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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 Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute (see annex).

ANNEX

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

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I. INTRODUCTION

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

2. Under the provisions of the statute, UNIDIR, 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 for the purpose of undertaking independent research on disarmament and related problems, particularly international security issues, and working in close relationship with the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

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

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

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

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

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

4. 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 1986 to September 1987. It has been prepared by the Director of UNIDIR, Mr. Jayantha Dhanapala, who assumed his duties with effect from 1 July 1987.

5. 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/42/611).

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 contracts 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 it at the time of its finalization by the author, 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 the preface of each UNIDIR publication the procedure followed in the elaboration 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 content of the publication is 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 costs 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 Institute's statute.

10. During the period under review, the following countries and institutions have made contributions to the Institute's Trust Fund: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Norway, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Barrow and Cadbury Trust Fund (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Inerg Industries Corporation (Panama). In addition, under an agreement with the Government of Japan, a three-year project from 1986-1989 for the establishment of a data base on disarmament is being financed from the Trust Fund for Interest on the Contributions to the United Nations Special Account. UNIDIR avails itself of this opportunity to express its gratitude to these countries and institutions for their generous contributions.

III. COMPLETED PROJECTS

A. Disarmament and development : some practical suggestions to bypass the present deadlock

11. The monograph on this subject was prepared by Nicole Gnesotto of the French Institute of International Relations (IFRI), under the supervision of Ambassador Stéphane Hesse. It is divided into three parts. Part I entitled "Disarmament and development : thirty years of proposals" is devoted to a critical examination of proposals that have been advanced during the past 30 years and to the identification of motives that, up to now, have impeded consensus regarding this question. Part II entitled "Disarmament and development : an ambiguous relationship" analyses the relationship between disarmament and development from the point of view of security. Part III entitled "Some practical suggestions for making use of armed forces on behalf of development" proposes concrete measures for the use of military means to aid development and humanitarian tasks.

12. The monograph was published during the course of the summer of 1987 prior to the convening of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development and is available as a UNIDIR publication, both in English and French. 2/

B. Confidence-building measures in Africa

13. The research paper on this subject by Augustine Mahiga and Fidelis Njiru 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, more 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.

14. 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 subregional institutions offer the venues and opportunities for evolving and implementing confidence-building measures in Africa.

15. 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.

16. The manuscript was reviewed by UNIDIR and is now in the process of being prepared for publication. It is expected to be available in autumn 1987.

C. Arms transfers and dependence

17. The research project on this subject has resulted in a final manuscript by Christian Catrina that is now being readied for publication within the second half of 1987.

18. The project analyses transfers of conventional arms in an attempt to delineate their implications for creating or reinforcing relationships of politico-military dependence among States. It does not single out any supplier or recipient for case studies. Nor does it seek to determine the degree of dependence within individual supplier-recipient relationships. Rather it presents a conceptual framework for evaluating what structure of arms import or exports leads to dependence. Empirical data are provided where available and appropriate, to substantiate theoretical insights.

19. Since States can take part in arms transfers in different roles - as suppliers, recipients and participants in multinational projects - different types of dependence have to be distinguished. The two main types are recipient dependence and supplier dependence. The nature of these two types of dependence is quite different, as are their determinants.

20. In order to provide a background to the analysis, quantitative and qualitative trends in conventional arms transfers are described on the basis of publicly available data and a large body of scientific writings. The section on recipient dependence shows how several characteristics of an arms-importing State have a bearing on the extent of dependence that it may experience. Threat perception, the degree of self-sufficiency and diversification, the capability to start or expand domestic arms production, and the need for logistic support are among the relevant factors. With respect to suppliers, the level of their dependence on continued arms exports is investigated by evaluating the economic significance of arms exports, namely, their contribution to the balance of payments and to employment. In addition, the reliance on external markets for reaching a minimum economic scale of arms production is considered a main determinant of supplier dependence.

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

D. The verification issue in the United Nations disarmament negotiations

22. This research report by Eli Morris follows the development of national positions on verification in the multilateral negotiations and discussions conducted at the Conference on Disarmament and its precursor bodies, the 18-nation Disarmament Committee, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and the Committee on Disarmament. It focuses on the political aspects of verification,

investigating the principles underlying the various national approaches. Positions on the following disarmament issues are analysed: general and complete disarmament, cessation of nuclear testing, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, prohibition of nuclear weapons on the sea-bed, and biological and chemical weapons.

