

**REPORT
OF THE
DISARMAMENT COMMISSION**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTIETH SESSION

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, by resolution 39/148 R of 17 December 1984, took note of the report of the Disarmament Commission and the recommendations contained therein. 1/ The operative part of the resolution reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Takes note of the report of the Disarmament Commission;

"2. Notes that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda;

"3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1985 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the results of its 1984 substantive session;

"4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1985 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items inscribed on its agenda, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament, together with all the official records of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

"6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled 'Report of the Disarmament Commission'."

2. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted resolution 39/61 B of 12 December 1984. The operative part of the resolution, concerning the Disarmament Commission, reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Condemns the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular, its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

"2. Expresses its full support for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

"3. Reaffirms that the racist régime's acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

"4. Condemns all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment, technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

"5. Demands that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia;

"6. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;

"7. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider as a matter of priority during its session in 1985, South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, inter alia, the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability;

"8. Requests the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament and to fulfil its obligations and responsibility, to take enforcement measures to prevent any racist régimes from acquiring arms or arms technology;

"9. Further requests the Security Council to conclude expeditiously its consideration of the recommendations of its Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo, so as to render it more effective and prohibiting, in particular all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

"10. Demands once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session."

3. Also at the same session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 39/64 A of 12 December 1984. The operative part of the resolution, concerning the Disarmament Commission, reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Declares once again its conviction that it is possible to achieve international agreements on the reduction of military budgets without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security, self-defence and sovereignty;

"2. Reaffirms that the human and material resources released through the reduction of military expenditures could be reallocated to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries;

"3. Calls upon all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to co-operate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures;

"4. Appeals to all States, in particular to the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

"5. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its 1985 substantive session, the consideration of the item entitled 'Reduction of military budgets' on the basis of the relevant working paper annexed to its report, as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject-matter, with a view to finalizing the identification and elaboration of the principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures, keeping in mind the possibility of embodying such principles in a suitable document at an appropriate stage;

"6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled 'Reduction of military budgets'."

4. The General Assembly, at the same session, further adopted resolution 39/148 0 of 17 December 1984. Paragraph 6 of the resolution, concerning the Disarmament Commission, reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"6. Calls upon the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in accordance with its mandate and to continue improving its work with a view to making concrete recommendations on specific items on its agenda."

5. Also at the same session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 39/148 2 of 17 December 1984. The operative part of the resolution, relating to the Disarmament Commission, reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Decides to undertake at its fortieth session, in 1985, a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;

"2. Requests the Disarmament Commission at its 1985 session to make a preliminary assessment of the implementation of the Declaration, as well as suggestions to ensure progress, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

"3. Calls upon the Disarmament Commission to include in its assessment any relevant matters which, in the view of any Member State, require such review;

"4. Requests Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the present resolution."

6. At the same session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 39/151 G of 17 December 1984. The operative part of the resolution, regarding the Disarmament Commission, reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Invites all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1985, their views and suggestions on ways and means by which the United Nations can more effectively exercise its central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit those views and suggestions to the Disarmament Commission before the convening of its substantive session in 1985;

"3. Requests the Disarmament Commission, at its substantive session in 1985, to carry out as a matter of priority a comprehensive review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, taking into account, inter alia, the views and suggestions of Member States on the subject;

"4. Requests further the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session an item entitled 'Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission'."

7. The General Assembly, also at the same session, adopted resolution 39/151 I of 17 December 1984. The operative part of the resolution, concerning the Disarmament Commission, reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Appeals once again to all Member States, in particular the major naval Powers, to refrain from enlarging their naval activities in areas of conflict or tensions, or far from their own shores;

"2. Reaffirms its recognition of the urgent need to start negotiations with the participation of the major naval Powers, the nuclear-weapon States in particular, and other interested States on the limitation of naval activities, the limitation and reduction of naval armaments and the extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, especially to areas with the busiest international sea lanes or to regions where the probability of conflict situations is high;

"3. Invites Member States, particularly the major naval Powers, to consider the possibility of holding direct consultations, bilateral and/or multilateral, with a view to preparing the opening at an early date of such negotiations;

"4. Also invites Member States, especially those that have ~~not~~ yet done so, to communicate to the Secretary-General not later than April 1985 their views concerning the modalities for holding the negotiations referred to above;

"5. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider this question and to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

"6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled 'Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans'."

8. The Disarmament Commission met at United Nations Headquarters on 3 and 5 December 1984 for a brief organizational session. During that period, the Commission held two meetings (A/CN.10/PV.82 and A/CN.10/PV.83). In the course of its deliberations, the Commission considered various questions regarding the organization of work for its 1985 session, in particular the question of election of the officers of the Commission, taking into account the principle of rotation of the chairmanship. In that connection, the Commission elected its Chairman, six Vice-Chairmen and its Rapporteur; however, it decided to postpone the election of other Vice-Chairmen to the substantive session in 1985 (see A/CN.10/PV.83). The Commission also considered the provisional agenda for its next substantive session, to be held in May 1985.

II. ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE 1985 SESSION

9. The Disarmament Commission met at United Nations Headquarters from 6 to 31 May 1985. During the course of its session, it held 17 plenary meetings (A/CN.10/PV.84-100).

10. At its 90th and 91st meetings, on 10 and 14 May, the Commission elected the remaining two Vice-Chairmen. The bureau of the Commission was constituted as follows:

Chairman: Mr. Mansur Ahmad (Pakistan)

Vice-Chairmen: Representatives from the following States:

Bahamas	Greece
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Cameroon	Mexico
German Democratic Republic	Morocco

Rapporteur: Mr. Arturo Laclaustra (Spain)

11. At its 84th meeting, on 6 May, the Commission adopted its agenda (A/CN.10/L.16), as follows:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. (a) Consideration of various aspects of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, in order to expedite negotiations aimed at effective elimination of the danger of nuclear war;

(b) Consideration of the agenda items contained in section II of resolution 33/71 H, with the aim of elaborating, within the framework and in accordance with priorities established at the tenth special session, a general approach to negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament.
5. Reduction of military budgets:
 - (a) Harmonization of views on concrete steps to be undertaken by States regarding a gradual, agreed reduction of military budgets and reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries, noting the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

- (b) Examination and identification of effective ways and means of achieving agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned, taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 34/83 F, 35/142 A, 36/82 A, 37/95 A, 38/184 A and 39/64 A, with a view to identifying and elaborating the principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of the freezing and reduction of military expenditures, keeping in mind the possibility of embodying such principles into a suitable document at an appropriate stage.
6. Substantive consideration of the question of South Africa's nuclear capability as requested by the General Assembly and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid (resolutions 37/74 B, 38/181 B and 39/61 B and document A/CN.10/4).
 7. Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament.
 8. Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans.
 9. Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: preliminary assessment and suggestions to ensure progress.
 10. Report of the Disarmament Commission to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.
 11. Other business.
 12. At its 84th meeting, on 6 May, the Commission adopted its programme of work and also decided to establish the Committee of the Whole, with the following tasks: consideration of agenda item 4 (a) and (b) and of other business (agenda item 11). The Committee of the Whole met under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Commission and held 3 meetings between 13 and 28 May. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 May, the Committee of the Whole decided to establish a contact group with the task of dealing with item 4 (a) and (b), under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Commission. The Contact Group held 4 meetings between 15 and 24 May, and submitted its report to the Committee of the Whole at the 3rd meeting of the Committee on 28 May.
 13. In accordance with its programme of work, the Commission also decided, at its 84th meeting, to establish Working Group I to deal with agenda item 5 regarding the question of reduction of military budgets and to make recommendations thereon to the Commission. The Working Group met under the chairmanship of Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania) and held 8 meetings between 10 and 24 May.
 14. At the same meeting, the Commission decided to establish Working Group II to deal with agenda item 6 concerning the question of South Africa's nuclear capability and to make recommendations thereon to the Commission. The Working Group met under the chairmanship of Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas) and held 7 meetings between 13 and 24 May.

