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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 hereby transmits to the General Assembly the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) for the period from January to December 2024.

The Board of Trustees of UNIDIR endorsed the report at the eightieth session of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held in New York on 24 June 2025.

The Board recognized the timeliness, relevance and impact of the Institute's research activities, the diversity of which reflects the broad spectrum of issues within the global security architecture that are covered by UNIDIR.

* [A/80/150](#).



Report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from January to December 2024, the approved programme of work and financial plan for 2025 and the proposed programme of work and financial plan for 2026

Summary

The present report was prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution [39/148 H](#), in which the Assembly invited the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to report annually to it.

2024 was a particularly challenging year for global security. With existing risks intensifying and new threats emerging, the international community struggled to find common answers and take decisive action towards global peace. These trends placed increasingly varied and pressing demands on States, and UNIDIR once again stepped up its research, capacity-building, advisory support and dialogue activities to help meet these demands.

In 2024, UNIDIR produced more research outputs than at any time since its foundation in 1980, employing its expanding foresight capabilities to identify new problems and give partners a head start on finding workable solutions. The Institute also promoted equitable engagement by redoubling its capacity-building efforts across the board – whether enabling life-saving work on the ground or empowering diplomats from underrepresented groups to engage as experts in multilateral negotiations. Its dialogue activities integrated perspectives and defused tensions between stakeholders outside formal processes. UNIDIR provided evidence-based advisory support bilaterally, in country and regionally, through specialist United Nations processes, to key multilateral arms-control bodies, at the Security Council and to flagship initiatives such as the Pact for the Future. Policy portals and digital tools served as decentralized confidence-building measures that offer new avenues for States to move beyond deadlock. These efforts substantiated the recognition by the General Assembly in 2024 of the “significant contribution ... to innovative analysis and productive thinking on multilateral disarmament and international security issues” made by UNIDIR.

Despite a volatile funding environment, in 2024 UNIDIR received contributions from the greatest number of donors in its history. Although headwinds will strengthen in 2025, the Institute’s innovative, independent, impactful initiatives have never been more necessary. With the steadfast support of its global pool of donors, along with a proposed increase in the regular budget subvention, the Institute will retain the ability and the agility to successfully navigate a complex security landscape and work towards building a more secure world.

I. Introduction

1. With global security deteriorating dramatically, the international community stands at a crossroads. One quarter of humanity lives in places affected by conflict. Nuclear threats are back on the table. Military spending is rising fast. Developments in artificial intelligence, quantum computing and information and communications technology (ICT) security are racing ahead of regulation and could spiral out of control. Humanity is moving ever closer to a self-inflicted global catastrophe. However, just when international cooperation is most needed, geopolitical divisions are growing, and long-standing systems of global governance are increasingly under challenge.

2. As an independent, impartial research institute with the support of actors from every level of governance, from a variety of sectors and from all over the world, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) plays a unique role in moving beyond these challenges. The Institute works to identify connections between challenges new and old, leverages emerging technology to face them, builds capacity for equitable engagement and helps to demonstrate that multilateralism can deliver real progress. As the sole “think and do tank” dedicated to disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and wider global security, UNIDIR is one of the few institutions that has proved able to provide actionable, evidence-based proposals for progress in these troubled times.

3. Key to this is the trust of actors on every side of contemporary divides. Through persistent diplomatic efforts and provision of valuable support to all Member States, UNIDIR has retained the financial backing of all five permanent members of the Security Council, not to mention 41 other donors from every corner of the world. The Institute channels the full range of perspectives into research, knowledge production and action on disarmament and international security, creating a global common good that is accessible to all.

4. The increased output of UNIDIR in 2024 covered the entire spectrum of weapon-related security challenges, recognizing the peculiarities of each while also analysing their interconnections. The Institute made on-the-ground, local impacts but also took full advantage of its access and agency all the way up to the multilateral level. UNIDIR provided capacity-building activities for underrepresented groups – whether women, young people or representatives from the global South – thereby empowering those worst affected by deteriorating security worldwide.

5. With just 71 staff and reliant on voluntary funding for 95 per cent of its budget, UNIDIR is a far cry from the institutional giants of the United Nations system. This has endowed the Institute with an ingrained agility that, in 2024, enabled it to provide the kind of timely, impartial, dependable knowledge required to combat growing polarization and distrust. This deep-seated adaptability also allows UNIDIR to scale up its research programmes when new threats need urgently to be understood and addressed. Even against the difficult backdrop of a world in turmoil, this lean, cost-efficient, dynamic approach leaves the Institute well placed to face future challenges and fulfil its role as a key resource for independent, in-depth and forward-looking research on crucial global security issues.

II. Performance and status of implementation of activities in 2024

Research agenda, programmes and projects

6. In 2024, UNIDIR made notable steps towards finalizing the implementation of the 2022–2025 strategic research agenda previously endorsed by its Board of Trustees ([A/77/263](#)).

7. At the core of this agenda are five research programmes: (a) conventional arms and ammunition; (b) weapons of mass destruction; (c) security and technology; (d) space security; and (e) gender and disarmament. These programmes take a dynamic, scalable approach to anticipate and meet the needs of the international community. UNIDIR also pursues major research projects on managing exits from armed conflict and a Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction.

Conventional arms and ammunition

8. In 2024, deaths from armed conflict rose by 27 per cent to 240,000 globally, with Africa the region worst affected.¹ This displaced communities, devastated economies and put the delicate fabric of many societies under strain. Recognizing the role of misused conventional arms and ammunition in these outcomes, UNIDIR worked to mitigate their impact at every level. This included: (a) strengthening the management of weapons and ammunition; (b) reinforcing the prevention of armed conflict and armed violence; (c) providing insight into technological developments; and (d) strengthening the implementation of arms control agreements.

9. On the ground, UNIDIR reinforced national and regional weapons and ammunition management to prevent weapons falling into the wrong hands and to avoid unplanned explosions. By the end of 2024, 16 States had applied the Institute's methodology to bolster their national frameworks, often with UNIDIR experts on hand to guide them.² In 2024, UNIDIR joined forces with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to support a baseline assessment by the Gambia of its weapons and ammunition management. UNIDIR will cooperate with Senegal in 2025, as well as working with the Organization of American States to facilitate the first-ever baseline assessment for Costa Rica. Aside from direct impacts, more effective management of weapons stimulates greater trust from the international community, as with the lifting of the arms embargo on Somalia. As the country's National Security Adviser noted in 2024, more than a decade of cooperation with UNIDIR "played an important role in comprehensively strengthening the national weapons and ammunition framework and lifting the 32-year-long arms embargo – a significant, historic milestone in the history of Somalia".