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

24. The report is now being prepared for publication and is expected to be available both in English and French as a United Nations publication in autumn 1987.

E. The international non-proliferation régime

25. The monograph by David Fischer on this subject analyses the present international non-proliferation régime. The Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons demonstrated that the objectives embodied in that Treaty still exert a powerful influence on the conduct of States - those that are parties to the Treaty as well as those that have not chosen to be formally bound by it. In addition to examining the overall interest of States in restraining the spread of nuclear weapons, both horizontal and vertical, the monograph discusses the Treaty from many angles, its objectives, how far they have been reached and future prospects, as well as complementary regional treaties, International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and ancillary measures of interest to the non-proliferation régime.

26. The manuscript has been reviewed within UNIDIR and is now being prepared for publication. It is expected to be available late in 1987 both in English and in French as a United Nations publication.

F. The war of the satellites: the stakes for the international community

27. The research report on this subject was prepared by a group of experts under the auspices of the French Institute of International Relations (IFRI). It analyses the threat to satellites and identifies the possibilities of establishing a legal régime to safeguard and protect them. The report is divided into four parts: the threat to satellites, a comparison of United States and Soviet ASAT systems; the legal régime of outer space and recommendations regarding legal principles; confidence-building measures; and an International Space Agency.

28. The manuscript has been received by UNIDIR and has been submitted to a critical examination among the staff of the Institute. It is now being prepared for publication and is expected to be available both in English and French as a United Nations publication at the end of 1987.

G. Conference on the Inter relationship of Bilateral and Multilateral Negotiations on Disarmament

29. The Conference, organized by UNIDIR with the assistance of the Institute for World Economics and International Relations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (IMEMO), was initially scheduled for December 1986 at Baku. The Conference finally took place at Baku from 2 to 4 June 1987. The co-operation and assistance of the Soviet and Azerbaijan authorities and of IMEMO in the arrangements of the Conference is recorded with appreciation.

30. The Conference was attended by 50 participants - government officials, diplomats and scholars - from different parts of the world and gave rise to stimulating discussions and extensive exchanges of view.

31. Five sessions were held, in which the following questions were subsequently debated:

(a) First session: bilateral and multilateral disarmament negotiations - differences and similarities (Chairman: Alexander Kislov, Deputy Director of IMEMO). Presentation of reports by Rikhi Jaipal and Yuri Nazarkin. Interventions by, inter alia, Manfred Mueller, Kurt Spillmann, John Sullivan, Gustave Zoula.

(b) Second session: nuclear arms limitation and reduction - bilateral and multilateral perspectives (Chairman: Serge Sur, Deputy Director of UNIDIR). Presentation of reports by Alexei Arbotov, David Emery, Pierre Lellouche. Interventions by, inter alia, Viktor Karpov, Cesare Merlini, Eberhard Schulz.

(c) Third session: prevention of an arms race in outer space - bilateral and multilateral perspectives (Chairman: Saad Alfarargi). Presentation of reports by James Dougherty, Pierre Morel and Stanislav Rodionov. Interventions by, inter alia, Luvsanderjijn Bayart, Bhupendra Jasani, Javier Sans.

(d) Fourth session: conventional and chemical weapons - bilateral and multilateral perspectives (Chairman: James Dougherty). Presentation of reports by Grigori Berdennikov, Yiri Matousek and Hendrik Wagenmakers. Interventions by, inter alia, Asif Ezdi, Andrei Karkoszka, Sten Cundbo and Jean de Ponton d'Amecourt.

(e) Fifth session: confidence-building measures and verification: bilateral and multilateral perspectives (Chairman: Amada Segarra). Presentation of reports by Klaus-Jürgen Citron, Vladimir Erofeev and Paul Meyer. Interventions by, inter alia, Ednan Agaev, Herbert von Arx and Janos Petran.