15. From 7 to 9 May, the Disarmament Commission held a general exchange of views on all agenda items (A/CN.10/PV.85-89).
16. The Commission decided, at its 92nd meeting on 17 May, to establish Working Group III to deal with agenda item 7 concerning the question of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and to make recommendations thereon to the Commission. The Working Group met under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Bamela Engo (Cameroon) and held seven meetings between 21 and 28 May.
17. Also at the 92nd meeting, the Commission decided to devote two plenary meetings to the consideration of agenda item 8 regarding the question of curbing the naval arms race and entrusted the Chairman of the Commission with the task of elaborating the text of a report on this item. The Chairman conducted consultations on the subject with a group of his friends and interested delegations. At the 97th meeting, on 29 May, the Chairman submitted a report on the subject to the Disarmament Commission at its plenary meeting.
18. The Commission, at its 92nd meeting, also decided to devote two plenary meetings to the consideration of agenda item 9 regarding the question of review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade and assigned to the Chairman of the Commission the task of elaborating the text of a report on this item. After intensive consultations among a group of his friends and interested delegations, the Chairman submitted a report on the subject to the Disarmament Commission, at its 97th meeting on 29 May.
19. At its 97th meeting, on 29 May, the Commission considered the reports of Working Groups I, II and III on agenda items 5, 6 and 7, the reports submitted by the Chairman of the Commission on items 8 and 9, as well as the report of the Committee of the Whole on agenda item 4 (a) and (b). The reports of the subsidiary bodies of the commission and the recommendations contained therein are included in chapter IV, entitled "Conclusions and recommendations", of the present report.
20. In accordance with past practice of the Commission, some non-governmental organizations attended the plenary meetings as well as the meetings of the Committee of the Whole.

III. DOCUMENTATION

A. Reports and other documents submitted by the Secretary-General

21. Pursuant to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 39/148 R, the Secretary-General, by a note dated 31 January 1985, transmitted to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 2/ together with all the official records of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters (A/CN.10/67).

22. In accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 39/148 Q, the Secretary-General, by a note verbale dated 4 February 1985, invited Member States to express their views and suggestions concerning the review of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade. The Secretary-General subsequently submitted a report containing the replies received from Member States (A/CN.10/68 and Add.1-6).

23. In pursuance of paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 39/151 G, the Secretary-General, by a note verbale dated 4 February 1985, invited Member States to communicate their views and suggestions on ways and means by which the United Nations could more effectively exercise its central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament. The Secretary-General subsequently submitted a report containing the replies received from Member States (A/CN.10/69 and Add.1-5 and A/CN.10/71).

24. Pursuant to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 39/151 I, the Secretary-General, by a note verbale dated 4 February 1985, invited Member States to express their views concerning the question of curbing the naval arms race. The Secretary-General subsequently submitted a report containing the replies received from Member States (A/CN.10/70 and Add.1-4).

B. Documents submitted by Member States

25. In the course of the Commission's work, the following documents dealing with substantive questions were submitted:

(a) Letter dated 24 April 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cameroon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting a document entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament", prepared by the Government of Cameroon (A/CN.10/71);

(b) Letter dated 9 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting a statement by the delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Polish People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the United Nations Disarmament Commission in connection with the fortieth anniversary of the victory over nazism and fascism in the Second World War (A/CN.10/72);

(c) Working paper entitled "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans", submitted by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/CN.10/73 and Corr.1);

(d) Letter dated 14 May 1985 from the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission transmitting the text of the reply of M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the National Council of the French Republican Association of War Veterans and Victims (A/CN.10/74);

(e) Working paper entitled "Review of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade", submitted by India and Nigeria (A/CN.10/75).

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

26. At its 97th meeting, on 29 May, the Disarmament Commission adopted by consensus the reports of its subsidiary bodies and the recommendations contained therein regarding items 4 (a) and (b), 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of its agenda and agreed to submit the texts of these reports, recorded below, to the General Assembly. Subsequently, at its 98th meeting on 30 May, the Commission adopted as a whole its report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

27. The report of the Committee of the Whole on agenda items 4 (a) and (b) reads as follows:

"Report of the Committee of the Whole on agenda item 4 (a) and (b)

"1. At its 1st meeting, on 13 May 1985, the Committee of the Whole established a Contact Group, open to all delegations, to deal with agenda item 4 (a) and (b), under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Commission.

"2. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 May 1985, the Committee of the Whole had a general exchange of views on agenda item 4 (a) and (b).

"3. The Contact Group held four meetings between 15 and 24 May 1985. It had before it the following documents:

"(a) Working paper on agenda item 4 submitted by the German Democratic Republic (A/CN.10/1985/CW/WP.1);

"(b) Working paper entitled "General approach to nuclear and conventional disarmament negotiations", submitted by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/CN.10/1985/CW/WP.2);

"(c) The sponsors of the document contained in annex XVI to the Commission's 1984 report stated that it should still be considered as a working document of the Committee of the Whole;

"(d) The sponsors of the document contained in annex II to the Commission's 1984 report stated that it should still be considered as a working document of the Committee of the Whole;

"(e) The sponsors of the document contained in annex V to the Commission's 1983 report stated that it should still be considered as a working document of the Committee of the Whole;

"(f) Letter dated 14 May 1985 from the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission (A/CN.10/74).

"4. The Contact Group continued the work on agenda item 4 on the basis of the compilation of proposals for recommendations on that item contained in annex IX to the report of the Commission on its 1984 session.

"5. The state of the deliberations of the Contact Group is reflected in the 'Compilation of proposals for recommendations on agenda item 4', which is annexed to the present report of the Commission. a/

"6. The Contact Group considered a number of proposals for new recommendations. In addition, it undertook a reordering of some of the paragraphs in the 'Compilation of proposals for recommendations on agenda item 4', and also made an effort to eliminate repetition. As in 1984, the Contact Group was unable, at this session of the Commission, to reach a consensus on a complete set of recommendations. Those recommendations, the formulation of which appear in the 'Compilation of proposals for recommendations on agenda item 4' without brackets or alternatives, were generally acceptable, without prejudice to the right of delegations to review their formulation as appropriate. Some delegations made the proposal that those recommendations on which agreement had been achieved should be forwarded to the General Assembly. The proposal was also made that, in view of the inability of the Commission to agree on a set of recommendations, the Commission should, at its next session, review its approach to agenda item 4 with a view to achieving agreed recommendations on the range of issues encompassed by the item.

