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

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

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: MEASURES TO PROVIDE OBJECTIVE
INFORMATION ON MILITARY CAPABILITIES

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 2	3
II. ACTIVITIES OF THE ADVISORY BOARD ON DISARMAMENT STUDIES	3 - 18	3
A. United Nations studies on disarmament	3 - 8	3
B. Implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign	9 - 14	5
C. Situation in the area of disarmament	15 - 18	6
III. ACTIVITIES OF THE ADVISORY BOARD IN ITS CAPACITY AS BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH	19 - 33	7
A. Draft statute	19 - 23	7

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
B. Report of the Director on the work of the Institute	24 - 25	8
C. Research programme for 1985	26 - 28	8
D. Budget estimates for 1985	29 - 33	9

Annexes

I. Members of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies	10
II. Draft statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research	13

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Pursuant to section III of General Assembly resolution 37/99 K of 13 December 1982, the Secretary-General revived the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies in 1983 and entrusted it with the following functions:

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

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

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

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

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

2. The Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies held its ninth, tenth and eleventh sessions at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 12 to 16 December 1983, from 30 April to 4 May 1984 and from 10 to 14 September 1984. Annex I lists the members of the Advisory Board. The chairman of the ninth session was Mr. Oluyemi Adeniji of Nigeria. The chairman of the tenth and eleventh sessions was Mr. Hadj Benabdelkader Azzout of Algeria.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE ADVISORY BOARD ON DISARMAMENT STUDIES

A. United Nations studies on disarmament

3. At its ninth session the Advisory Board noted the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session regarding matters of relevance to the Board, in particular those concerning studies. The absence of a comprehensive programme of disarmament, and an integrated study programme arising therefrom, was thought to make it all the more important that the Board should lend a solid rationale to an otherwise unstructured programme of studies.

4. In a discussion on the Board's "interface" with the General Assembly with respect to studies, several members urged that the Board's unique potential in identifying topics for study and devising ways to carry them out should be realized more effectively. While it was recognized that the Board could not presume to censor proposals by delegations of sovereign States, the view was expressed that the Board should be in a position to examine proposals for study before they were

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submitted to the Assembly and to advise on possible directions or scope, priorities, approaches etc., at least if the initiators of proposals so requested. This matter was also taken up at the tenth and eleventh sessions and the Board felt that further attention should be given to the question of how it might be able to make an early contribution to the development of proposals for studies.

5. At the Board's ninth session, one member submitted a proposal for a study on "The doctrine of deterrence and its impact on the arms race and disarmament" to be carried out by a group of experts under the aegis of the United Nations.

6. At the tenth session, the Board held an extensive discussion on this question and on its substance. Some members felt that deterrence undermined international security while others saw deterrence as a stabilizing factor in international relations. There were some suggestions that the subject should be taken up as a part of the new study on concepts of security, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/188 H of 20 December 1983. After discussion it was agreed that it should be a separate study. The Board recommends that the study should be mandated by the General Assembly, under the following title:

"Deterrence: its implications for disarmament and the arms race, negotiated arms reductions and international security and other related matters."

The Board also recommends that the study should be conducted on an in-depth, objective basis: all different schools of thought and points of view should be explored and reflected by their respective advocates. The study should therefore give full expression to differing views and their supporting arguments, without attempting to arrive at joint conclusions and recommendations, thus permitting the reader to draw his or her own conclusions on the value of the arguments presented.

7. After its deliberations at the eleventh session, the Board further recommended that the study should be carried out by a group of governmental experts. This group should be kept as small as practicable consonant with the requirements of geographical and political balance, and the Board also recommended that in composing the group the ratio of representation should be similar to that applied in the Conference on Disarmament. The suggestion was made that UNIDIR could be involved in a consultative capacity but it was thought that this was a matter that should be left to the group of governmental experts.