32. The Conference was considered a success by the participants and their reactions emphasized the usefulness of the convening of such conferences, which permit the expression of different points of view and the possibility of initiating a balanced and open discussion on questions of both a permanent and a more topical nature.

33. The proceedings of the Conference have been transcribed from the recordings. The texts of the reports and interventions have now been forwarded to the speakers for revision. They will then be published in a bilingual English-French volume, which should be ready before the end of 1987.

II. Fellowship and internship programmes

34. UNIDIR's 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 to fulfilling the purposes of UNIDIR, and the fellows have expressed their satisfaction with the experience gained during their stay at the Institute.

35. During 1987, UNIDIR welcomed Mr. Amidou Ahmoud (Morocco) and Mr. Ivan Ivanisovich (Argentina) under the Fellowship Programme.

36. UNIDIR also welcomed a number of interns from Canada, France and the United States of America during the summer of 1987.

IV. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

A. Disarmament: problems related to outer space

37. The research project on this subject deal@ with the prospects and consequences of an arms race in outer space and the means for its prevention. Preparation of this report was designated by the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR to be the primary task of UNIDIR in 1986.

38. 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."

39. 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, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America, representing various schools of thought. 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.

40. 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.

41. 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 the steering group of experts and the authors of both versions of the draft report at an early date in order to finalize the study, taking into account the guidance already provided by the Board and the views received from Member States.

42. Consequently, a meeting of a group of experts took place in Moscow from 14 to 17 January 1987 to examine the two drafts of the study. During this meeting a substantive discussion took place. UNIDIR reaffirmed its responsibility for the conduct of the work, for the finalization of the study, its contents and publication, with close consultation with the group of experts. It was agreed that UNIDIR should undertake the preparation of a draft bearing in mind the two previous drafts and the comments of the group of experts.

43. A final meeting of the group of experts took place in Moscow on 14 and 15 September, at which Mr. E. Ageev succeeded Mr. B. Maioreky. A final draft has now been prepared and, after appropriate consultations with the group of experts, UNIDIR will proceed with its publication in autumn 1987.

B. Conventional disarmament in Europe

44. On the basis of two research reports being written in 1987 by the French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) and the Institute for International Relations of the German Democratic Republic, UNIDIR plans to organize in 1988 a conference on "Conventional disarmament in Europe, options and perspectives". This Conference is to be held in the second half of 1988, either in Paris or at Geneva.

45. The Conference is to be attended, on a balanced basis, by diplomats, government officials, scholars and researchers representing various schools of thought. The subject is of interest not only to the European countries and their public but also to the international community at large. For this reason, UNIDIR would like to assure that there is a substantial participation by experts from other regions and especially from the non-aligned countries.

C. National security concepts

46. The project on national concepts of security of States has been a constant element of UNIDIR's 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 Soviet Union, the United States and China.

47. Conducted in a systematic way, such a series can greatly promote the understanding of national policies and facilitates the appreciation of specific

conduct by States in a more general context. It would 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 adopted in various ways to conform with diverse national security approaches, depending on each State's perceived security interests.

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

49. Under this revised format and structure, a series of monographs on a number of countries will be initiated with the co-operation of qualified authors.

D. The relationship between security and development in north Africa

50. The monograph on this subject 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) 3/ chaired by Inga Thorsen, of which some chapters are analysed in detail. The findings of the report are also compared with other writings on the subject.

51. 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.

E. Disarmament and development

52. The International Conference On the Relationship between Disarmament and Development was held in New York from 24 August to 11 September 1987. The Action Programme contained in the Final Document of the Conference, 4/ which was adopted by consensus, envisages the undertaking of studies on various aspects of the relationship between disarmament and development. These include the conversion of military industry to civilian production, the identification and publicizing of the benefits that could be derived from the reallocation of military resources and the creation of an improved and comprehensive data base on global and national military expenditures to monitor trends in military spending.

53. The implementation of this aspect of the Final Document of the Conference provides a possible role for UNIDIR with its research perspective, its unique

location within the framework of the United Nations system and its access to information from international organizations, and national institutes co-operating with UNIDIR. It will be recalled that UNIDIR has already published two studies on the relationship between disarmament and development: The Establishment of an International Disarmament Fund for Development 5/ (see General Assembly resolution 37/84 of 9 December 1982) and document A/38/475, annex, sect. E.1) published by UNIDIR in 1984, and Disarmament and Development: Some Practical Suggestions to bypass the Present Deadlock, 2/ in 1987.