10. Troubled by the devastating humanitarian impact of violence involving non-State actors in West Africa and the Sahel, the Institute worked with national and regional partners to develop innovative approaches to preventing armed conflict and violent extremism. By analysing the arms acquisitions and weapons management of volunteer security outfits in Borno State, Nigeria, for example, UNIDIR generated new ideas on preventing the diversion of weapons intended for counter-terrorism. This work also germinated a timely new workstream on using community-led arms control to reduce armed violence in fragile, conflict-affected settings.

¹ Fatalities by region for all armed-conflict event types in 2023 and 2024. See <https://acleddata.com/explorer/> (accessed 26 March 2025; log-in required).

² See <https://unidir.org/publication/a-reference-methodology-for-national-weapons-and-ammunition-management-baseline-assessments/>.

11. Always alert to the convergence of key issues, UNIDIR focused on the growing non-State use of improvised conventional weapons, including drones, small arms and explosives devices. UNIDIR helped improve national and regional counter-terrorism strategies in Africa, for example, by identifying novel risks stemming from drone use by non-State armed groups. In 2025, UNIDIR will bring together actors from the public and private sectors, from academia and industry and from the global North and the global South to build on these insights through a multi-stakeholder conference on effective measures for countering the production of improvised conventional weapons by non-State actors.

12. UNIDIR knowledge products also shape multilateral conventional arms control at the highest level. Recommendations on using technology to counter the diversion and craft production of and illicit trade in small arms were reflected in the outcome document of the fourth United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects ([A/CONF.192/2024/RC/3](#)). The Romanian presidency of the tenth Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty used research by UNIDIR to prepare a working paper on how inter-agency cooperation can improve the implementation of the Treaty. All recommendations in the paper were advanced by the Conference. In 2025, UNIDIR will also analyse the implications of technological developments for small arms control in support of the forthcoming open-ended technical expert group of the Programme of Action.

Weapons of mass destruction

13. 2024 was marked by increased strategic unpredictability and geopolitical tensions between major powers. Diplomatic channels faltered, the disarmament architecture weakened, and the world edged closer to an era where deterrence failures, strategic miscalculations or deliberate escalation could have catastrophic consequences. Critically, in this volatile environment, UNIDIR worked towards mitigating existential risks by: (a) focusing on nuclear risk reduction; (b) developing new approaches to nuclear verification and transparency; and (c) strengthening the norms against chemical and biological weapons.

14. The Institute's assiduous efforts to reduce nuclear risks by building trust – in particular between permanent members of the Security Council – are necessarily low visibility. However, beyond sensitive, closed-doors dialogue, UNIDIR also organized a tailored briefing on the Preparatory Committee for the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. By establishing common expectations and a baseline of shared knowledge, such activities bolster prospects for progress even amid heightened tensions. UNIDIR also studied the nexus of nuclear forces with space systems and ICT security. This facilitated understanding of converging technological areas where cooperation is urgently needed.

15. Throughout 2025, the Institute's nuclear risk reduction work will support key multilateral processes, including the Conference on Disarmament, the First Committee and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. UNIDIR will analyse contemporary nuclear risks and create space for the development of novel strategies for risk reduction and de-escalation. A series of targeted events will be focused on concrete measures for stabilizing the review process of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in the face of global instability. To reinforce the impact of this initiative, UNIDIR will fuse its technological openness and deep-rooted expertise into a digital compendium of risk-reduction measures and lessons learned.

16. Amid heightened distrust, the need for reliable and feasible forms of verification took on new urgency in 2024. This in mind, UNIDIR developed the innovative, adaptable and pragmatic concept of “demonstrative verification” as an alternative means of supporting arms control and disarmament instruments. The Institute’s presence in key verification discussions, including the working group on nuclear disarmament verification under the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, allowed such original ideas to reach those arenas where they can have most impact. In parallel, UNIDIR sought new avenues for progress on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and a potential new nuclear arms control agreement between the Russian Federation and the United States of America. Research by UNIDIR also provided pathways towards the revitalization of the fissile material cut-off treaty process, recognizing that a world free of nuclear weapons will ultimately require an effective ban on the production of weapon-grade fissile materials.

17. In 2025, UNIDIR will work towards solving verification challenges, including by developing scenarios for evaluating verification tools. A novel, digital nuclear disarmament verification repository will allow stakeholders to learn from past and present verification procedures, technologies and methodologies in various treaty domains.

18. In 2024, UNIDIR was at the forefront of discussions on the Biological Weapons Convention. It contributed to expert seminars that drove progress towards pioneering verification measures and towards a science and technology advisory mechanism that could keep pace with such developments as synthetic biology and genetic engineering. UNIDIR generated in-depth profiles of all 187 States Parties to the Convention, making them available through its National Implementation Database, which enables confidence-building and peer-learning in this complex domain. Regional events on four continents and an online campaign introduced States to the benefits of the Database, driving engagement from users in over 190 countries. In 2024, it became a key resource for global efforts to prevent the re-emergence of biological weapons.

19. In 2025, UNIDIR will examine forms of biological warfare that could emerge in today’s ever-evolving technological landscape, focusing on how global biosecurity governance and biological risk mitigation can prevent catastrophic scenarios. UNIDIR will take a forward-looking approach to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention), bringing together established and emerging leaders to ensure that its industry verification framework reflects changing global dynamics.

Security and technology

20. In 2024, frontier technologies involved in artificial intelligence, quantum computing and ICT security advanced at a blistering pace, intensifying the need for international cooperation on harnessing their power without jeopardizing global security. The Institute’s future-focused work provided in-depth research, technology-enhanced tools and far-sighted analyses of artificial intelligence, international ICT security and science, technology and innovation.

21. With the world struggling to manage the opportunities, risks and ethics of artificial intelligence, UNIDIR has become a leader in shaping its emerging governance. Having recognized the need to consolidate and amplify expertise from the private sector, academia and civil society, UNIDIR launched the round table for AI, security and ethics in 2024. This is the United Nations system’s first multi-stakeholder platform on artificial intelligence in defence and security. The round table has used cooperation and transparency to establish itself as a trusted, independent

platform for engagement on a key security challenge. Building on its key role in the first two global Summits on Responsible Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain and a related series of regional consultations, UNIDIR hosted its own Global Conference on Artificial Intelligence, Security and Ethics in March 2025.