8. On the subject of General Assembly resolution 38/188 C, concerning the provision of objective information on military capabilities, the Board agreed at its tenth session to respond to the Assembly's request for advice by recommending that it would be appropriate for UNIDIR to study the matter further in co-operation with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). The recommendation was formulated in the light of a discussion in which some members called for a realistic approach to the subject and expressed the view that the initiative was too ambitious. Other views were, however, that States needed to know more about their neighbours and that additional information would add to a greater sense of confidence among States; it was also stated that the exchange of objective information on military capabilities was a pre-condition for the successful conduct of negotiations on meaningful measures of arms limitation.

B. Implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign

9. To help it in formulating its views on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, the Board met with representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for an exchange on this subject at both its ninth and eleventh sessions, respectively, in December 1983 and in September 1984. At the former session, representatives of the NGO Committee on Disarmament at United Nations Headquarters and the World Federation of United Nations Associations attended. At the latter, representatives of the Special Committee on Disarmament in Geneva and the NGO Committee on Disarmament at United Nations Headquarters were present.

10. In December 1983, the two representatives made extensive statements on the work of the NGOs in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign and gave their views on the manner in which the Campaign was being and might be conducted. A number of questions were raised on the participation of NGOs in the Campaign. Among their comments was a call for more United Nations-oriented publicity material and a request that a broader representation of views and concerns of NGOs should be permitted to be presented to the Board.

11. In September 1984, one of the NGO representatives repeated five fundamental questions about the Campaign, as follows: (1) How can NGOs be full partners in the Campaign? (2) How is the policy of the Campaign determined, and how is it implemented? (3) What is the overall thrust of the Campaign? (4) How can nation States be encouraged to contribute significantly to the Campaign? (5) How can the three participants in the Campaign - the United Nations, Member States and NGOs - strengthen each other's efforts?

12. The Board also took note of the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the 1984 programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign and the programme of activities contemplated for 1985 (A/39/492).

13. In the discussion that followed, the Board commented favourably on the manner in which the Campaign was being carried out; several members noted with appreciation that the Campaign seemed to be well-established. Comments on the implementation of the Campaign included appreciation for the publications programme although several members urged that the language of publications intended for wide distribution should be made more readable. It was stressed that additional efforts should be made to meet the need for publications in languages other than the six languages of the General Assembly. Members welcomed, inter alia, the involvement of labour unions and the increased contacts with the media; in this connection the suggestion was made that it would be useful to involve those media that could be most effective. On the other hand, the view was expressed that the Campaign should give the issues careful, fair and in-depth treatment without over-simplification: for this purpose it might be difficult to use media that tended to give brief presentations. Members advanced the view that the effect of the Campaign should be evaluated carefully and in particular ascertain what use was made of the printed material. Stress was laid on the educational function of the Campaign and the need for the repetition of simple themes such as the benefits for the economy and for security to be derived from disarmament. The point was also made that the Campaign

should foster the introduction of a tone of reason into international discussions, without emotion and invective. There was also a recommendation that the Campaign should not branch out too widely but should focus on priority items such as the items on the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament and the item on disarmament and development. Another recommendation was made to the effect that the Campaign should contribute to the fulfilment by all States of their obligations under the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2).

14. The Board agreed that it was valuable to hear the views of NGOs at least once each year.

C. Situation in the area of disarmament

15. The Board's discussions at its ninth session led to a request to UNIDIR to carry out a study on conditions and possibilities of negotiating reductions in nuclear weapons and to include a consideration of the possibility of merging negotiations on the two nuclear-weapons categories. A research paper was presented to the Advisory Board at its tenth session and various views were expressed without arriving at a conclusion.

16. At its tenth and eleventh sessions, the Board had an exchange of views on the present international situation and its implications for disarmament. Characterized as a frank and wide-ranging discussion, many aspects of the situation were highlighted in an open and uninhibited exchange. Recognizing the value of such discussion, the Board agreed that there should be an opportunity to hold such a discussion at each session and that if it could jointly reach conclusions or make recommendations, those should be reflected in the Board's subsequent reports to the Secretary-General.