"7. It is recommended that the Commission should continue its efforts with a view to reaching agreed formulations on recommendations dealing with issues under agenda item 4.

"Notes

"a/ See annex I."

28. The report of Working Group I on agenda item 5 reads as follows:

"Report of Working Group I

"1. The General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session adopted resolution 39/64 A of 12 December 1984 in which it requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its 1985 substantive session, the consideration of the item entitled 'Reduction of military budgets' on the basis of the relevant working paper annexed to its report, as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject-matter, with a view to finalizing the identification and elaboration of the principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures, keeping in mind the possibility of embodying such principles in a suitable document at an appropriate stage.

"2. The Disarmament Commission, at its 84th meeting, on 6 May 1985, decided to establish Working Group I to deal with agenda item 5 (a) and (b), as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 39/64 A.

"3. The Working Group had before it the working paper entitled 'Synopsis of the texts on principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures', the amendments submitted during the previous session of the Commission by the delegation of China, by the delegation of Mongolia, by the delegations of Australia,

Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and by the delegation of Czechoslovakia. a/ The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics also submitted a working paper.

"4. The Working Group met under the Chairmanship of Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania) and held eight meetings during the period from 10 to 24 May 1985. Furthermore, the Chairman of the Working Group conducted informal consultations on different proposals and ideas.

"5. The exchange of views revealed serious concern among Member States about the continuing arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and growing military expenditures, which constituted a heavy burden for the economies of all nations and had extremely harmful consequences with regard to international peace and security. It was reaffirmed that it was possible to achieve continued and systematic reductions in military expenditures without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security, self-defence and sovereignty.

"6. Delegations reiterated that a gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage points, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would be a measure that would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities of reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to the economic and social development of all nations, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries. They also reiterated that the basis for implementing that measure would have to be agreed upon by all participating States and would require ways and means of implementation acceptable to all of them, taking into account the problems involved in assessing the relative significance of reductions among different States and with due regard to the proposals of States on all aspects of the reduction of military budgets. Delegations also stated that, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, all States, particularly the most heavily armed States, should exercise self-restraint in such expenditures.

"7. Continuing its substantive consideration of the working paper, the Working Group broadened the area of agreement on many principles which were accepted on a provisional basis and subject to an agreement on the whole set of principles. At the same time there were still important divergences of views concerning other proposed principles and ideas.

"8. Some delegations stressed the primary responsibility vested in the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States to be the first to reduce their military budgets. The view was also held that the freezing and reduction of military budgets should begin with those nuclear-weapon States with the largest military arsenals and the biggest military expenditures, to be followed by other nuclear States and other militarily significant States. Some delegations underlined the importance of a proposal which was addressed in March 1984 by the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty to the States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization concerning negotiations on the non-increase and the reduction of military expenditures (A/CN.10/64).

"9. Some delegations stressed that an agreed and balanced reduction of military expenditures would be possible only if it was based on the principles of transparency and comparability, which could best be achieved through regular availability of meaningful and reliable data. They held the view that agreed methods for measuring and comparing military expenditures constituted an essential requirement for meaningful negotiations on balanced reductions of military budgets. The same delegations also held the view that an important first step to that end was the systematic use of the standardized international reporting instrument established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/142 B, presenting national expenditure data in a format suitable for international comparison. They stressed the need for the reporting instrument to be used by an increasing number of States from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems. They expressed their disappointment that some delegations had rejected a proposal to discuss, in substance, the principles of comparability, transparency and international verification, with a view to establishing that those principles could be implemented without requiring unnecessarily intrusive measures and without affecting the right of every State to undiminished security.

"10. Other delegations stressed that the agreements concerning the reduction of military expenditures, as measures that would contribute to the curbing of the arms race, should be implemented in such a way as to give all participants to the agreements the certainty that they would be complied with. Those delegations held the view that the concept of such certainty constituted the widest and most universally acceptable principle which could provide the basis of the overall agreement on principles in the area of freezing and reducing military expenditures. Those delegations, furthermore, did not see the need to detail the contents of the general principle of certainty on the ground that it should be discussed in specific terms, depending on the substance of the possible agreements. They emphasized in that connection that concepts of transparency and comparability were not widely recognized principles and should not be used as a pretext for delaying the commencement of concrete negotiations on the halting of the increase and the subsequent reduction of military expenditures. In their opinion, the availability of additional data and comparability of military budgets were not necessary for the freezing and reduction of military budgets and insistence on them would only create obstacles to the initiation of such negotiations. The same delegations referred to the essential role of the exercise of political will on the part of Governments, which should result in the initiation of negotiations on the reduction of military expenditures, and expressed the view that it was timely and most urgent to enter into such negotiations, including those mentioned in paragraph 8 above. The proposals to assess the 'military efforts and potential' of States and the proposals, in the guise of ensuring that military expenditures were 'open', to expand the collection of data on the military utilization of human and material resources were designed to mask the true reason for the arms race, which was that certain States lacked the political will to undertake real disarmament measures.

"11. It was also stated that a greater openness in military matters, including military expenditures, could be achieved as part of the confidence-building measures mutually agreed by the interested States. It was emphasized, in the same context, that the questions of data and comparability could be resolved satisfactorily only in the course of negotiations, which should start as soon as possible.

"12. Some delegations stressed the need for agreements to reduce military expenditures to contain effective and adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties. Some other delegations did not see the necessity of verification of such agreements. Other delegations stated that adequate measures of verification should be determined during the negotiations, as part of the respective agreements.

"13. Some delegations stated the view that negotiations on freezing and reduction of military budgets should be facilitated by the participating States' mutual efforts to find realistic solutions that would be acceptable to all and would make it possible to overcome the difficulties which arose during the examination of this question.

"14. Following the discussion, the Chairman of the Working Group submitted a set of suggestions with a view to reaching an agreement on several of the proposals and ideas examined. Other delegations reiterated their position as contained in the amendments before the Commission.

"15. The Working Group also discussed the format of the document which was to include the principles that should govern further action of States in freezing and reducing military expenditures. A proposal was made that the document should be a draft resolution which the Disarmament Commission might recommend to the General Assembly for adoption. A proposal was submitted concerning the preambular part of that draft resolution. While some delegations supported the proposal, other delegations reserved their position on the format of the document pending a definitive agreement on the principles as a whole.

"16. The stage reached by the Working Group in finalizing the principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military expenditures is expressed in the working paper annexed to the present report. b/

"17. In the light of its consideration of this matter, the Disarmament Commission recommends that:

"(a) The General Assembly request the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of the item entitled 'Reduction of military budgets' and in this context to finalize at its next substantive session the principles that should govern the actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures on the basis of the working paper annexed to the present report, as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject-matter;

"(b) The General Assembly draw anew the attention of Member States to the fact that the identification and elaboration of the principles which should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets could contribute to harmonizing the views of States and create confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements on the reduction of military budgets;

"(c) The General Assembly urge all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to co-operate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures.

