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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 United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute, in the absence of the Director, the report has been prepared by the Deputy Director of the Institute.

ANNEX

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

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T. 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, toward greater security for all States and towards the economic and social development of all peoples;

) 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 Assembly resolution 39/148 H, by which the Assembly invited the Director to report annually to the Assembly on the activities carried out by the Institute. 1/ This report relates to the activities carried out by the Institute during the period from September 1985 to September 1986. It has been prepared by the Deputy Director of UNIDIR in the absence of the Director, Mr. Liviu Bota, who has been unable to perform his duties in a normal manner since the beginning of 1986.

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/41/666).

II. ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF WORK

7. 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 institutes and individual experts from all over the world. Full use is being made of existing United Nations services.

8. Within the approved research programme, the Institute hires the services of, or develops co-operation with, individual experts or research organisations 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 it in view of its finalization by the author, its 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 finalisation 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: France, Norway, Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Barrow and Cadbury Trust Fund (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Inera Industries Corporation (Panama). Contributions have also been received from Australia and Canada and held in account for use in connection with the 1987 programme of work and budget. UNIDIR avails itself of this opportunity to express its gratitude for their generous contributions.

III. COMPLETED PROJECTS

12. During the period under review, only a few projects were completed. However, a substantial number of projects listed under "current activities" (paras. 24-54 below) are nearing completion and are to be published in the coming months.

A. China's concept of security

13. This monograph produced by Song Yimin, Senior Researcher of the Institute of International Studies of Beijing, gives an up-to-date view of China's policy in the field of security.

14. The basic concept of security as it is analysed in Chinese political thought and the Chinese perception of its own security environment are studied.

15. The monograph gives an account of the measures taken by China in the economic and military field to maintain and strengthen its security.

16. The position of China on the question of disarmament and the Chinese attitude towards the main international agreements in that field are described.

17. In its condensed form this monograph is one of the most useful on the subject in existing literature.

B. Prevention of the arms race in outer space (legal study)

18. This monograph, prepared by V. S. Vereshchetin, Deputy Director of the Institute of State and Law of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and Vice-President of the International Institute of Space Law, is part of a multidimensional project of UNIDIR on disarmament questions related to outer space. The author presents, in the light of current discussions on the subject, an outlook of the rules pertaining to military activities in outer space. The study describes general principles of international law limiting the utilization of outer space for military purposes, specific prohibitions and limitation of the military uses of outer space, and the differences in the interpretation of certain provisions of international law. This is an important contribution to the international debate on the question.

C. Conference on Security and Prospects for Disarmament in Europe

19. Co-sponsored by UNKDIR and the Institut français des relations internationales, this Conference met on 16 and 17 December 1985 to permit a wide exchange of views between participants from the academic community, diplomats and Government officials. Its purpose was to review the situation in Europe in the field of security and disarmament after the summit meeting, which took place in Geneva from 19 to 21 November 1985.

20. The Conference was attended by a large number of high-level participants, including Mr. Edouard Brunner, State Secretary, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Berne; Mr. Richard Perle, Assistant Secretary of Defense for

International Security Policy, Washington, D.C. ; Mr. Lev Tolkunov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, President of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Co-operation, Moscow; Mr. Miljan Komatina, Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; and Mrs. Isabelle Renouard, Deputy Director of Political Affairs, Ministry of External Relations, Paris.

21. The programme of the Conference **was as follows:**

(a) **First meeting: Agreement of the state of European security and disarmament negotiations (Chairman: Thierry de Montbrial).** Presentation of reports by Ljubivoje Acimovic, Jacques Huntzinger, Joaef Joffe, Richard N. Perle, Lev Tolkunov and Hubert Vedrine.

Discussion and interventions by Michael Howard, Sverre Lodgaard and Mircea Nicolaescu.

(b) **Second meeting: The new conceptual and technological challenges: nuclear and space weapons (Chairman: Curt Gasteyer).**

Presentation of reports by Jonathan Alford, Francois Heisbourg, Yuri Kuznetsov and Eugene V. Rostow.

Discussion and interventions by Pierre Lellouche, Cesare Merlini and Max Schmid.