22. UNIDIR also produced in-depth analyses of key artificial intelligence issues such as synthetic data, convergence with ICT, confidence-building measures and multi-stakeholder and regional perspectives. Particularly important were the Institute's draft guidelines for the development of a national strategy on artificial intelligence in security and defence, which guide States as they develop, implement and review their own national strategies.

23. UNIDIR also reacted quickly to technology-driven changes in the cyberthreat landscape, using its flagship Cyber Stability Conference to examine high-impact threats to infrastructure such as digitalized control systems and complex supply chains, as well as pooling expertise on critical infrastructure through the 2024 Internet Governance Forum.

24. Research impact was reinforced by the UNIDIR Artificial Intelligence Policy Portal and the UNIDIR Cyber Policy Portal, which provide dynamic, multilingual mappings of the global policy landscapes of each issue. With nearly 140,000 views from more than 26,000 users in 2024, these innovative digital tools increased transparency, boosted trust and enabled peer learning between States in rapidly evolving, highly technical policy areas.

25. UNIDIR horizon-scanning stimulated new insights in adjacent fields. In preparation for the International Year of Quantum Science and Technology in 2025, its flagship Innovations Dialogue assembled military, technical, legal and ethics experts to analyse the security implications of quantum computing, sensing and communications. Further multi-stakeholder dialogues, "technology breakfasts" and evidence-based analyses provided early insight into security dilemmas relating to cloud computing, connectivity and enabling technologies. In 2025, UNIDIR will look beyond individual technologies to focus on their convergence, in particular with governance of cyberspace and artificial intelligence.

Space security

26. Innovation in space is also intensifying technological risk, with potential for conflict relating to counterspace capabilities and space-based technologies integrated into other weapon systems. Since life on Earth is increasingly dependent on space systems, any miscalculation in space would have profound consequences for global stability. To mitigate this risk, UNIDIR worked in 2024 to fortify equitable space governance, build mutual trust even between adversaries and prevent arms racing in this crucial domain.

27. The 2024 Outer Space Security Conference brought together a variety of participants, perspectives and proposals, boosting mutual confidence in times of discord and disinformation. A youth video competition amplified the voices of young people that will shape future space governance, with the winners participating in the conference itself. Building on past seminars in Africa and Latin America, often-overlooked perspectives were integrated into the Conference, with a particular focus on small island nations. These efforts were reinforced by online briefings for every United Nations regional group and a multi-partner French-language seminar. By engaging with this range of stakeholders, UNIDIR can bring the interests and ideas of the entire world onto the global stage through support for such multilateral processes as the Group of Governmental Experts on Further Practical Measures for the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space.

28. As the Group of Governmental Experts recognized in its consensus report (A/79/364) in 2024, the Institute also successfully uses technological means to tackle technological problems, including through the UNIDIR Space Security Portal. The Portal, which had some 40,000 views in 2024, supports informed, broad-based participation in space governance through transparency and confidence-building. The Lexicon for Outer Space Security, made available in all six official languages of the United Nations in 2024, promotes shared understandings of key technologies and terminologies. Combined with the Institute's role as a neutral knowledge provider, these innovative formats depoliticize discussions and offer the diplomatic community a constructive flexibility unavailable through traditional channels.

29. In 2025, UNIDIR will map space threats and their consequences in order to raise awareness of the risks posed by space conflict. In addition, the Institute will extend its immersive tabletop exercises into the space domain, allowing diplomats to participate in decision-based simulations that will enhance their ability to manage future space security crises. UNIDIR will also launch the inaugural space law boot camp to equip diplomats with comprehensive training on space issues, space law and governance structures. Moreover, UNIDIR will provide direct support to the new open-ended working group on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects.

Gender and disarmament

30. While the increase in armed conflict in 2024 had devastating consequences in general, these impacts were markedly different for different groups. Through a combination of workshops and short publications, UNIDIR boosted understanding of the different needs of women, men, girls and boys affected by weapons. The Institute's cross-cutting analysis of the full spectrum of weapons also generated new research on the disproportionate harms caused by ionizing radiation, as well as an edited volume offering an intersectional analysis of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

31. At the multilateral level, UNIDIR leveraged its position as a hub for research, ideas and dialogue to form partnerships that shaped policymaking for more equitable outcomes. UNIDIR engaged with the Gender Focal Points of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction at its fifth Review Conference, held in Siem Reap, Cambodia. The adopted Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan ultimately reflected the Institute's recommendations and in it the States Parties to the Convention recognized for the first time synergies between disarmament and the women and peace and security agenda. Meanwhile, alongside preparations for the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, UNIDIR advised policymakers on achieving more balanced representation in nuclear policy communities.

32. UNIDIR also uses targeted capacity-building initiatives to enable the meaningful engagement of women in multilateral forums. In 2024, the new Women in AI Fellowship provided 31 women diplomats from all over the world with knowledge of the policy, legal and technical aspects of artificial intelligence. This will enable them to participate in governance negotiations as experts, making for fairer and better final agreements. So clear was the impact of the inaugural Fellowship that it was endorsed by 80 States at the First Committee of the General Assembly. Given its success, the programme will run again in 2025.

33. More broadly, in 2025, UNIDIR will both support the implementation of the women and peace and security agenda through arms control measures and collaborate with stakeholders to address weapon-related risks in related programmes and action plans.

Managing exits from armed conflict

34. In its work on managing exits from armed conflict, the Institute examines how and why individuals enter and exit armed groups and how to sustainably reintegrate them into civilian life. It generates an evidence base that is robust, comparable and shared and which allows partners in the United Nations system to design interventions that prevent conflict and promote sustainable peace. With various metrics showing a rise in conflict worldwide, there is a clear need for actionable insights that prevent recruitment, encourage demobilization or defection and promote sustainable transitions to stability.

35. UNIDIR has already published both an agreed framework for successful transitions away from conflict and a road map towards rigorous assessments that can support such transitions, both crafted in consultation with relevant partners and experts. Since 2020, UNIDIR has run multi-method studies in line with this framework in six countries: Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Iraq, the Niger and Nigeria. Evidence generated in each context feeds into the programming cycle to enable practitioners on the ground to refine their work in real time.