"Notes

"a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42), annex X.

"b/ See annex II."

29. The report of Working Group II on agenda item 6 reads as follows:

"Report of Working Group II

"1. The General Assembly, at its thirty-ninth session, adopted resolution 39/61 B of 12 December 1984 by which it, inter alia, requested the Disarmament Commission to consider as a matter of priority South Africa's nuclear capability during its session in 1985, taking into account, inter alia, the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability.

"2. The Disarmament Commission, at its 84th meeting, on 6 May 1985, decided to establish Working Group II to deal with agenda item 6 regarding the question of South Africa's nuclear capability and to make recommendations thereon to the Commission, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/61 B.

"3. The Working Group met under the chairmanship of Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas) and held 7 meetings between 13 and 24 May 1985. The Working Group also conducted informal consultations through the Chairman during this period.

"4. At its 1st meeting, on 13 May, the Working Group decided that the working paper contained in annex XI of the report of the Disarmament Commission at its 1984 session (A/CN.10/1984/WG.II/CRP.1) a/ should serve as basic document for consideration of the subject.

"5. In carrying out its work, the Working Group also took into account other relevant documents on the subject, inter alia:

"(a) 'South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field' (A/35/402 and Corr.1);

"(b) 'Report of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa'; b/

"(c) 'South Africa's nuclear capability' (A/39/470).

"6. On that basis, the Working Group endeavoured to draft conclusions and recommendations on the issue. However, after studying amendments submitted and engaging in intensive informal consultations, it was not possible to reach a consensus.

"7. In view of the lack of consensus on the text, the Working Group, at its 8th meeting, on 24 May 1985, decided to recommend to the Disarmament Commission to refer to the fortieth session of the General Assembly the issue of South Africa's nuclear capability as well as the present report to which the text contained in document A/CN.10/1984/WG.II/CRP.1 is annexed for its further consideration. c/

"Notes

"a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42).

"b/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979, document S/13157.

"c/ See annex III."

30. The report of Working Group III on agenda item 7 reads as follows:

"Report of Working Group III

"1. The General Assembly, at its thirty-ninth session, adopted resolution 39/151 G of 17 December 1984 by which it, inter alia, requested the Disarmament Commission, at its substantive session in 1985, to carry out as a matter of priority a comprehensive review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, taking into account, inter alia, the views and suggestions of Member States on the subject.

"2. The Disarmament Commission, at its 92nd meeting, on 17 May 1985, decided to establish Working Group III to deal with agenda item 7 regarding the question of the review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, and to make recommendations thereon to the Commission, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/151 G.

"3. In connection with its work, the Working Group had before it the replies of Member States to the Secretary-General regarding the review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament (A/CN.10/69 and Add.1-5 and A/CN.10/71).

"4. The Working Group met under the Chairmanship of Mr. Paul Bamela Engo (Cameroon) and held seven meetings between 21 and 28 May 1985. The Chairman also conducted informal consultations within the Group during this period.

"5. In the course of its deliberations, the Working Group conducted an extensive exchange of views on a broad range of issues relating to the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament. In this connection, various views were expressed and a number of suggestions for possible recommendations were put forward.

"6. The Working Group recognized the importance of the subject-matter of the comprehensive review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, convinced that the process of disarmament affected the vital security interests of all States and that all States must be actively concerned with and contribute to that process since measures of disarmament and arms limitation have an essential part to play in maintaining and strengthening international security. The Group, furthermore, felt that the consideration of the subject was timely and required such a review, covering political as well as institutional aspects and bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 39/151 G. The Under-Secretary-General and head of the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs, in response to questions

raised in the Group, made a statement regarding the cost of disarmament studies carried out under United Nations auspices since 1979 which, at the request of some delegations, was circulated in the Group (A/CN.10/1985/WG.III/CRP.2) and is annexed to the present report. a/

"7. It was requested that the views and suggestions submitted by Cameroon and contained in document A/CN.10/71 should be used as a working paper in considering agenda item 7. It was also requested that the views and suggestions submitted to the Secretary-General and contained in working papers of the Commission should receive the same treatment. A constructive exchange of views within the Group enhanced consultations regarding a programme of work. Subsequently, at its 6th meeting, on 24 May, the Working Group decided that the working paper submitted by the Chairman, entitled 'Topics for appropriate recommendations' (A/CN.10/1985/WG.III/WP.1/Rev.1), and annexed to the present report b/ should serve as a programme of work on agenda item 7. It was the understanding that the programme did not preclude the introduction of relevant additions to it. Following the adoption of its programme of work, the Group proceeded to the examination of the first topic on the programme, but was unable to conclude the discussions for lack of time. A proposal was made by a delegation requesting that the Disarmament Commission should recommend to the General Assembly that the Department for Disarmament Affairs, within existing resources but with the support that it could request and obtain, should proceed to bring up to date, as soon as possible, and taking into consideration the debates in the international forums in the sphere of disarmament, the publication entitled The United Nations and Disarmament, 1945-1970, c/ to cover the period 1945-1985. That proposal, which has not been discussed, to which no objection was raised in the Group and which is contained in document A/CN.10/1985/WG.III/WP.2, is annexed to the present report. d/

"8. At its 7th meeting, on 28 May, the Working Group adopted by consensus the following recommendation on agenda item 7:

'The Disarmament Commission recommends to the General Assembly that work to be accomplished under General Assembly resolution 39/151 G of 17 December 1984 be continued by the Commission as a matter of priority at its next substantive session in 1986, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, regarding the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, taking into account, inter alia, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject.'

"Notes

"a/ See annex IV.

"b/ See annex V.

"c/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.70.IX.1.

"d/ See annex VI."

31. The report concerning agenda item 8 reads as follows:

"Report by the Chairman

"1. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, by its resolution 39/151 I of 17 December 1984 entitled 'Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans', inter alia, requested the Disarmament Commission to consider this question and to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

"2. In its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the replies that Governments had communicated to the Secretary-General in response to paragraph 4 of the aforementioned resolution and the Secretary-General's note verbale addressed to Member States in that regard (A/CN.10/70 and Add.1-4). The Commission was aware of the fact that a study on the naval arms race was under preparation by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 38/188 G. The delegations of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presented a working paper (A/CN.10/73 and Corr.1) on the agenda item.

"3. At its 92nd meeting, on 17 May 1985, the Commission decided to consider the item in plenary meetings at the end of which the Chairman of the Commission would undertake the preparation of a report in consultation with his friends and other interested delegations.

"4. Pursuant to that decision, the Disarmament Commission held a discussion on the item at its 93rd and 94th plenary meetings. During the course of the discussion, the Commission heard a number of representatives whose views, proposals or suggestions are available in the official records of the Commission (A/CN.10/PV.93 and A/CN.10/PV.94).