(c) **Third meeting: The new conceptual and technological challenges: conventional and chemical weapons (Chairman: Liviu Bota).**

Presentation of reports by Johan Holst, Jean Klein, Arnold J. J. Ooms and Janusz Symonides.

Discussion and interventions by Richard R. Burt, Hubert Thierry and Guennadi Vorontsov.

(d) **Fourth meeting: The future of security and disarmament in Europe (Chairman: Miljan Komatina).**

Presentation of reports by Oleg T. Bogomolov, Edouard Brunner, Isabelle Renouard and Konrad Seitz.

22. **The Conference was considered a success by the participants and also received favourable media coverage.**

23. **In his concluding remarks, the Chairman of the final meeting of the Conference, Miljan Komatina, made two points: "One, arms control and disarmament policy must be integrated into a broader strategy of stabilizing relations in Europe, taking into consideration the existence of countries which are not ready to be reduced to the role of onlookers. No meaningful results can be achieved if the climate remains negative. Two, security in Europe can be built only in the larger framework of world security and of the solution of outstanding global problems, first of all the problems of economic development and of national and social self-determination because otherwise stability in Europe would remain fragile".**

IV. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

A" Disarmament: problems related to outer space

24. This study deals with the prospects and consequences of an arms race in Outer space and the means for its prevention. Preparation of this study was designated by the Board of Trustees Of UNIDIR to be the primary task of UNIDIR in 1986.

25. The General Assembly referred to this study in paragraph 12 of its resolution 40/87 of 12 December 1985, in which the Assembly:

"invites Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 April 1986, their views on the scope and content of the study being undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on disarmament problems relating to outer space and the consequences of extending the arms race into outer space, and requests the Secretary-General to convey the views of the Member States to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies for consideration in order to enable it, in its capacity of Board of Trustees of the Institute, to give the Institute such possible guidance with respect to the elaboration of its study as it may derive from those views".

26. For the preparation of the study, UNIDIR established a steering group of experts to give guidance in the work from the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Poland, United States Of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, representing various schools of thought concerning space research. Those experts were: Mr. A. Arbatov, Mr. Y. Boyer, Mr. J. Dougherty, Mr. S. de Queiroz Duarte, Mr. R. Jaipal, Mr. A. Karkoszka, Mr. B. Maiorsky, Mr. R. Garcia Moritan and Mr. S. Von Welck. They met on two occasions during 1985.

27. A draft of the study was submitted to the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR at its May 1986 session. After discussion it was agreed that UNIDIR should revise the draft so that it could be considered by the Board at its September session.

28. The revised draft was completed by the end of August and circulated for consideration and comments. At its September 1986 session the Board held extensive discussions on both versions of the draft. The Board decided that the Institute should reconvene at an early date the steering group of experts and the authors of both versions of the draft report in order to finalize the study taking into account the guidance already provided by the Board and the views received from member States.

29. In addition to this study, UNIDIR commissioned a special study "Vers un régime international de protection des satellites", which is being prepared by Institut français des relations internationales.

30. The object of this study is to identify the possibilities of establishing a legal régime to safeguard and protect satellites. Taking into account the very technical aspects of the questions that are addressed, a team of researchers and experts in the different fields of concern (military, scientific, legal, diplomatic and business) was established. The study is divided in four parts: (a) Challenges of space for the international community; (b) Threat from anti-satellite systems;

(c) Legal régime of space; and (d) Evolution and possible measures of protection. Each of these themes has been discussed in a series of meetings. This study is expected to be published before the end of 1986.

B. Disarmament and development

31. This study, devoted to the examination of concrete measures capable of producing new resources for development from disarmament, is being prepared for publication in 1987. It is divided into three parts. The first part analyses the relationship between disarmament and development from the point of view of reciprocity. The object is to show the complexity and the breadth of the relationship between expenditure for armaments and underdevelopment, on the one hand, and between disarmament and development, on the other hand. The second part is devoted to a critical examination of the different propositions that have been advanced for the past 30 years and to the identification of motives that up to now have impeded any consensus on this question. In the third part a few concrete measures are proposed for use from now onward of military means for development and humanitarian tasks.