36. UNIDIR ran 11 surveys with more than 9,300 respondents in 2024, complementing them with focus groups and key-informant interviews. Meanwhile, participatory research in Colombia, Iraq and Nigeria empowered marginalized populations such as children and Indigenous communities. Findings from the resulting 22 publications were cited in Amnesty International's influential *Help Us Build Our Lives* report and Youth2030: The United Nations Strategy on Youth, as well as by BBC News, *Jeune Afrique* and the *Leadership* newspaper of Nigeria. UNIDIR hosted 31 events in this area, which attracted more than 1,000 participants, with the Visions of Peace exhibition at United Nations Headquarters a particular highlight. This featured photographs that have emerged from participatory research with conflict-affected young people; they not only gave voice to their aspirations for peace, but also amplified that voice in a key arena populated by policymakers, youth advocates and practitioners.

37. In 2025, UNIDIR will investigate how shifting returnee profiles affect community acceptance. It will pay particular attention to mass exits from Boko Haram in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria, and returnees to Iraq from the Hawl refugee camp in the Syrian Arab Republic. In north-west Nigeria, UNIDIR will expand research on the dynamics of banditry, while in Colombia, Iraq and the Lake Chad Basin it will examine how environmental degradation affects armed group activity, patterns of association and progress towards reintegration. Having completed panel surveys in several contexts, the Institute can now provide insights into long-term reintegration progress. This innovative resource helps States and United Nations organizations to front-load programming and reinforce preventive approaches that ultimately reduce costs, both human and financial.

A Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction

38. Heightened tensions in the Middle East make collaboration on security more difficult. However, they also make it more important to create spaces for dialogue from which cooperation might yet be reborn. The Institute's project on a Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction supports this process by fostering dialogue, building capacity and generating ideas on addressing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and strengthening regional security arrangements.

39. Despite turmoil in the region, UNIDIR engaged with more than 300 participants through events on key regional and multilateral issues. The Institute's expertise on emerging technologies, for example, was brought to bear on security in the Middle

East through an expert workshop on the impact of artificial intelligence on regional threat perceptions. Given the close links between the zone initiative and the Non-Proliferation Treaty, expert insights into security in the Middle East were also crucial to briefing by UNIDIR at preparatory meetings for the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

40. Here, as in other domains, UNIDIR reinforces the impact of its work through the provision of innovative digital tools that build trust, capacity and cooperation. The Timeline and the Documents Depository are well-established resources that describe and document key events in the history of diplomatic efforts to establish a zone. In 2024, UNIDIR launched the Compass, a tool that maps the statements, proposals and postures of stakeholders in the zone initiative to enable the identification of spaces for understanding amid diverging views.

41. UNIDIR also directly supported the zone initiative by providing technical expertise to the secretariat of the fifth session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction. A complementary side event also introduced delegates to the Institute's zone-focused digital tools, outlining how best they might be utilized to advance the aims of the Conference.

Capacity-building, dialogue and evidence-based advisory support

Capacity-building

42. Beyond generating knowledge, UNIDIR is also mandated to leverage its research to make international negotiations more equitable – by facilitating informed participation by the entire international community, security for all peoples can be increased. As the General Assembly recognized in 2024 (resolution 79/73), one cornerstone of these efforts is the valuable contribution that the Institute makes and should continue to make in the field of disarmament, non-proliferation education and capacity-building in all regions of the world. Emblematic here is the annual disarmament orientation course jointly offered by UNIDIR and the Office for Disarmament Affairs, which provides a foundation of expertise that enables Geneva's disarmament diplomats to engage effectively on key topics in key forums. In 2024, 37 delegates from 31 different countries participated, with many of these States represented for the first time.

43. The Institute's capacity-building initiatives build from the ground up and make the theoretical into the practical. For example, having developed tools and methodologies for countering improvised explosive devices, UNIDIR worked on the ground and at every level to apply them. These resources have been used by 19 States across Africa, Latin America and Asia.³ The General Assembly and the Secretary-General have encouraged further uptake, and the latter even based the United Nations whole-of-system approach on the Institute's counter-improvised explosive device model. Since the production, use and effects of improvised explosive devices also transcend borders, UNIDIR has supported regional bodies such as ECOWAS in their development of coordinated regional strategic initiatives. However, the Institute's comprehensive approach extends far beyond any single issue. In 2024 alone, UNIDIR contributed to 23 different capacity-building activities relating to conventional arms, which covered everything from measuring the long-term effects of explosive weapons in populated areas to cutting off terrorists' access to weapons.

44. Given the accelerating shifts in today's threat landscape, UNIDIR makes a particular effort to boost capacity on risks related to science and technology. Held for

³ See <https://unidir.org/publication/counter-ied-capability-maturity-model-and-self-assessment-tool#c-ied>.

the first time in 2024, the Biological Weapons Convention Advanced Education Course combined online learning, interactive webinars and in-person training to give 25 key stakeholders the skills and expertise required to help make the Convention more effective. Four training courses on ICT norms and international law used a similarly innovative, hybrid approach to empower 89 government legal advisers and diplomats from nearly 60 States as they developed national positions on the applicability of international law to State conduct in the digital domain. This impact was reinforced through the publication of a compendium of good practices, the provision of tailored bilateral support and the leveraging of partnerships with regional organizations such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Organization of American States. In the areas of artificial intelligence and ICT security alone, UNIDIR trained 276 government officials from 95 States, with developing countries always given priority.

Dialogue

45. Today's combination of a multipolar global order and a rapidly advancing technology frontier make it vital for UNIDIR to create spaces for constructive dialogue. Key to this in 2024 was the bringing together by UNIDIR of more than 10,500 participants from every sector, level and world region through a record 187 events.

46. UNIDIR events default to openness, and they favour multi-stakeholder approaches that engage with academia, industry and civil society as well as diplomacy, defence and development policymakers. This is especially true of the Institute's flagship conferences on space security, cyberstability and security-related technology innovations. The 2024 editions of these conferences in Geneva and New York attracted more than 1,700 in-person and online participants. By building bridges between the many States, stakeholders and sectors involved, such events complement formal processes, defuse tensions and bring in non-State perspectives that might otherwise be overlooked.

47. Dialogue may also be more targeted, working towards a specific, path-breaking objective, as was the case for two major workshops in 2024. UNIDIR gathered officials from national, regional and multilateral institutions in Monrovia for the first pan-African exchange to consider why half of African countries have not joined the Arms Trade Treaty despite the damage done by the illicit trade in weapons. As well as encouraging peer learning and building trust, this workshop produced a comprehensive set of local insights that informed a report on achieving universalization. The second major workshop disrupted silos of expertise in order to leverage arms flows data into improved conflict early-warning initiatives. Research continues on the workshop's core findings, with an online dashboard that centralizes key data sources and initiatives launched in early 2025.