F. Pilot project on a computerized disarmament data base

54. 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 specific project agreement between the United Nations, UNIDIR and the Government of Japan.

55. During the year 1987, an action programme was elaborated and the first sample subject file on "The experience and evaluation of the Final Act of Helsinki, with particular attention to confidence- and security-building measures" was set up.

56. The file comprises thus far two main sub-files;

(a) A document sub-file, containing bibliographical information as well as actual texts of the relevant official and publicly available documents of the Conferences on Security and Co-operation in Europe and the Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and the reports and statements presented at the United Nations, as well as in the Conference on Disarmament. This file will gradually be expanded to include also other Governmental and Parliamentary reports of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

(b) A study sub-file, containing bibliographical information on scientific and academic studies, books, articles and other reports of a non-governmental nature.

57. As a sample output of this file, UNIDIR wishes to publish, during the forty-second session of the General Assembly, a comprehensive reference book on the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe confidence- and security-building measures, which would include the texts of the relevant proposals made at the Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmaments in Europe at Stockholm, short factual commentaries, as well as a comprehensive bibliography. A letter to all participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe was sent out in April 1987 requesting official authorization to publish these proposals. The positive replies, which have already been received from a majority of States, including offers of assistance, have greatly encouraged the work undertaken in this field. If UNIDIR receives the approval of all the States concerned soon, this publication will be realized in due course. If so, the publication will come out under UNIDIR cover as a United Nations sales publication in English and French.

58. Work on the establishment of other subject files has also started. Within this year, UNIDIR will have computerized compilations of the above-mentioned data of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, as well as of governmental material for the subject file on verification.

59. A list of research institutes and other organizations active in the field of information and data gathering on disarmament and related international security issues has been established and a more large-scale and in-depth investigation of their activities will be launched in the coming months.

60. Contacts with governmental and non-governmental institutions are being developed, with a view to assuring a regular flow of information to UNIDIR's Data Base, and the possibility of exchanging information with important data bases of the United Nations Member States.

V. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

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

62. Several aspects of the Institute's activities have contributed to the development of relations with other research institutes, namely the hiring of services of institutes for implementing the research programme, and the Conference held at Baku.

63. In addition, one of the first tasks carried out by the new Director has been to contact on a world-wide basis a large number of research institutes working in the field of disarmament and related issues, with a view to building up a network of co-operation with research institutes.

64. The Board of Trustees has 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 Director has therefore been in contact with diplomatic representatives of the United Nations Member States at Geneva and in New York, providing information on UNIDIR and requesting them to convey UNIDIR's need for voluntary contributions to their Governments. A large number of public and private foundations have also been contacted as part of the fund-raising campaign that has been inaugurated.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

65. During the period until 31 December 1996 when Mr. Bota's contract as Director of UNIDIR expired, the activities of UNIDIR remained affected by the absence of the Director, Mr. Liviu Bota. The Deputy Director, Mr. Hubert Thierry, retired on 30 September 1996 and was succeeded by Mr. Serge Sur. The Secretary-General, after consultation with the Board of Trustees, appointed Mr. Jayantha Dhanapala as Director of UNIDIR with effect from 1 July 1997. Mr. Dhanapala assumed his duties

on 1 July 1987. The Deputy Director and staff made all efforts to keep the work of the Institute going during the period when the Institute was without a functioning Director.

66. The financial problems facing UNIDIR in 1987 were due essentially to the large reduction of the United Nations contribution in 1987. These financial problems have necessitated stringent economies affecting the full discharge of UNIDIR's functions.

67. UNIDIR continues to fulfil its mandate as contained in its statute. However, the continuation of its work in a satisfactory manner is strongly dependent on more reliable and increased flows of 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; A/40/725, annex) and A/41/676, annex.

2/ Disarmament and Development; Some Practical Suggestions to bypass the Present Deadlock, 1987 (UNIDIR/86/13) .

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

4/ See A/CONF. 130/39.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.84.0.2.
