

# *Jayantha Dhanapala*

## Career at a Glance

**NAME** Jayantha Dhanapala

**DATE OF BIRTH** 30 December 1938

### **ACADEMIC**

January- April 2008  
Simons Visiting Professor in International Law and Human Security,  
School of International Studies, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver. Canada

Diplomat in Residence  
Monterey Institute of International Studies, Monterey.USA  
August 1997 – January 1998

Master of Arts (International Studies)  
American University, Washington D.C., U S A  
1976

Chinese Language Studies  
School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, UK  
1966 -1967

Bachelor of Arts (Honours)  
University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka  
(Pettah Library Prize)

Secondary Education  
Trinity College, Kandy, Sri Lanka  
1951 -1956  
(Ryde Gold Medal for best all-round student 1956)

### **PROFESSIONAL**

December 2005 to December 2007  
Senior Adviser to the President of Sri Lanka

June 2004 -Nov. 2005  
Secretary General  
Secretariat for Coordinating the Peace Process (SCOPP) in  
Sri Lanka and Senior Adviser to the President of Sri Lanka

Feb 1998 -May 2003  
Under-Secretary General  
Department for Disarmament Affairs  
United Nations, New York, USA

Commissioner  
United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM)  
and the Head of the Special Group visiting the  
Presidential Sites in Iraq,1998

1995–1997  
Ambassador of Sri Lanka to the United States of America  
Ambassador of Sri Lanka to Mexico (Concurrent)

July 1992 -1994  
Director General and Addl. Secretary  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Colombo, Sri Lanka

July 1987 - June 1992  
Director  
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR),  
Geneva, Switzerland.  
[D-2 level appointment by the UN Secretary-General to head this  
autonomous body within UN].

1984 -June 1987  
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka  
to the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland  
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka  
to the United Nations in Vienna (resident in Geneva), Austria

1981–1983  
Deputy High Commissioner  
Sri Lanka High Commission, New Delhi, India

1978–1980  
Director, Non-Aligned Conference Division  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sri Lanka  
(during Sri Lanka's Chairmanship of the Non-Aligned  
Movement)

1974–1977  
First Secretary  
Embassy of Sri Lanka, Washington D.C., USA

1970–1973  
Assistant Secretary (East and South East Asia)  
Ministry of Defence and External Affairs  
Colombo, Sri Lanka

1968–1970  
Third Secretary  
Embassy of Sri Lanka, Beijing, China

1966–1968  
Third Secretary  
Sri Lanka High Commission, London, UK

1966 (March–June)  
Foreign Service Training at Department of External Affairs  
Canberra, Australia (placed first in final examination)

1965  
Appointed to Sri Lanka Diplomatic Service following open  
competitive examination securing first place

Corporate Executive; and Visiting Lecturer at University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

## **PRESIDENCIES OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES**

2007- to date

President of the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs

Following the release of the Russell-Einstein Manifesto of 1955, the first Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs took place in Pugwash, Nova Scotia from 7-10 July 1957. Since this first meeting the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs has evolved into an international organization with national groups in more than 50 countries.

The mission of the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs is to bring scientific insight and reason to bear on threats to human security arising from science and technology in general and above all from the catastrophic threat posed to humanity by nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. In recognition of its efforts to eliminate the nuclear threat, Pugwash and its then President, Joseph Rotblat, were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace prize in 1995.

In October 2007, at the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> Quinquennium, a new leadership for Pugwash was installed during the 57<sup>th</sup> Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, held in Bari, Italy. In the tradition of world renowned figures such as Joseph Rotblat, the Nobel Laureate Chemist, Dorothy Hodgkin, the mathematician Sir Michael Atiyah, and the agricultural scientist Prof M.S Swaminathan, Mr Jayantha Dhanapala was made the new President of Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs.

<http://www.pugwash.org>

April 1995

President, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review and Extension Conference

The NPT Review and Extension Conference was convened by the United Nations in April 1995, to decide whether to continue the NPT treaty indefinitely or to extend it for an additional fixed period or periods. While the majority of parties supported indefinite extension from the outset, many Non Aligned Movement members advocated limited extension periods tied to concrete disarmament steps. Nuclear weapon state officials believed that the Treaty would be weakened unless a resounding majority for an indefinite extension was achieved, and they pressed for a vote in support of that outcome. The proponents of indefinite extension had to compromise since a vote was not possible and a consensus decision ultimately emerged but only within a package of three decisions. The adroit leadership of Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala, President of the Conference, was credited with bringing the desired final result.

<http://www.ceip.org/files/projects/npp/pdf/Ch11b.pdf>

April 1984

President, Conference on Disarmament

## **INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS AND BOARDS**

**Member Advisory Board, Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) since 2008**  
(<http://www.gcsp.ch/e/about/>)

The Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) is an international foundation that was established in 1995 under Swiss law to "promote the building and maintenance of peace, security and stability". The GCSP was founded by the Swiss Federal Department of Defence, Civil Protection

and Sports, in cooperation with the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, as a Swiss contribution to Partnership for Peace (PfP) .

The GCSP is engaged in four areas of activities: Training in international peace and security, with a special focus on the globalising security environment; research; conferences; and dialogue. The GCSP's core activity is the provision of expert training in comprehensive international peace and security policy for mid-career diplomats, military officers, and civil servants from foreign, defence, and other relevant ministries, as well as from international organisations.

**Member, Governing Board, Stockholm International Peace  
Research Institute (SIPRI) since 2005 ([www.sipri.org](http://www.sipri.org))**

SIPRI is an independent international institute for research into problems of peace and conflict, especially those of arms control and disarmament. It was established in 1966 to commemorate Sweden's 150 years of unbroken peace. The staff and the Governing Board are international.