Evidence-based advisory support

48. Hand-in-hand with dialogue goes the advisory support that UNIDIR supplies. The natural core of this work is a dense web of relationships with disarmament-focused diplomats, through which information, interests and insights can be shared and clarified. This cements the Institute's place as a trusted, expert partner at the heart of global security policymaking.

49. Conscious of imbalances in capacity, UNIDIR makes an extra effort to bring such advice to the widest possible range of stakeholders in order to promote more equitable engagement in arms control processes. To this end, UNIDIR offers quarterly online briefings to all United Nations regional groups at opportune moments in the disarmament calendar. In 2024, these covered the differentiated impacts of arms

control, the use of explosive weapons in populated areas, artificial intelligence in the military domain and the mitigation of space threats. UNIDIR engages directly with partners in the global South through targeted events in countries that are not members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Such events were held in Brazil, the Gambia, Kenya and Maldives and covered issues ranging from biosecurity to space security. UNIDIR also provides direct support to regional institutions, including in 2024 to the African Union at a ministerial high-level seminar in Namibia on linking disarmament measures and the women and peace and security agenda, in particular to prevent sexual violence.

50. Within the United Nations system, supporting groups of governmental experts and open-ended working groups offers an ideal opportunity to inform multilateral thinking early in its development, in particular on frontier technologies. Taking as an example the open-ended working group on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies, the framework of foundational cybercapabilities that UNIDIR developed fed into the group's voluntary checklist of practical actions for the implementation of voluntary and non-binding norms of responsible State behaviour. UNIDIR also helped bring together more than 100 delegations and 56 stakeholders for the inaugural Global Roundtable on ICT security capacity-building. Lastly, UNIDIR hosted a workshop to discuss possible options for a permanent United Nations mechanism dedicated to international information and communications technology security. In 2024, UNIDIR also provided such support on lethal autonomous weapon systems, including through a series of regional consultations: for the examination of the application of international humanitarian law; on the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, regarding arms imports and exports; and on space security and, in particular, the prevention of an arms race in this vital domain.

51. In 2024, as ever, UNIDIR consistently supported the engagement of States in major multilateral processes on global security, not least the Conference on Disarmament and the First Committee. As has become increasingly common, UNIDIR was called upon to brief the Security Council on two occasions, both relating to the Institute's work on science and technology. On ICT security, the Institute's recommendation that cyberthreats be integrated into Security Council mandates was soon followed by Council resolution [2730 \(2024\)](#) on security of humanitarian and United Nations personnel, which was notable for its novel concerns relating to cyberthreats to civilian and humanitarian infrastructure. Anticipating the impacts of science and technology on international security, UNIDIR proposed regular forward-looking briefings to give the Council a head start on reinterpreting legal norms in the light of novel human challenges and protections.

52. The cross-cutting UNIDIR Futures Lab, which scans the horizon to foresee and forestall future security issues, leaves the Institute ideally placed to carry out this critical foresight work. In 2024, the Futures Lab fed findings from *International Security in 2045: Exploring Futures for Peace, Security and Disarmament*, its study on future threats to international security, into the United Nations flagship Pact for the Future initiative. As part of a new two-year strategic-foresight exercise, the Secretary-General also called upon UNIDIR to identify the stakeholders, processes and potential governance structures needed to meaningfully address these future threats. In 2024 the UNIDIR Futures Lab provided immediate, innovative answers on newly pertinent challenges, including maritime security, drone warfare and the convergence of technologies new and old.

Communications, outreach and partnerships

Communications and outreach

53. In times of increasing global conflict and rampant disinformation, the ability to engage global audiences in the right ways is paramount. For UNIDIR, that means using a combination of innovative digital platforms, formats and technologies.

54. In 2024, UNIDIR added more than 10,000 followers to its social media footprint across the major platforms X, LinkedIn, Instagram, Facebook and YouTube, giving the Institute a combined following of more than 61,000 people. UNIDIR content also garnered more than 2.4 million impressions. These results were driven by a strategy that offered more substantive content to core audiences, that involved becoming an early adopter of new channels with significant growth potential and that developed video storytelling to engage more successfully with audiences through more visual platforms.

55. The Institute's redeveloped website, dynamic digital tools and policy portals attracted 700,000 views from more than 190 countries, demonstrating how UNIDIR uses technology to maintain a truly global knowledge network. In 2024, the number of interactive digital tools that UNIDIR offers rose to 10, all developed since 2019. Along with the Compass and the Lexicon for Outer Space Security outlined in paragraph 28, 2024 saw development of the Managing Exits from Armed Conflict Dashboards. These Dashboards offer real-time access to local insights into ongoing conflicts, with a unified portal set to launch in 2025. The core purpose of the Institute's digital tools is to leverage technology to increase transparency and promote mutual trust but, by also providing a steady stream of dependable, up-to-date data that strengthens research and advisory work, they consolidate the position of UNIDIR as a digital hub for global security issues.

56. The Institute's ability to communicate innovative ideas in varied formats was ultimately underpinned by the generation of those ideas, and 2024 was a record-breaking year for that. The Institute's 187 events and 132 publications dealt with everything from long-standing issues such as verification of nuclear disarmament and controlling small arms to mapping maritime security and artificial intelligence governance in the military domain.⁴ As UNIDIR is strongly committed to reaching underserved audiences through multilingual outputs, 26 of the publications were translations and numerous events were offered in languages other than English. The interactive portals also made use of artificial intelligence to generate instant translations into all the official languages of the United Nations of their entire repositories of policy documents.

57. Continuing this theme, UNIDIR worked to reduce costs and raise productivity by incorporating artificial intelligence into wider communications workflows in such areas as proofreading, translation, video production and image generation. Combining this new technology with the creativity and oversight of our experts has boosted efficiency without sacrificing the quality, accuracy or sensitivity of the Institute's outputs.

Partnerships

58. The Institute's role as an expert hub for capacity-building, dialogue and evidence-based advice depends on an extensive network of partnerships with leading United Nations partners, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, think tanks, universities and private companies, not to mention States themselves. Keeping a finger on the global pulse of evolving policy areas guides the Institute's

⁴ See <https://unidir.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/UNIDIR-Publications-List-2024.pdf>.

activities and allows newly acquired insights to feed back into research and advisory work.

59. Central to this process is the Global Disarmament Research Network, whose thematic subnetworks focus on key global issues: nuclear weapons; military artificial intelligence; security priorities and public spending; the convergence of biological and chemical weapons; and international law in cyberspace.