17. The nature of the discussions on the situation in the area of disarmament reflected a widespread concern at the absence of tangible achievements in the areas of arms limitation and disarmament. There were those who felt the present situation to be extremely dangerous due to the intransigence or lack of the necessary political will on the part of certain States. Others, however, expressed a view of cautious optimism in that there may be now an interesting combination of factors forming up that may lead toward the dawning of a trend of improvement. Some of the areas where it was suggested that attempts at progress were urgently needed included an emphasis on the link between disarmament and economic benefits; efforts to forstall an arms race in space; further consideration of a comprehensive test ban; determined effort to achieve success in the banning of chemical weapons; the prospects of improving ways of ensuring international security at a greatly reduced level of armaments; and ways of encouraging each side to keep the other's security concerns in mind. Another matter raised in the discussion was the important need for efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation régime. From those and other suggestions it was clear that there was a fund of ideas worthy of discussion within the Board and there was a proposal that it might be particularly useful to give attention, at the Board's next meeting, to a subject such as "Space - in the general context of arms control".

18. At its eleventh session, the Board discussed the proposal by one member that the Board should invite a prominent scientist to address it at the spring session in 1985 on the climatic effects of nuclear war. This was agreed to after a discussion in which a member expressed doubt about the utility of extending such an invitation at this stage. It was also decided that it would be useful from time to time to invite specialists to address the Board in order to throw light on various other aspects of the arms race and disarmament.

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

A. Draft statute

19. Arising from the General Assembly's decision at its thirty-eighth session (decision 38/447) not to take action on the draft statute of UNIDIR, but to return it to the Board of Trustees with a request that the Board should spell out the meaning of its provisions before the thirty-ninth session, the Board gave considerable attention to the matter at its ninth, tenth and eleventh sessions. In so doing, it took note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the attempt to make the statute cover both the financing of UNIDIR on a voluntary basis and the possibility of a decision by the Assembly to fund certain expenditures from the United Nations regular budget had resulted in provisions that were vague as to the precise nature of the arrangements for providing financial and other support to the Institute (see A/38/7/Add.11).

20. In this light, the Board sought to give adequate reflection in the draft statute to its wish that part of the operating costs of UNIDIR should be funded from the regular budget of the United Nations. At its tenth session, the Board decided to invite the competent departments of the Secretariat to furnish the Board with specific language that would provide for the possibility of mixed financing.

21. The draft statute, incorporating the amendments, is attached as annex II to the present report and the Board recommended that it should be submitted to the General Assembly for consideration and approval. The changes in article VII of the draft statute necessitated other changes in other articles: changes between the revised draft statute as annex II and that shown as annex IV of document A/38/467 are underlined.

22. The Board discussed the proposed budget of UNIDIR within the context of the financial provisions of the draft statute; that discussion is reflected in section D below.

23. In connection with article IV, paragraph 4, of the draft statute, the Board considered that the term of office of the Director should be for five years, with a possibility of another term or a partial extension beyond five years (not to exceed a cumulative duration of 10 years) after consultations with the Board of Trustees.

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

24. At its eleventh session, the Board, in its function as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR, discussed the report of the Director on the work of the Institute (A/39/553, annex), which it approved for submission to the General Assembly.

25. There was a general expression of appreciation for the work done by the Institute, which members felt was developing satisfactorily. However, the view was expressed that ways should be found of focusing the efforts of UNIDIR and working out a profile of themes for its work. Members advised that the activities of UNIDIR should not be spread too widely, especially given the present scarcity of the Institute's resources, although in this context it was noted that the cost of the studies of UNIDIR was relatively low. The view was expressed that perhaps there should be a closer link between UNIDIR and the World Disarmament Campaign.