"5. During these plenary meetings, some delegations emphasized the importance of curbing the naval arms race in both its quantitative and qualitative aspects, and expressed the view that the Disarmament Commission should make recommendations with a view to preparing the conditions for negotiations to arrive at agreement on a number of specific measures concerning the mutual limitation of naval activities and the limitation and reduction of naval armaments, as well as concerning appropriate confidence-building measures, both in general and in connection with specific areas. Other delegations, however, stated that any in-depth consideration of the question, which had a bearing on their vital security interests, was not appropriate in view of the unbalanced nature of resolution 39/151 I and in advance of the finalization of the study referred to in paragraph 2 above. Some delegations further expressed their concern at the nuclear aspect of the naval arms race and particularly the geographic proliferation of nuclear weapons in the seas and oceans. It was felt by many delegations that the study mentioned above, which would be ready for the current year's session of the General Assembly, would help to clarify problems and would be of assistance to governments with regard to further steps to be taken in this area. No consensus was possible. The Commission accordingly decided to refer the question to the General Assembly at its fortieth session."

32. The report concerning agenda item 9 reads as follows:

"Report by the Chairman

"1. At its 92nd meeting, the Commission decided that two plenary meetings should be devoted to agenda item 9 concerning the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade and that, thereafter, the Chairman of the Commission should undertake the task of elaborating a report on the item in consultation with his friends and other interested delegations.

"2. In connection with agenda item 9, the Commission had before it the following documents:

"(a) Replies submitted by Governments to the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 39/148 Q of 17 December 1984 (A/CN.10/68 and Add.1-6);

"(b) Working paper submitted by India and Nigeria (A/CN/10/75).

"3. In accordance with the Commission's decision, a discussion on agenda item 9 took place at the 95th and 96th plenary meetings. The views, proposals and suggestions presented in the course of that discussion are reflected in the records of those meetings (A/CN.10/PV.95 and A/CN.10/PV.96).

"4. The agreement reached in connection with this agenda item is reflected in the text annexed to this report. a/

"Notes

"a/ See annex VII."

* * *

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27).

Annex I

COMPILATION OF PROPOSALS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS ON AGENDA ITEM 4

Recommendation No. 1

All States Members of the United Nations should reaffirm their full commitment to the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and should strictly observe its principles as well as other relevant and generally accepted principles of international law relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, in particular, the principles of refraining from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or against peoples under colonial or foreign domination seeking to exercise their right to self-determination and to achieve independence; non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States; the inviolability of international frontiers; and the peaceful settlement of disputes, having regard to the inherent right of States to individual and collective self-defence in accordance with the Charter.

Recommendation No. 2

[All States are urged to contribute effectively to the strengthening of the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament. In this context, all States members of the Conference on Disarmament [in particular the nuclear-weapon States] should do everything possible to enable the Conference on Disarmament, the sole multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament, to fulfil its mandate to negotiate and adopt concrete measures of disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament and other priority matters.]

[All States are urged to contribute effectively to the strengthening of the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament. Since the process of disarmament affects the vital security interests of all States, they must all be actively concerned with and contribute to the measures of disarmament and arms limitation, which have an essential part to play in maintaining and strengthening international security.

In this context, all States members of the Conference on Disarmament should do everything possible to enable the Conference on Disarmament, the sole multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament, to promote effectively the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control through available means, including the negotiation and adoption of concrete measures of disarmament.]

I

Recommendation No. 3

In order to implement the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament (resolution S-10/2), all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, should urgently engage in negotiations to fulfil the priority tasks set forth in its Programme of Action.

Urgent negotiation of agreements in conformity with paragraph 50 of the Final Document with a view to halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race and bringing about as soon as possible the achievement of the final objective defined therein, namely the ultimate and complete elimination of nuclear weapons, should be undertaken.

Negotiations should be pursued and concluded, in appropriate forums, which would lead to substantial reductions in weapons, in particular nuclear weapons, and the adoption of other disarmament measures, in accordance with paragraphs 29 and 31 of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

Recommendation No. 4

[[The Disarmament Commission recommends that the General Assembly note with satisfaction the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on nuclear and space arms.

The subject of the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America is a complex of questions concerning nuclear and space arms - both strategic and intermediate range - with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship.

The objective of the negotiations will be to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and at strengthening strategic stability. The negotiations are being conducted by a delegation from each side, divided into three groups.

Ultimately these negotiations, just as efforts in general to limit and reduce arms, should lead to the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere.]

[The scope of the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America should be broadened so that they would include not only strategic, intermediate-range and space arms, but also tactical or battlefield nuclear weapons.]

[The two negotiating parties should bear constantly in mind that not only their national interests but also the vital interests of all the peoples of the world are at stake and, accordingly, should keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament duly informed of the progress of their negotiations, without prejudice to the progress of the negotiations.]

[Bilateral negotiations do not in any way diminish the urgent need to initiate multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space.]

[With a view to achieving speedy results in the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, it is of great importance to undertake them in a constructive and accommodating spirit, to uphold the agreement on the scope of the negotiations in all its parts, and to strictly respect the principle of equality and equal security. Furthermore, actions aimed at an arms build-up in the areas covered by the negotiations should be stopped in order to facilitate the negotiations.

Therefore, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America should during their negotiations:

(a) Declare a moratorium on the creation, including research and development, on the testing and deployment of strike space weapons;

(b) Freeze their strategic offensive arms.

At the same time the deployment of United States medium-range missiles in Europe as well as the Soviet countermeasures should be stopped.

In this connection the introduction by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the suspension of other countermeasures in Europe until November 1985 is regarded as a valuable step.]]

Recommendation No. 5

[The major nuclear-weapon States are urged to pursue their negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament with greater vigour and to keep the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in these negotiations.]

[All States, in particular the major nuclear-weapon States, are urged to pursue their negotiations on arms limitations and disarmament with vigour and to keep the United Nations appropriately informed of all steps in this field, whether unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral, without prejudice to the progress of negotiations.]

[The United Nations should be kept appropriately informed of all steps in the field of disarmament, whether unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral, without prejudice to the progress of negotiations.]

Recommendation No. 6

[The Conference on Disarmament should proceed without delay to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and, in particular, begin the elaboration of practical measures for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for nuclear disarmament in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, including a nuclear disarmament programme.]

Recommendation No. 7

(a) [A treaty prohibiting all nuclear-weapon tests should be concluded urgently. To this end the Conference on Disarmament should immediately proceed to corresponding negotiations.]

(b) [Substantive examination of specific issues relating to a comprehensive nuclear-test ban should begin immediately with a view to negotiation of a treaty on the subject.]

(c) [A comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty should be negotiated and concluded within the framework of an effective nuclear disarmament process.]

(d) [A comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty prohibiting all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time should be concluded as a matter of urgency.]

Text to be added at the end of recommendation No. 7

[Pending the conclusion of such a treaty, the nuclear-weapon States are called upon to declare a moratorium on all nuclear explosions starting from a date to be agreed among all of them.] [Pending the conclusion of such a treaty, the two major nuclear Powers which conducted the most of nuclear explosions are called on to stop their nuclear tests immediately in order to facilitate the negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty and other nuclear disarmament measures.]