60. In 2024, UNIDIR coordinated closely with the Office for Disarmament Affairs, co-organizing numerous activities and maintaining ongoing dialogue at the working, strategic and institutional levels to ensure complementarity of research agendas.

61. UNIDIR also reinforced its cooperation with other United Nations partners in adjacent areas such as humanitarian affairs, human rights and development. Collaboration was strengthened with partners such as the Department of Peace Operations, the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the International Organization for Migration, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit, the United Nations University, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The Institute engaged with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the World Bank and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), as well as contributing to inter-agency processes on counter-terrorism, sanctions, mine action, improvised explosive devices, small arms and light weapons, biological risks and space security and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.

62. UNIDIR forged new ties beyond the United Nations system, including with the Academy of Air and Space Policy and Law at Beijing Institute of Technology; the Centre for International Governance Innovation; the Maldives Space Research Organization; the Namibia International Women's Peace Centre; the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie; the Paris Peace Forum; the Secure World Foundation; the World Federation of United Nations Associations; and Nonviolence International. The Institute also expanded its network of academic collaborations through partnerships with the Geneva Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Nagasaki University, Tsinghua University and the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

63. With regional organizations playing a vital role in disseminating policy insights, UNIDIR engaged with ASEAN, the African Union, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the ECOWAS Commission, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States, the European Union and the Organization of American States.

Income and expenditure

64. In 2024, the Institute's operations grew significantly, with total income rising to \$14.3 million from \$12.9 million in 2023. UNIDIR also received contributions and allocations from an all-time high of 46 donors, demonstrating the truly global support that it enjoyed in 2024. As demand for the Institute's research and outputs expanded,

expenditure also rose, up to \$13.5 million in 2024 from \$10.0 million in 2023 (annex I, tables 1 and 5).

65. In parallel, the share of funds dedicated to operational support, overhead costs, centralized communications and the Directorate declined sharply. In 2020, these costs accounted for more than 20 per cent of total annual expenditures. In 2024, this share fell to an all-time low of 12 per cent, with direct programme activities allowed to expand while institutional structures were consciously kept lean.

66. Although UNIDIR was able to establish eight new multi-year agreements in 2024, the share of unearmarked contributions in total funding fell by one percentage point to 5 per cent. The General Assembly resolved in November 2024 to “[recall] the appeals to all Member States to continue or begin to provide voluntary financial support to the Institute, if possible multiannual, and strongly [encourage] them to unearmark, or softly earmark, these contributions” (resolution [79/73](#)).

67. Almost all donors to UNIDIR – and in particular those that have provided multi-year funding – have signalled that they will exercise greater caution in 2025. This is likely to adversely affect the value and duration of future contributions. A funding freeze by the United States in early 2025 had immediate impacts on six staff positions at UNIDIR.

68. In line with the Institute’s revenue-diversification strategy and the recommendations of its Board, UNIDIR engaged successfully with private sector partners in 2024. Applying its revised guiding principles for such engagements, the Institute managed to increase the number of private sector and non-State donors from two to nine, although the value of these contributions amounted to just 2 per cent of total donor revenue.

69. UNIDIR maximized cost efficiencies throughout 2024 and also closely monitored its financial health to ensure that expenses did not exceed income. Measures to maintain this balance included the regular annual budgeting process, the submission of yearly cost plans to the United Nations Office at Geneva, biannual financial updates to the Board and donors, quarterly executive budget reviews, monthly updates to the Institute’s financial dashboard and improved internal controls. In partnership with the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, UNIDIR also continued to strengthen its monitoring of internal controls, achieving high scores across all relevant indicators.

Staffing and operations

70. In 2024, the number of full-time equivalent positions at UNIDIR grew by 22 per cent to 71 (see annex II), up from 58 in 2023. The Institute’s increasingly global staff represents 41 countries across five continents and speaks more than 20 languages, including all six United Nations official languages. The ratio of women to men is three to two, and the share of non-European staff had risen to nearly 60 per cent by March 2025. More than 90 per cent of staff hold a postgraduate degree, with 23 per cent having a doctorate. This rich stock of experiences and ideas underpins the Institute’s truly global outlook and unique identity.

71. To further enhance its research, publications and other outputs, UNIDIR contracted more than 50 consultants with local expertise in 2024. The revived fellowship programme brought in 25 fellows or senior fellows. The Graduate Professional Programme, the Institute’s pipeline for nurturing the next generation of global security experts, brought in 22 young researchers from 16 countries and five regions.

72. The current regular budget subvention covers just two positions at UNIDIR: Director and Executive Officer. All other positions are covered by voluntary contributions, which are vulnerable to sudden changes in financial circumstances. Against this backdrop and given growing demand for the Institute's work, in December 2024 the General Assembly adopted by consensus a resolution inviting the Secretary-General to assess the Institute's financial needs (resolution [79/73](#)). The assessment, carried out by the Office for Disarmament Affairs, established that providing for "an irreducible core" of the Institute's funding would mean increasing the subvention to cover the following posts: Deputy Director (D-1); Head of Weapons of Mass Destruction Programme (P-4); Head of Security and Technology Programme (P-4); Head of Conventional Arms and Ammunition Programme (P-4); and Head of Communications and Partnerships Unit (P-4).

73. Conscious of today's challenging funding environment, the Institute has implemented austerity measures, including a moratorium on establishing new positions and appointments to vacant positions for durations greater than three months. These measures will help to curtail staff costs without having to end contracts of existing staff. At the same time, the aim is to limit any reduction in total team size to between 10 per cent and 15 per cent in 2025. Significant cost savings have also been achieved by keeping two institutional positions vacant: Deputy Director and New York Liaison Officer. With the Head of Security and Technology Programme position having been relocated to New York in early 2025, the current incumbent will support the wider Institute by covering key aspects of the vacant Liaison Officer role.

74. In line with the Institute's scalable, economical staffing model, researchers have been offered consultancy contracts through the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). As well as giving similar leave entitlements to those for United Nations staff, allowing for relocation costs to be covered and providing Swiss residence permits for family members, these contracts offer better value for money than staff contracts provided by the United Nations Office at Geneva. In 2024, UNOPS support enabled 53 personnel contracts to be issued at a total cost of \$390,226 (see annex I, table 4), up from \$293,598 in 2023. With the growth of research activities and participation in external events leading to more frequent official travel, UNOPS requested that UNIDIR pay for a dedicated staff member to process travel requests and claims. To boost efficiency and save costs, UNIDIR instead took on this task itself. In 2024, 620 such requests were processed, up nearly 250 per cent from 180 in 2023.

