged		240 000
Greece	Received		5 000
New Zealand	Pledged		10 000
Norway	Pledged		50 000
Republic of Korea*	Pledged		5 000
Spain*	Pledged		10 000
Sweden	Pledged		40 000
Switzerland	Pledged	SwF 60 000	36 400
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Received		20 000
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Pledged		20 000
Total			<u>554 900</u>

Non-convertible currencies a/

Donors	Status	Amount in local currencies	Amount in \$US
Bulgaria	Pledged	Leva 65 000	38 200
German Democratic Republic*	Pledged	Marks 50 000	26 900
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Received	Roubles 200 000	325 200
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Pledged	Roubles 250 000	406 500
Total			<u>796 800</u>
Total assured income from voluntary sources for 1990			<u>1 351 700</u>

* Denotes new donors.

a/ Based on monthly operational rate of exchange for the month of May 1989.

8. The Board noted that, despite the need to advance the preparation of the 1990 budget, there had been a significant increase in the number of donors and the amount of voluntary contributions received by UNIDIR, reflecting a growing recognition of the work of UNIDIR. Nevertheless, the Board recognized that the long-term financial independence of the Institute could only be guaranteed by the establishment of an endowment.

9. The net income that could be used for calculation of a possible subvention for 1990 was \$554,900 and, according to the terms of the Institute's statute, a maximum subvention of \$277,450 could be requested. However, mindful that the purpose for which a subvention was envisaged in the statute was towards meeting the costs of the Director and the staff of the Institute, the Board supported the Director's request for a subvention limited to cover that specific purpose. In taking into account the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the provision of the subvention in the proposed programme budget for 1990-1991 should be increased to \$440,000, the Board recommended a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations amounting to \$220,000 for 1990. The Board took note of the view of the Advisory Committee contained in its report to the Board that "the receipt of such a subvention should not be perceived as automatic and it urges that efforts to obtain unearmarked contributions be redoubled".

10. Subject to the General Assembly's approval of the proposed subvention, the total income would be \$1,571,700, including the contributions in non-convertible currencies amounting to the equivalent of \$796,800.

11. The estimated expenditure is summarized as follows:

Item	Trust Fund		Subvention	Total
	Convertible currency	Non-convertible currency		
Regular staff of the Institute	106 800		205 600	312 400
General temporary assistance	29 400			29 400
Travel of staff	40 000	76 300	14 400	130 700
<u>Ad hoc</u> expert groups	54 000	551 500		605 500
Contractual services	166 100	99 900		266 000
Fellowship programme	40 300	4 700		45 000
Acquisition and maintenance of official equipment	20 400			20 400
Reimbursement of programme support costs	22 850			22 850
Contribution towards the Reserve Fund	75 050	64 400		139 450
Total	544 900	796 800	220 000	1 571 700
Income	554 900	796 800	220 000	1 571 700
Balance	-	-	-	-

III. WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1990

12. At its twentieth session, the Board approved the following work programme:

- (a) Subprogramme 1: national security concepts. Continuation of the existing series of monographs on national concepts of security, including national approaches to disarmament;
- (b) Subprogramme 2: UNIDIR Fellowship Programme. Continuation of short-term fellowships for a small number of researchers from developing countries to work at UNIDIR. Four fellowships are envisaged for 1990;
- (c) Subprogramme 3: research guides to the proceedings of the Conference on Disarmament. Continuation of the programme, in close co-operation with the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs. Research guides on individual agenda items of the Conference on Disarmament will be written, identifying the issues involved, tracing the evolution of the discussion, the principal proposals made and the positions of delegations. The guides are intended for use of diplomats and the research community;
- (d) Subprogramme 4: Maintenance and development of co-operation with and among Research Institutes. This programme will involve two activities:
 - (i) Continuation of the publication of the quarterly UNIDIR "Newsletter" to enhance and institutionalize contacts with and among research institutes and individual experts in various parts of the world;
 - (ii) In furtherance of its objective of fostering co-operation among research institutes and with the assistance of the Institut national d'études de stratégie globale of Algeria, UNIDIR is organizing a conference of disarmament research institutes of Africa on the subject entitled "Concepts of security and disarmament in Africa and status of research". Researchers, experts and academics from different countries in Africa, including the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, and a limited number of specialists from outside the region will participate. The proceedings of the conference, which is the first UNIDIR regional conference of research institutes, will be published as a research report;
- (e) Subprogramme 5: verification in disarmament. This programme will comprise five activities to be continued or to begin in 1990:
 - (i) Completion of an existing research project to elaborate a repertory of methods, procedures and techniques concerning the verification of treaties and agreements currently in force;
 - (ii) Upon completion of the project under (i), a research project to elaborate the same kind of systematic classification with regard to the various proposals made in the field of verification, as well as with regard to current negotiations;

- (iii) A research project on the technical, legal and strategic aspects of verification in the field of conventional disarmament. The project will be carried out with the assistance of qualified experts from various centres where there is ongoing research;
- (iv) A two-year research project to examine the variety of existing and proposed international disarmament verification organizations, mostly outside the United Nations framework, be they of a bilateral, regional, global, a uni-functional, multi-functional or omni-functional nature. Apart from proposals which have emanated from Governments, the report will also take into account proposals as presented in the academic literature on the subject;
- (v) A research report on high technology, surveillance and verification of arms control and disarmament to measure the impact of ongoing or foreseeable technological developments on the verification process. The project will be implemented with the assistance of qualified consultants;
- (f) Subprogramme 6: security of third world countries. Continuation of an existing programme that envisages an analysis of the security of third world countries. A group of scholars from some third world countries has been invited to approach the subject from both a regional perspective, as well as in its totality, on the basis of third world perceptions of security;
- (g) Subprogramme 7: disarmament: problems related to outer space. This is the third of the UNIDIR research projects in the area of the prevention of an arms race in outer space. It will address the subject of international co-operation in outer space and the international security implications of specific problems, such as environmental risks, problems of dual-purpose technology and the uses of satellite information. The project will be carried out by specialists in the field;
- (h) Subprogramme 8: the United Nations in disarmament and security. A conference, entitled "The United Nations in disarmament and security: evolution and prospects" will be organized by UNIDIR. The conference will examine, at the level of senior policy-makers, diplomats, scholars and others, the role of multilateral diplomacy within the United Nations framework in strengthening stability and security at the global and regional levels, reducing tensions, solving conflicts and contributing to disarmament and arms limitations in the context of the new approaches in international relations and strategic doctrines. The proceedings will be published as a research report;
- (i) Subprogramme 9: economic aspects of the disarmament process. The research project will be conducted with the participation of experts, mainly economists, representing different regions of the world to consider such questions as the economic evaluation and perspectives of the INF Treaty, economic implications of a chemical weapons convention and the effects of a reduction of conventional forces on NATO and Warsaw Treaty expenditures. It would also focus on economic research in the field of disarmament;

(j) Subprogramme 10: chemical weapons. The research project aims at an understanding of the variables governing international co-operation in the field of chemical disarmament on the basis of the study of the ongoing negotiations. It will also attempt to delineate the international régime that is likely to emerge from these negotiations;

(k) Subprogramme 11: non-military aspects of security. Under this programme, a research report will examine global issues, such as the complex links between military and non-military threats to security, and it will define a methodological model of non-military aspects of security which could be used as a tool for the standard and comparative assessment of regional situations;

(l) Subprogramme 12: computerized information and documentation data base service. After the end of the three-year pilot project (1986-1989), UNIDIR will concentrate on two fields: (i) verification, as a support for its various projects in this area; (ii) preparation of an update edition of its "Repertory of Disarmament Research", as a complement to its "Newsletter".