Recommendation No. 8

[Mankind today is confronted with an unprecedented threat of self-extinction arising from the massive and competitive accumulation of the most destructive weapons ever produced. Existing arsenals of nuclear weapons alone are more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth. Yet the renewed escalation of the nuclear-arms race, both in its quantitative and qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, has heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations. Nuclear weapons are more than weapons of war, they are instruments of mass annihilation. Therefore, disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, should no longer be approached just as a moral issue, but as an issue of human survival.]

Measures for the prevention of nuclear war and for the promotion of nuclear disarmament must take into account the security interests of nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States alike. [The Conference on Disarmament should undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war.]

Recommendation No. 9

[Definite norms that would govern the relations between the Powers possessing nuclear weapons should be agreed upon and be given an obligatory nature. It is important that all the nuclear Powers put the task of preventing nuclear war at the apex of their policy and arrange their mutual policies taking this into account.]

Recommendation No. 10

[Agreements should be concluded eliminating from international relations the use of force in both nuclear and non-nuclear versions. At the global level, this goal could be achieved by the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations. An important step in this direction would be the conclusion of a treaty on the reciprocal non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO States, the crux of which would be the obligation incumbent on States parties of both groups not to be the first to use either nuclear or non-nuclear weapons against each other.]

Recommendation No. 11

[A freeze on nuclear weaponry which could begin with that of the two nuclear-weapon States possessing the largest nuclear arsenals. Such a freeze would

be subject to all relevant measures and procedures of verification which have already been agreed upon by the parties in the case of the SALT I and SALT II treaties, as well as those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva.]

[A freeze on the development, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons should be immediately imposed, as a first step to the reduction and, eventually, the elimination of nuclear arsenals.]

[It is of paramount importance for the nuclear Powers which possess the largest nuclear arsenals to take the lead in halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race between them and reducing drastically their existing nuclear arsenals so as to create propitious conditions for all the nuclear States to further adopt nuclear disarmament measures, including a freeze on the development, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons.]

[Negotiations should be conducted and concluded which would lead to substantial reductions in nuclear weapons. These reductions must be mutual, balanced and verifiable.]

[A mutually agreed, balanced and verifiable freeze on nuclear arsenals should be negotiated between the nuclear-weapon States which should be followed by deep cuts in those arsenals and not be seen as an alternative to disarmament.]

Recommendation No. 12

[The fundamental approach to the prevention of nuclear war involves the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. Pending the attainment of this goal, the countries possessing the largest nuclear arsenals should take the lead and stop testing, improving and manufacturing nuclear weapons and reduce drastically their existing nuclear weapons. After that, corresponding measures should be taken by the other nuclear-weapon States according to a reasonable ratio and procedure.]

Recommendation No. 13

[An agreement giving full legally binding force to a commitment by all nuclear-weapon States not to be the first to use these terrible weapons of mass destruction should be concluded.]

[Pending the adoption of a convention on prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear-weapon States, declarations by all nuclear-weapon States, collectively or individually, on non-first-use of nuclear weapons would be a means of strengthening the climate of confidence and a first step towards lessening the risk of nuclear conflict.]

[In accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter, States should never use any weapon except in exercise of the inherent right of individual and collective self-defence.]

Recommendation No. 14

[A convention on prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear-weapon States should be urgently negotiated and adopted, pending effective measures of nuclear disarmament.]

Text proposed as an alternative to recommendations 13 and 14

[Reaffirming the prohibition of the threat or use of force under the Charter of the United Nations, States should commit themselves, collectively or individually, never to be the first to use any weapon, nuclear or conventional, except in exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence.]

Recommendation No. 15

[In view of the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space, in particular the impending danger of exacerbating the current state of insecurity by developments that could further undermine international peace and security, the Conference on Disarmament should urgently undertake negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space.]

Recommendation No. 16

[Pending more effective measures of nuclear disarmament, States should co-operate in the development of a comprehensive set of measures for the prevention of nuclear war and of all armed conflict. These should include a wide array of confidence-building measures, including measures relating to nuclear weapons, to be negotiated in appropriate frameworks, for regional or global application.]

Recommendation No. 17

(a) [The nuclear weapons deployed by nuclear-weapon States outside their own territories should be withdrawn. In regions where the concentration of nuclear weapons has attained the most dangerous levels, as an interim measure, all tactical nuclear weapons in such regions should be urgently removed. No future deployments of any nuclear weapons should be carried out.]

(b) [In regions where an accumulation of military forces exists, these should be reduced in a mutual, balanced and verifiable manner.]

Recommendation No. 18

[The nuclear-weapon States should refrain from military manoeuvres in which nuclear energy is used for non-peaceful purposes, especially in situations where nuclear armaments are deployed in close proximity of States not possessing nuclear weapons, thus endangering their security.]

Recommendation No. 19

Text proposed by the Chairman

Bearing in mind that the nuclear-weapon States should guarantee that non-nuclear-weapon States will not be threatened or attacked with nuclear weapons and unilateral declarations made in this context, negotiations should proceed without delay for the conclusion of an agreed international instrument of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States, without any discrimination, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Proposals concerning the above text

- (a) In line 5, delete "all";
- (b) In lines 5 and 6, delete "without any discrimination".

Proposed alternative to Chairman's text

[Bearing in mind that the nuclear-weapon States should effectively assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and noting the unilateral declarations made in this context, the Commission considers that negotiations should proceed without delay with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.]

Recommendation No. 20

The establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in different parts of the world on the basis of agreements and/or arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned constitute an important disarmament measure and should be encouraged, with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons. In the process of establishing such zones, the characteristics of each region should be taken into account. [Those agreements or arrangements should be fully complied with and the effective respect for the status of such zones by nuclear-weapon States should be subject to adequate verification procedures, thus ensuring that the zones are genuinely free from nuclear weapons.]

Recommendation No. 21

All States should co-operate to achieve the goal of nuclear non-proliferation which is, on the one hand, to prevent the emergence of any additional nuclear-weapon States besides the existing five nuclear-weapon States and, on the other, progressively to reduce and eventually to eliminate nuclear weapons altogether. States should fully implement all the provisions of relevant international treaties to which they are parties. Nuclear-weapon States in particular should urgently adopt effective measures for halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race.

Recommendation No. 22

Since the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects is a matter of universal concern, all States are jointly urged to take further steps to develop an international consensus of ways and means, on a universal and non-discriminatory basis, to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Recommendation No. 23

[All military doctrines and concepts which are based on the admissibility of nuclear warfare and aimed at strategic superiority and first use of nuclear weapons, leading to a further escalation of the nuclear-arms race, to an increase of the danger of war and to the impediment of disarmament, should be condemned.]

The Disarmament Commission should be requested to examine further such doctrines and concepts as well as their consequences under item 4 of its agenda, with a view to finally achieving a renunciation of such doctrines and concepts by all States.]