75. The Institute's other service provider, the United Nations Office at Geneva, covers procurement, human resources, information technology, facilities management and financial services. The total cost of these services, including rent, came to \$484,122 in 2024 (compared with \$390,847 in 2023; see annex I, table 4). In line with resolution [75/82](#), the Institute's premises at the Palais des Nations are charged at a reduced rate of 36 per cent, which covers operational expenses only. Concerningly, however, the United Nations Office at Geneva has indicated that inflation has pushed its rate for operational expenses up to 52 per cent of the full rate. This means that the Institute's annual rent costs would rise to more than \$130,000 per year from July 2025, more than doubling the rent in a short space of time. As part of its wider drive for cost efficiencies, UNIDIR will always seek to negotiate reduced pricing wherever possible, at once safeguarding the sustainability of the Institute and ensuring optimal impact from donor contributions.

III. Programme of work and financial plan for 2025 and 2026

76. The Institute's programme of work for 2025 was approved by the Board of Trustees at its meeting in June 2024 (see [A/79/240](#)). It is estimated that the implementation of the programme of work for 2025 will incur expenditure of \$12.1 million (10 per cent less than in 2024). This reflects the updated workplans of the Institute's research programmes, which are guided by three cross-cutting priorities: (a) strengthening multilateral disarmament processes, including with a view to addressing the implications of new technologies; (b) continued implementation of the Secretary-General's *Agenda for Disarmament*, with a focus on efforts to reduce the impact of arms-related violence on civilians; and (c) expanding the Institute's engagement in different regions of the world, including through interactive online formats. In line with its mandate, UNIDIR will emphasize long-term, forward-looking research and will consider the wider linkages between disarmament and arms control, conflict prevention, development and global security.

77. To ensure the provision of high-quality research outputs and results-oriented management, UNIDIR continues to implement its 2022–2025 strategic research agenda, originally formulated in 2021. UNIDIR also operates a rolling review process that includes quarterly implementation reviews and continuous impact monitoring. The Institute will also develop and launch its multi-year strategic research agenda for 2025–2030 and corresponding research agendas for individual programmes.

78. Although demand for the Institute's work is expected to grow throughout 2025, more drastic cost savings in 2026 may be required owing to the overall trends in the funding landscape. Contemporary volatility makes traditional trend analysis of future donor revenue unusually unreliable for 2025 and beyond, but projected income and expenditures are nevertheless provided in annex I, table 1, to reflect a more drastic scenario. The programme of work for 2026 will be approved by the Board of Trustees in June 2025.

79. To ensure financial stability and sustainability, the Institute will set aside between 15 per cent and 20 per cent of its annual budget for operational liquidity requirements. This reserve will be composed of programme support cost revenue and unearmarked funds. The reserve will be monitored by UNIDIR and reviewed during quarterly financial briefings. This prudent approach is critically important given the unstable funding landscape anticipated in 2026.

IV. Conclusion

80. In 2024, global peace and security deteriorated sharply, with old threats resurgent, new threats emerging and the two combining with potentially catastrophic consequences. Deepening divisions and heightened tensions undermined global cooperation, with the formal structures of the international system often frustrated in their attempts to make progress.

81. In this context, the Institute's expert knowledge, convening power, evidence-based advisory support and innovative forums for dialogue have become increasingly important. A growing need for this work in an ever-more volatile world saw UNIDIR achieve its highest ever revenue in 2024 thanks to contributions from a record number of supporters. The General Assembly's adoption by consensus of a strongly supportive resolution on the Institute's activities (resolution [79/73](#)) also demonstrated widespread appreciation of UNIDIR research activities, digital confidence-building tools and capacity-building initiatives. Making a virtue of its modest size, autonomy and funding structure, UNIDIR has proved itself capable of finding viable paths to progress across the full spectrum of arms-related global security challenges.

82. This adaptable, efficient approach will help UNIDIR to weather the storms gathering across the global funding landscape. However, to sustain its valuable contribution to mitigating existential risks, helping to save lives, addressing emerging threats and building trust and transparency, UNIDIR will require the unwavering support of the international community. With constructive and energetic engagement from its partners, UNIDIR can – and will – rise to meet today’s many challenges and help to build a more secure world.

Annex I

An explanatory note to this annex is available at <https://undir.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/DR24-note.pdf>.

Table 1

Actual revenue and expenses for 2024 and the first quarter of 2025, and projected revenue and expenses for 2025 and 2026

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Description</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>First quarter of 2025</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2026</i>
Opening balance	10 675^a	11 464	11 464	9 724
Revenue				
Voluntary contributions	12 701 ^b	5 480	9 095	4 626
Other transfers and allocations	1 043	884	884	834
Investment revenue	509	—	400	200
Other revenue	2	—	—	—
Total revenue	14 255	6 364	10 379^c	5 660
Expenses				
Employee salaries, allowances and benefits	2 329	437	2 502 ^d	2 424
Other expert contracts and fees	6 335	1 403	5 880 ^e	5 698
Grants and other transfers	731	41	285 ^f	150
Travel	1 522	430	1 200 ^g	1 000
Other operating expenses	1 278	222	1 150 ^h	1 150
Programme support costs	1 271	388	1 102 ⁱ	1 042
Total expenses	13 466	2 921	12 119	11 464
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	789	3 443	(1 740)	(5 804)
Closing balance	11 464	14 907	9 724	3 920

^a A variance of \$0.5 million between the 2023 closing balance (\$10.2 million) and the 2024 opening balance (\$10.7 million) resulting from correction of a prior-year error.

^b Includes contributions pledged in 2021, 2022 or 2023 that were for 2024 and excludes those that were pledged in 2024 for future years.

^c A conservative projected total income of \$10.4 million for 2025, including \$4 million in addition to the figure for the first quarter of 2025.

^d A projected increase in 2025 of approximately \$0.2 million compared with 2024 due to fixed-term appointments and strengthening of the communications team.

^e A projected decrease in 2025 of approximately \$0.5 million compared with 2024 due to austerity measures, resulting in a freeze on the hiring of new staff and natural attrition.

^f A reduction in 2025 of approximately \$0.4 million compared with 2024 due to unexpected suspension of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction database project.

^g A projected reduction in 2025 of approximately \$0.3 million in travel expenses compared with 2024, in line with programme workplans.