C. Research programme for 1985

26. The Board approved the research programme of UNIDIR for 1985. This would include six meetings of ad hoc expert groups on the following topics: limitation of military uses of outer space; international law of disarmament; non-proliferation of nuclear weapons - trends and prospects; international nuclear commerce and the non-proliferation treaty régime; studies on verification; and security and disarmament in Europe.

27. The following research projects will be carried out:

- (a) Limitation of military uses of outer space;
- (b) International law of disarmament;
- (c) Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons: the non-proliferation régime - trends and prospects;
- (d) Studies on verification: verification of possible confidence-building and disarmament agreements in the context of Europe;
- (e) Nuclear test ban;
- (f) Subjective factors in disarmament: perceptions, concept formation, styles of arguments, implications;
- (g) Arms transfer dependence;
- (h) Security of States and the lowering of the levels of armaments;
- (i) Disarmament;
- (j) Arms control;

(k) Security and disarmament in Europe;

(l) Africa: disarmament - development - security.

28. It was pointed out that research projects on complex or sensitive issues should normally involve several experts capable of presenting differing schools of thought. Where relevant, studies, for example those on national perspectives, might be made by single experts but this should not be the rule.

D. Budget estimates for 1985

29. In accordance with article III, paragraph 2 (b), of the draft statute, and having adopted the draft work programme for 1985, the Board of Trustees considered and adopted the proposed budget estimates financed from voluntary sources which was estimated to amount to \$293,000 and which sum was made up of the following pledges:

	<u>\$</u>
France	220 000
Norway	50 000
Switzerland	<u>23 000</u>
Total	<u>293 000</u>

Further, contributions in kind are being made by a number of States.

30. In accordance with article III, paragraph 2 (c), of the draft statute, the Board of Trustees considered and recommended that the sum of \$146,500 be provided from the regular budget of the United Nations.

31. Together, these sums would provide a cash income to UNIDIR of \$439,500 for the year 1985: of this amount, \$249,600 would be expended on salaries and related costs of the Director and staff of the Institute; \$30,000 would be allocated to travel expenditures of the Director and staff; \$36,000 would be allocated to six meetings of ad hoc expert groups, and \$109,000 would be set aside for contractual services for a number of projects enumerated in the research programme for 1985.

32. The Board expressed its hope that the General Assembly would see its way to approving the allocation of \$146,500 towards the budget of 1985.

33. In this context, several members made it clear that they could concur with these recommendations if the necessary funds could be found from within the available resources of the Organization, and they requested that every effort should be made to this end so that an allocation of additional monies to the regular budget of the United Nations could be avoided.

ANNEX I

Members of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies

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

Mr. Hadj Benabdelkader Azzout
President of the Court of Auditors
Algiers, Algeria

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

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

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

Mr. Omran El-Shafei
Under-Secretary of State
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Cairo, Egypt

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

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

Mr. Alfonso Garcia Robles
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Mexico to the
Committee on Disarmament
Geneva

Mr. Ignac Golob
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations

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

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

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

Mr. Akira Matsui
Ambassador, Vice-President
Japan Atomic Energy Forum
Tokyo, Japan

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

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

Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas
Ambassador
Secretariat for Special Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Relations
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Mr. Maharajakrishna Rasgotra
Foreign Secretary
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi, India

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

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

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

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

Mr. Oscar Vaernö
Ambassador of Norway to Sweden
Stockholm

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

Notes

a/ Dr. Rolf Björnerstedt was appointed to the Advisory Board on 16 February 1984.

b/ Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia was appointed to the Advisory Board on 23 August 1984 in succession to Mr. José A. Tabares del Real.

ANNEX II

Draft statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Article I

Purposes

The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (hereinafter referred to as "the Institute") is an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations, established by the General Assembly for the purpose of undertaking independent research on disarmament and related problems, particularly international security issues, and working in close relationship with the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

Article II

Functions

1. The Institute shall work on the basis of the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament.

2. The work of the Institute shall aim at:

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

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

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

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

3. The Institute shall take into account the relevant recommendations of the General Assembly and shall be organized in such a manner as to ensure participation on an equitable political and geographical basis.