Introductory sentence

While nuclear disarmament has the highest priority, the following recommendations on other priority measures of disarmament [should] [could] be pursued [concurrently]:

Recommendation No. 1

Efforts should be made to conclude urgently a treaty on the prohibition of chemical weapons. To this end, the Conference on Disarmament should expedite its work with a view to presenting a draft treaty to the United Nations General Assembly without further delay.

Recommendation No. 2

The qualitative development and the growing accumulation of conventional weapons in many parts of the world add a new dimension to the arms race, especially among States possessing the largest military arsenals. Therefore, conventional disarmament should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament.

Recommendation No. 3

The adoption of disarmament measures should take place in a manner that would ensure the right of each State to undiminished security. However, massive arms supply to States that base their security on false claims in order to obtain advantages over others as well as to enhance colonial domination and foreign occupation leads to the perpetuation of intolerable situations and the exacerbation of conflicts and gravely endangers international peace and security and should therefore be ended.

Recommendation No. 4

[[An arms race in outer space should be prevented. In this context, the Disarmament Commission welcomes the recent decision taken by the Conference on Disarmament, namely:

"In the exercise of its responsibilities as the multilateral disarmament negotiating forum in accordance with paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, the Conference on Disarmament decides to establish an Ad Hoc Committee under item 5 of its agenda entitled 'Prevention of an arms race in outer space'."

The Conference requests the Ad Hoc Committee, in discharging that responsibility, to examine, as a first step at this stage, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

The Ad Hoc Committee will take into account all existing agreements, existing proposals and future initiatives and report on the progress of its work to the Conference on Disarmament before the end of its 1985 session.]

[It is understood that the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee constitutes only a first step towards the urgent initiation of multilateral negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space.]

Recommendation No. 5

In order to create favourable conditions for success in the disarmament process, all States should strictly abide by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as other relevant and generally accepted principles of international law relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, refrain from actions [and programmes aimed at arms build-up] which might adversely affect efforts in the field of disarmament, and display a constructive approach to negotiations and the political will to reach agreements. The climate of confidence among nations would be significantly improved with agreements on measures for halting the arms race and effective reductions of armaments leading to their complete elimination. The objective at each stage of this process of disarmament should be undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments.

Recommendation No. 6

(a) [In the context of the World Disarmament Campaign measures should be adopted in order that the public in all regions of the world has access to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament, and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war [to facilitate informed choices about these vital questions] [concerning efforts to halt and reverse the arms race]. Such a campaign should promote public interest in and support for the goals set out in the paragraphs referred to above and in particular for the reaching of agreements on measures of arms limitation and disarmament with a view to achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.]

(b) [In the context of the World Disarmament Campaign measures should be adopted in order that public opinion would be aware of the unacceptability of a world system based on the continued development, possession and deployment of nuclear weapons. Member States should be encouraged to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments, and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the armaments race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control.]

(c) [In the context of the World Disarmament Campaign measures should be adopted in order that the public in all regions of the world will have access to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament, and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war. Member States should be encouraged to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments, and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the armaments race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control.]

Annex II

WORKING PAPER: PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD GOVERN FURTHER ACTIONS OF STATES IN THE FIELD OF FREEZING AND REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

(A/CN.10/1985/WG.1/WP.2)

1. Concerted efforts should be made by all States, in particular by those States with the largest military arsenals, and by the appropriate negotiating forums, with the objective of concluding international agreements to freeze and reduce military budgets [, including adequate verification measures acceptable to all parties.] Such agreements should contribute to genuine reductions of armed forces and armaments of States parties, with the aim of strengthening international peace and security at lower levels of armed forces and armaments. Definite agreements on the freezing and reduction of military expenditures are assuming special importance and should be reached within the shortest period of time in order to contribute to the curbing of the arms race, alleviate international tensions, and increase the possibilities of reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.
2. All efforts in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures should take into account the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2).
3. Pending the conclusion of agreements to freeze and reduce military expenditures, all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, should exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures.
4. The reduction of military expenditures on a mutually agreed basis should be implemented gradually and in a balanced manner, either on a percentage or on an absolute basis, so as to ensure that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage, and without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security and sovereignty and to undertake the necessary measures of self-defence.
5. The freezing and reduction of military budgets should be achieved in accordance with the principle of the greatest responsibility. Therefore the freezing and reduction of the military budgets should be implemented in stages [beginning with nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States]. This should not prevent other States, if they so wish, from initiating negotiations and reaching agreements on the balanced reduction of their respective military budgets.
6. Human and material resources released through the reduction of military expenditures should be devoted to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.
7. [Negotiations on freezing and reduction of military budgets would be facilitated by the elaboration of agreed methods of comparing military expenditures between different periods of time and between different countries, as well as by using an agreed instrument for reporting the actual military budgets in a standardized manner.]

8. [In the process of negotiations on freezing and reduction of military budgets, a reasonable amount of data on the military budgets should be made available by the participating States. In this respect, the participating States may use the standardized international reporting instrument established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/142 B or any other methods agreed among them.]

9. Armaments and military activities which would be the subject of physical reductions within the limits provided for in any agreement to reduce military expenditures will be identified by every State party to such agreements.

10. [Agreements on the freezing and reduction of military expenditures should be subject to strict and efficient verification. The agreements to freeze and reduce military expenditures should contain adequate measures of verification, satisfactory to all parties, in order to ensure that their provisions are strictly applied and fulfilled by all States parties.]

11. Unilateral measures undertaken by States concerning the freezing and reduction of military expenditures, especially when they are followed by similar measures adopted by other States on the basis of mutual example, could contribute to favourable conditions for the negotiation and conclusion of international agreements to freeze and reduce military expenditures.

12. Confidence-building measures could help to create a political climate conducive to the freezing and reduction of military expenditures. Conversely, the freezing and reduction of military expenditures could contribute to the increase of confidence among States.

13. The United Nations should play a central role in orienting, stimulating and initiating negotiations on freezing and reducing military expenditures, and all Member States should co-operate with the Organization as among themselves, with a view to solving the problems implied by this process.

14. The freezing and reduction of military expenditures may be achieved, as appropriate, on a global, regional or subregional level, with the agreement of all States concerned.

15. The agreements on the freezing and reduction of military budgets should be viewed in a broader perspective, including respect for and implementation of the security system of the United Nations, and be interrelated with other measures of disarmament, within the context of progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The reduction of military budgets should therefore be complementary to agreements on the limitation of armaments and disarmament and should not be considered as a substitute for such agreements.

16. The adoption of the above principles should be regarded as a means of facilitating meaningful negotiations on concrete agreements on the freezing and reduction of military budgets.

Amendment to paragraph 5 by China

Replace the fourth line with the following:

"... beginning with those nuclear-weapon States with the largest military arsenals and the biggest military expenditures, to be followed by other nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States".

Amendments by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

1. Replace paragraphs 7 and 8 with the following text:

"Negotiations on freezing and reduction of military budgets should be facilitated by the participating States' mutual efforts to find realistic solutions that would be acceptable to all and would make it possible to overcome the difficulties which arose during the examination of this question."