^h A projected reduction in 2025 of approximately \$0.1 million compared with 2024 due to a reduction in personnel and operational capacity.

ⁱ A proportionate decrease in 2025 of approximately \$0.2 million in programme support costs, in line with applicable United Nations financial rules.

Table 2
Programme support costs, revenue and expenses, 2024

(United States dollars)

Revenue ^a	1 296 601
Institutional personnel	545 892
United Nations Office at Geneva services ^b	325 980
Total expenses	871 872
Closing balance^c	424 729

^a The standard 13 per cent programme support cost rate is applied to most donor income except for funds from the European Union and United Nations agencies, to which a rate of 7 per cent is applied.

^b Cost of United Nations Office at Geneva indirect services charges.

^c A portion of the 2024 closing balance is carried forward, and the rest is added to the operational liquidity reserve of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research.

Table 3
Allocation and utilization of the 2024 regular budget subvention

(United States dollars)

Allocation	763 700
Utilization	
Director (D-2)	352 887
Executive Officer (P-5)	302 243
Quarterly briefings	26 336
3 non-OECD events	71 901
Total, utilization	753 367

Abbreviation: OECD, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Table 4
Breakdown of United Nations Office at Geneva and United Nations Office for Project Services service charges for 2024

(United States dollars)

<i>Service description</i>	<i>United Nations Office at Geneva</i>	<i>United Nations Office for Project Services</i>
Central support services	98 558	—
Human resources	85 199	390 226
Financial services	159 503	—
Information and communications technology	131 370	—
General management services	9 492	—
Total expenses	484 122	390 226

Table 5
Details on voluntary contributions for 2024 and the first quarter of 2025

(United States dollars)

<i>Description</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>First quarter of 2025^b</i>
A. Voluntary contributions^a		
Australia	65 843	139 843
Canada	948 335	750 949
China	20 000	—
Czechia	13 187	—
European Union	1 380 473	770 897
Finland	216 945	109 649
France	311 267	—
Germany	3 422 722	—
Hungary	5 274	—
India	30 000	—
Iraq	3 000	—
Ireland	303 215	—
Italy	100 000	920 408
Japan	82 787	—
Kazakhstan	5 000	—
Luxembourg	10 695	—
Malta	15 625	—
Mexico	10 000	—
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	575 000	575 000
Norway	935 313	712 153
Pakistan	5 000	—
Philippines	20 000	20 000
Portugal	3 333	—
Republic of Korea	470 000	453 400
Russian Federation	100 000	100 000
Singapore	102 412	15 000
Slovenia	21 786	—
Spain	—	160 000
Sri Lanka	5 000	—
Sweden	226 949	182 949
Switzerland	790 998	140 000
Türkiye	3 000	—
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	873 347	39 000
United States of America	1 795 858	249 619
Academion	2 188	—
Arms Trade Treaty secretariat	8 089	15 686
Centre for International Governance Innovation	7 021	—
Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research	25 000	—
International Cable Protection Committee	10 000	—

<i>Description</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>First quarter of 2025^b</i>
Microsoft Corporation	215 000	125 000
International Organisation of la Francophonie	16 493	—
Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung – Gesellschaftsanalyse und Politische Bildung, eV	536	—
World Federation of United Nations Associations	5 549	—
Refunds to donors ^c	(461 428)	—
Subtotal, A	12 700 812	5 479 553
B. Other transfers and allocations		
International Organization for Migration	65 000	—
United Nations Children's Fund	86 497	—
Office for Disarmament Affairs	127 960	120 420
Subvention from the United Nations regular budget	763 700	763 700
Subtotal, B	1 043 157	884 120
Total	13 743 969	6 363 673

^a The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research records voluntary contributions in the year of implementation, unlike the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, where recognition is upon signature of legal agreements; for multi-year contributions, each instalment is recorded in the year in which it is intended for use.

^b An additional \$4 million is expected during 2025, mainly from regular donors, including the European Union, France, Germany, Ireland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

^c Includes \$84,185 refunded to Australia and \$377,243 to the European Union.

Annex II

2024 staffing table

<i>Programme/job title</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Number of staff</i>
Institutional		
Director	D-2	1
Deputy Director	D-1	1
Executive Officer	P-5	1
Head of Communications Unit	P-4	1
New York Liaison Officer	P-4	1
Finance and Budget Officer	P-3	1.5
Junior Professional Officer	P-2	2
Communications Specialist	IICA-2	1
Team Assistant/Personal Assistant to the Director	G-4	1
Subtotal		10.5
Conventional arms and ammunition		
Head of Programme	P-4	1
Associate Administrative Officer	P-2	0.5
Senior Researcher	IICA-3	3
Researcher	IICA-2	5.5
Associate Researcher	IICA-1	4
Programme Assistant	IICA-1	1
Team Assistant	G-4	0.5
Subtotal		15.5
Weapons of mass destruction		
Head of Programme	P-4	1
Associate Administrative Officer	P-2	0.5
Senior Researcher	IICA-3	2
Researcher	IICA-2	2
Project Coordinator	IICA-2	1
Associate Researcher	IICA-1	1
Research Assistant	IICA-1	1
Team Assistant	G-4	0.5
Subtotal		9
Security and technology		
Head of Programme	P-4	1
Finance and Budget Officer	P-3	0.5
Senior Researcher	IICA-3	3
Researcher	IICA-2	8.5
Project Coordinator	IICA-2	1
Associate Researcher	IICA-1	1.5

<i>Programme/job title</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Number of staff</i>
Programme Assistant	IICA-1	2
Team Assistant	G-4	1
Subtotal		18.5
Space security		
Researcher	IICA-2	1
Research Assistant	IICA-1	1
Subtotal		2
Gender and disarmament		
Head of Programme	P-4	1
Researcher	IICA-2	1
Associate Researcher	IICA-1	0.5
Subtotal		2.5
Managing exits from armed conflict		
Head of Project	IICA-3	1
Senior Researcher	IICA-3	1
Researcher	IICA-2	2
Associate Administrative Officer	P-2	0.5
Associate Researcher	IICA-1	3
Associate Project Coordinator	IICA-1	1
Subtotal		8.5
A Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction		
Head of Project	IICA-3	1
Project Coordinator	IICA-2	1
Researcher	IICA-2	1
Senior Researcher	IICA-2	1
Associate Administrative Officer	P-2	0.5
Subtotal		4.5
Total		71

Abbreviation: IICA, international individual contractor agreement.