32. In addition, a study entitled The Relation between Security and Development in North Africa is being prepared. This monograph evaluates the relationship between disarmament and development in the regional framework of North Africa. It includes a short chronology of disarmament-related events of the past 40 years, with particular emphasis on the United Nations, together with an elaboration of core concepts such as disarmament, development, economics and security. Several United Nations reports on the relationship between disarmament and development are examined, in particular the report of the Secretary-General written with the assistance of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (A/36/356) 2/ chaired by Inga Thorsson, of which some chapters are analysed in detail. The findings of the report are also compared with other writings on the subject.

33. In the second part, the North African region and the individual States constituting the region are described from geographical, economic and politico-military perspectives and the States' conceptions of security and development are presented. A bibliography with references to documents and studies concerning disarmament and development in Africa and the Mediterranean is also part of this study.

C. Arms-transfer dependence

34. This project by Christian Catrina was originally intended to be completed in late 1985 and published by UNIDIR in early 1986. However, after the researcher indicated his interest in pursuing the project further, it was agreed that additional efforts should be undertaken, adding to the balance and comprehensiveness of the study.

35. The project analyses transfers of conventional armaments in an attempt to delineate the implications of arms transfers in creating or reinforcing relationships of politico-military dependence among States. It does not single out any supplier or recipient for case studies; neither does it seek to determine the

degree of dependence within individual supplier-recipient relationships; rather: it tries to evaluate what structure of imports and exports of armaments will result in strong dependence.

36. Since States taking part in arms transfers assume different roles, as suppliers, recipients and participants in licenced production or multinational projects, different types of dependence have to be distinguished, the two main kinds being the dependence experienced by recipients (import dependence) and that experienced by suppliers (export dependence). The nature of these types of dependence is quite different, as are their determinants.

37. In order to provide a framework, the quantitative and aualitativc trends in conventional arms transfers and the market structure of arms transfers are described on the basis of scientific writings and data made available by sevetal sources. The section on recipients' dependence shows how several characteristics of an arms-importing State have a bearing on the extent of dependence that that State may experience. The measures of perception of threat, of self-sufficiency in arms procurement and of diversification among suppliers, are all relevant as are the ability to turn to alternative suppliers, the capability to start or expand domestic arms production, and the need fat logistic and training support. With respect to arms suppliers, the level of their dependence on continued arms exports is investigated by evaluating the economic significance of those exports relative to general exports, the gross national product and employment. Probably more important is the fact that exports may be a precondition of economically viable domestic arms production. Consequently, the reliance on the external market for reaching a minimum economic scale of arms production is considered a primary determinant of supplier dependence.

38. This project does not centre on proposals to control the transfer of conventional arms. Its main purpose is to outline how imports and exports of armaments may lead to politico-military dependence so that concerned Governments are enabled to adapt the structure of their acquisitions, or sales, so as to minimize dependence if they wish to do so.

39. The project is due to be completed in October 1986 for publication in early 1987.

D. Verification

40. This study by Ellis Morris on the issue of verification in multilateral disarmament negotiations focuses on the political rather than the technical aspects of verification. The following disarmament issues are covered: general and complete disarmament, cessation of nuclear testing, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 3/ prohibition of nuclear weapons in the see-bed, chemical and biological weapons and a comprehensive test ban. The bodies most closely analysed are the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, the Conference on the Committee on Disarmament and the Committee on Disarmament, that is, the precursor bodies of the Conference on Disarmament.

41. In the conclusion, the approaches of the nuclear-weapon Powers are given individual consideration and three sections are devoted to the approaches of the neutral and non-aligned countries, the Socialist States and the Western States.

42. The study will be ready for publication in autumn 1986.

E. Nuclear commerce and the Non-Proliferation Treaty régime

43. The study contains (a) surveys of the safeguard measures implemented in recent nuclear sales, (b) an investigation of 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 reached, (c) an evaluation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty safeguards régime in relation to recent trends in nuclear sales and (d) proposals for improving the Non-Proliferation Treaty régime in this regard.