**Member of the International Advisory Group of the  
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) 2004-2007  
(<http://www.icrc.org/>)**

The ICRC is an independent, neutral organization ensuring humanitarian protection and assistance for victims of war and armed violence. It has a permanent mandate under international law to take impartial action for prisoners, the wounded and sick, and civilians affected by conflict. With its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, the ICRC is based in around 80 countries with 12,000 staff.

The ICRC is at the origin of both the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and of international humanitarian law, notably the Geneva Conventions.

**Member, Advisory Council of the Centre for the Study of  
Terrorism and Political Violence (CSTPV) at the University of  
St. Andrews, Scotland, since 2003  
(<http://www.standrews.ac.uk/intrel/research/cstpv/pages/organ.html>)**

The Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence (CSTPV) aims to investigate the roots of political violence, to develop a body of theory spanning its various disparate elements, and to study the impact of violence, and responses to it, at societal, governmental, and international levels.

**Member, Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission 2004-2006  
(<http://www.wmdcommission.org>)**

The WMD Commission was launched by the Government of Sweden in Stockholm on December 16, 2003 to respond to the recent, profoundly worrying developments in international security, and in particular to investigate ways of mitigating the dangers from nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological weapons.

**Chairman (2006-2008) and Council Member (2004-2010), United Nations University Council  
(<http://www.unu.edu/>)**

The Council of the United Nations University, which is the Governing Council of the University, meets annually to formulate the principles and policies which govern the activities and operations of the United Nations University. The UNU Council comprising 24 members and is established on a broad geographical basis with due regard to major academic, scientific, educational and cultural trends in the world, taking into account the various fields of study.

**Honorary President, International Peace Bureau 2003- 2008  
([www.ipb.org](http://www.ipb.org))**

The IPB is the world's oldest and most comprehensive international peace federation, bringing together people working for peace in many different sectors: not only pacifists but also women, youth, labour, religious and professional bodies. The IPB received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1909.

**Member, Advisory Board, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) since 2003**  
(<http://www.dcaf.ch/>)

The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces is an international foundation whose mission is to assist the international community in pursuing good governance and reform of the security sector. To this end, the Centre develops and promotes appropriate norms at the international and national levels, determines good practices and relevant policy recommendations for effective governance of the security sector, and provides in-country advisory support and practical assistance programmes.

**Member, Advisory Board, CISAC, University of Stanford since 2003**  
(<http://cisac.stanford.edu/>)

The Center for International Security and Cooperation (CISAC), part of the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (FSI), is a multidisciplinary community dedicated to research and training in issues of international security. The Center—formerly the Center for International Security and Arms Control—brings together scholars, policymakers, area specialists, business people, and other experts to focus on a wide range of security questions of current importance.

**International Advisory Board, Bonn Centre for Conversion (BICC) since 2003**  
(<http://www.bicc.de/>)

BICC is an independent, non-profit organization dedicated to promoting peace and development through the efficient and effective transformation of military-related structures, assets, functions and processes. Having expanded its span of activities beyond the classical areas of conversion that focus on the reuse of military resources, BICC is now organizing its work around three main topics: arms, peace building and conflict. In doing this, BICC recognizes that the narrow concept of national security, embodied above all in the armed forces, has been surpassed by that of global security and, moreover, that global security cannot be achieved without seriously reducing poverty, improving health care and extending good governance throughout the world, in short: without human security in the broader sense.

**Member, Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, 1995-1996**  
(<http://www.dfat.gov.au/cc/cchome.html>)

The Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons was established as an independent commission by the Australian Government in November 1995 to propose practical steps towards a nuclear weapons-free world (including the related problem of maintaining stability and security during the transitional period and after this goal is achieved).

**Member, International Advisory Group, Monterey Strategic Group on Nuclear Non-Proliferation since 1996**  
(<http://cns.miis.edu/cns/index.htm>)

The Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS) strives to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by training the next generation of nonproliferation specialists and disseminating timely information and analysis. CNS at the Monterey Institute of International

Studies is the largest nongovernmental organization in the United States devoted exclusively to research and training on nonproliferation issues.

**Member, Core Group, Programme for the Promotion of Nuclear  
Non-Proliferation, 1987-1997**  
(<http://www.ppnn.soton.ac.uk/>)

PPNN is an international non-governmental networking organisation structured around a core group of acknowledged authorities in the field of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. PPNN's aim is the strengthening of the nuclear nonproliferation regime.

#### **COMPANY DIRECTORATES**

Non Executive Independent Director, Dailog Telekom (since August 2007)  
Non Executive Independent Director, Cargils (Ceylon) Ltd. (Since 2008)

#### **AWARDS AND HONOURS**

##### ***Honorary Doctorates from:***

University of Southampton, UK (2003)  
University of Sabaragamuwa, Sri Lanka (2003)  
Monterey Institute of International Studies, USA (2001)  
University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka (2000)  
Dubna International University of Nature, Society and Man, Russia (2009)

##### ***Awards:***

Simons Foundation Award for Distinguished Global Leadership in the Service of Peace and Disarmament (April 2008)

Sean MacBride Prize 2007 by the International Peace Bureau.

Mohamed Sahabdeen Award for 'Peace and International Understanding' (2005)

Alan Cranston Peace Award, Global Security Institute, USA (2002)

Pax Christi Ireland Peace Award (2002)

Leadership in Crisis Award, Ploughshares Fund and Fourth Freedom Forum (2000)

Lifetime Achievement Award, Centre for Non-Proliferation Studies, Monterey Institute for International Studies, USA (1998)

Jit Trainor Award, Georgetown University, USA (1995)

Winner, Herald Tribune Essay Competition (1957)