Article III

Board of Trustees

1. The Institute and its work shall be governed by a Board of Trustees (hereinafter referred to as "the Board"). The Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, referred to in General Assembly resolution 37/99 K III, with the Director of the Institute (hereinafter referred to as "the Director") as an ex officio member, shall function as the Board.

2. The Board shall:

(a) Establish principles and directives to govern the activities and operation of the Institute;

(b) Consider and adopt the work programme and the proposed budget estimates financed from voluntary sources;

(c) Consider and recommend the proposed budget estimates to be financed from the regular budget in accordance with articles VII and VIII;

(d) Review the financial situation of the Institute and make appropriate recommendations with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of its operations and their continuity;

(e) Take such other decisions as are deemed necessary for the effective functioning of the Institute;

(f) Undertake the other functions specified in this statute.

3. The Board shall meet at least once a year.

4. Organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency may be represented as appropriate at meetings of the Board upon invitation.

Article IV

The Director and the staff

1. The Director shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, after consultations with the Board.

2. The Director shall have overall responsibility for the organization, direction and administration of the Institute, in accordance with general directives formulated by the Board and shall, inter alia:

(a) Prepare and submit the draft work programmes of the Institute to the Board;

(b) Prepare and submit a proposed annual budget to the Board in accordance with articles VII and VIII;

(c) Execute the work programmes and make the expenditure authorized in the approved budget;

(d) Appoint and direct the staff of the Institute;

(e) Set up ad hoc consultative bodies as may be necessary;

(f) Negotiate arrangements with Governments and international as well as national, public and private agencies with a view to offering and receiving services related to the activities of the Institute;

(g) Accept, subject to the provisions of article VII, paragraph 2, below, voluntary contributions to the Institute;

(h) Co-ordinate the work of the Institute with that of other international and national programmes in similar fields;

(i) Report to the Board, as appropriate, on the Institute's activities and the execution of its work programmes;

(j) Submit to the General Assembly reports approved by the Board.

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

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

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

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

Article V

Senior fellows, consultants and correspondents

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

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

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

Article VI

Co-operation with other bodies

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

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

Article VII

Finance

1. Voluntary contributions from States and public and private organizations shall form the principal source of financing of the Institute. Other sources of financing may include the United Nations regular budget with respect to:

(a) Support for the Director and the staff of the Institute referred to in article IV. The annual level of such support shall not exceed one half of the annual income of the Institute received from voluntary sources;

(b) Specific activities which the General Assembly may request the Institute to add to its regular work programme.

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

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

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

5. The Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the financial policies established by the Secretary-General shall apply to the financial operations of the Institute. Funds of the Institute shall be subject to audit by the United Nations Board of Auditors.

Article VIII

Budget

1. The proposed budget of the Institute shall contain separate estimates for expenditures to be financed from voluntary contributions and from the United Nations regular budget and shall be prepared by the Director in consultation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Office of Financial Services.

2. The proposed budget shall be submitted to the Board of Trustees in accordance with article III, paragraphs 2 (b) and (c).

3. Budget estimates under the United Nations regular budget as recommended by the Board of Trustees shall be submitted annually to the Secretary-General for review and submission to the General Assembly for approval in accordance with United Nations regulations, rules and procedures. The budget estimates financed from voluntary sources as approved by the Board of Trustees shall accompany the submission for information.

Article IX

Administrative and other support

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the Institute with appropriate administrative and other support in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. The Institute shall reimburse to the United Nations the costs of such support, as determined by the Controller of the United Nations after consultation with the Director.

Article X

Location

The Institute shall have its seat in Geneva.

Article XI

Status

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

Article XII

Amendments

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