44. This study is to be updated and published as soon as funds are available.

F. Confidence-building measures in Africa

45. This paper by Augustine Mahiga and Fidelis Ntimuh-Ziah evaluates the relevance of confidence-building measures in Africa. It shows that the military and security situation in Africa is different from that in Europe, where confidence-building measures first evolved, in that there are no opposing military alliances and competing ideological blocs in Africa. The prevailing situation in Africa makes the role of military and security confidence-building measures, as a permanent feature in relations among African States, less compelling. However, individual cases of mutual suspicion, mistrust and even armed conflict have arisen among African States. In such situations, appropriate confidence-building measures can be necessary to reduce apprehensions and to facilitate the resolution of conflicts.

46. The greatest potential for introducing confidence-building measures in Africa is in political, economic and social co-operation among African States. The Organization of African Unity and the various sub-regional institutions offer the venues and opportunities for evolving and implementing confidence-building measures in Africa.

47. Any scheme of confidence-building measures in Africa at this stage does not include South Africa because, in the view of the researchers, the policy of apartheid, colonialism and illegal occupation negates the principles upon which confidence and co-operation among States should be based.

48. This paper will be ready for publication in the near future.

G. Some conceptual aspects of military balance in Europe

49. This **monograph** by Xing Hua includes three parts. First, the uncertainty and the complications in assessing the East-West military balance in Europe are addressed - subjective and objective factors that obstruct a precise assessment and proposals on ways of **assessing** the balance. The subject of the second part is the **continuous** elevation of the level of the balance. Here developments during the 1980s and the main reasons that might explain the increase are the main issues. The last chapter is devoted to a presentation of the position of European countries and their efforts **towards lowering** the level of the military balance in Europe, **focusing** on the small and medium-sized members of the military alliances and the non-aligned and neutral countries.

50. The monograph is to be published in the autumn of 1986.

H. Conference on the interrelationship of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament

51. UNIDIR is preparing to hold an international conference **in** Baku, USSR, towards the end of December 1986. This conference will be co-sponsored by UNIDIR and the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the Academy of **Sciences** of the USSR and is modelled after the Conference on Security and Prospects for Disarmament in Europe (see **paras.** 19-23 above). The documents of the conference will be published in 1987 by UNIDIR.

I. Fellowship and internship programmes

52. The work of visiting fellows in 1985 made an important contribution to fulfilling the purposes of UNIDIR, and the fellows expressed their satisfaction with the experience they gained during their stay at the Institute.

53. **During** 1986, UNIDIR has welcomed as fellows Mr. **Xing** Hua (China), Mr. **Augustine Mahiga** [United Republic of Tanzania) and Mr. **Fidelis** Njimuh-Ziah (Cameroon).

54. **Mr.** **Xing** Hua started his work in April. Mr. **Mahiga** and Mr. Njimuh-Ziah each held a three-month contract **beginning** in May and ending in July.

V. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

55. UNIDIR has maintained close **co-operation** with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of **the** United Nations Secretariat.

56. In the framework of the project on confidence-building measures in Africa, the established relations with the Organization of African Unity were strengthened.

57. Relations with other research institutes have been expanded. Several elements of the Institute's activities have contributed to the development of these

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relationships , which are highly valued by UNIDIR; for instance, the hiring of services of institutes for implementing the programme, the conferences at which a large number of members of research institutes are present, and the fellowship programme.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

58. The activities of UNIDIR during the period under review have been much affected by the absence of the Director, Mr. Liviu Bota. The Deputy Director and staff have, however, made all efforts to keep the work of the Institute going. At the same time, great care has been taken to limit the expenses of UNIDIR to its income and to avoid any extension of the deficit.

59. To date UNIDIR has fulfilled its missions in a manner that has gained the confidence of its Board of Trustees and of States Members of the United Nations. The continuation of its work in a satisfactory manner is strongly dependent on more reliable financial resources and the strengthening of its small staff.

Notes

1/ For previous reports on the activities of the Institute, see A/38/475, annex, A/39/553, annex, and A/40/725, annex.

2/ Subsequently issued as a United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.1.

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 729, p. 161.