2. Replace paragraph 10 with the following text:

"The agreements concerning the reduction of military expenditures, as measures that would contribute to the curbing of the arms race, should be implemented in such a way as to give all participants to the agreements the certainty that they would be complied with. This question can be discussed in specific terms, depending on the substance of the possible agreements."

3. Delete from paragraph 1 the words in brackets: "including adequate verification measures acceptable to all parties".

Amendments by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

1. Replace paragraph 7 by the following:

"According to the principle of transparency and comparability, the elaboration of agreed methods for measuring and comparing military expenditures between different periods of time and between countries representing different regions and different budgeting systems is a necessary condition for meaningful negotiations on balanced reductions of military budgets."

2. Replace paragraph 8 by the following:

"The gradual reduction of military expenditures should be subject to strict and effective verification. The agreements to reduce military expenditures should, therefore, contain adequate measures of verification, satisfactory to all parties, in order to ensure that the provisions are strictly applied and fulfilled by all States parties. For such agreements the use of the reporting instrument established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980 constitutes a necessary precondition, although not sufficient in itself."

Amendments by Czechoslovakia

1. Replace paragraphs 7 and 8 by the following:

"In order to achieve specific agreement on non-increase and reduction of military expenditures, there is a need to make maximum efforts to assist in creating a favourable atmosphere for progress in the relevant negotiations, and not to take any action that might hamper them.

"The elaboration of principles for reduction of military expenditures should not be made a pre-condition for taking practical steps to limit and reduce them. The only essential condition for this is the presence of political will on the part of all States to begin constructive negotiations to that end."

2. Delete paragraph 10.

Chairman's suggestion for paragraphs 7 and 8

"Meaningful negotiations on freezing and reduction of military budgets would be facilitated by the improvement of the statistical data base regarding military budgets. Accordingly, they require the participating States to exchange, in the process of such negotiations, a reasonable amount of information on their military budgets and to agree on adequate methods of comparing such budgets. In this respect, the participating States may use any means and methods acceptable to them."

Chairman's suggestion for paragraph 10

"Agreements on the freezing and reduction of military expenditures, as measures that would contribute to the curbing of the arms race, should provide for adequate forms of verification satisfactorily to all parties concerned.

"Consequently, the agreements should be implemented in such a way as to give all participants the certainty that they would be complied with.

"The specific methods of verification or other compliance procedure should be agreed upon in the process of negotiation depending upon the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement."

Proposal of Romania for the preambular part of the resolution

"The General Assembly,

"Deeply concerned about the arms race and present tendencies to increase further the rate of growth of military expenditures which constitute a heavy burden for the economies of all States and have harmful effects on world peace and security,

"Reaffirming the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in particular those contained in paragraph 90, according to which the General Assembly should continue to consider what concrete steps should be taken to facilitate the reduction of military budgets, bearing in mind the relevant proposals and documents of the United Nations on this question,

"Recalling that at its Twelfth Special Session, all Member States unanimously and categorically reaffirmed the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, as well as their solemn commitment to it,

"Recalling also the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second United Nations Disarmament Decade in which it is provided that during this period renewed efforts should be made to reach agreements on the reduction of military budgets and the reallocation of resources thus saved to economic and social development, especially for the benefit of developing countries,

"Aware of the various proposals submitted by Member States and of the activities carried out so far within the framework of the United Nations in the field of reduction of military budgets,

"Desiring to contribute to harmonizing the views of States and create confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements on the reduction of military budgets,

"Recommends the following principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures:".

Annex III

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON AGENDA ITEM 6

(A/CN.10/1984/WG.II/CRP.1)

1. Against the background of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the sovereign right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, the establishment and perpetuation of a racist minority régime in South Africa and Namibia over the majority of the population represent not only a violation of the relevant principles of international law but also criminal conduct.

2. South Africa's adoption of apartheid, an institutionalized form of racial discrimination, as an instrument of policy runs counter to the human rights provisions of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the human rights and right of all peoples to self-determination. As a result, South Africa's policy of apartheid has been and remains condemned as inhumane and contrary to basic human principle by the international community and a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind by the Security Council.

3. It has become clear that, in its isolation and desperation, the Pretoria régime has resorted to the pursuit of a military option as an instrument of internal oppression and external aggression. It must be suspected that in the pursuit of its military capability in the direction of increased sophistication and ominous dimensions South Africa has placed emphasis on the development and acquisition of nuclear weaponry, which has been made possible through the active nuclear collaboration with it by certain Western countries and Israel, as well as by transnational corporations.

4. In the event, the issue of South Africa's nuclear capability has been brought to international attention by resolution 34/76 B of 11 December 1979 and included in the agenda of the Disarmament Commission since its first substantive session in 1979 at the instance of the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/CN.10/4) following the conclusion of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held at London in February 1979. a/

5. In consideration of the item, the Commission affirms the conviction already established by consensus in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly that

"the massive accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, present a challenging and increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm. It is, therefore, essential for purposes of disarmament to prevent any further acquisition of arms or arms technology by such régimes, especially through strict adherence by all States to relevant decisions of the Security Council" (resolution S-10/2, para. 12).

6. The Commission is of the firm view that nuclear weapons in the possession of racist régimes can become an instrument of policy for State terrorism, aggression and blackmail and thus increase the danger to international peace and security. It therefore notes with grave concern the danger and serious threat which the

established technical capability of South Africa to produce nuclear weapons and the necessary means of delivery pose to the security of African States as well as to international peace and security. This concern is further increased by the reported development by South Africa of a cruise missile, a neutron bomb and various delivery systems in collaboration with Israel.

7. The Commission notes that the discovery of a reported nuclear-weapon-test site in the Kalahari Desert in 1977, the 22 September 1979 event in the South Atlantic in particular and other data, including the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field (A/35/402 and Corr.1), have caused legitimate and particular concern to the African States and the international community in general, the more so since this nuclear capability may be put at the service of the abhorrent policy of apartheid.

8. The Commission, in fulfilment of its mandate, considers it its responsibility to alert the General Assembly, and through it the Security Council, to the deleterious consequences of South Africa's capability to produce and/or acquire nuclear weapons, its reported and potential possession of nuclear weapons and the implications of this for the security of African States, international peace and security, the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the collective decision of the African States regarding the denuclearization of Africa, which has been endorsed by the General Assembly.

9. The Commission considers it at variance with the declared principles of international law relating to the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States to allow, enable and assist, directly or indirectly, South Africa to continue its policy of aggression and destabilization against the countries of the African continent through the development of a nuclear-weapon capability which has been achieved mainly through collaboration in the military and nuclear fields with certain Western countries, Israel and transnational corporations.

10. The Commission holds the view that the current exploitation of Namibian uranium by South Africa and transnational corporations violates the principle of international law which recognizes a people's permanent sovereignty over its natural resources for the benefit of its socio-economic development. It further holds the view that South Africa should not be allowed to continue its illegal exploitation of Namibian uranium - made possible through its illegal occupation of Namibia - which strengthens its nuclear base and hence reinforces its policy of apartheid.

11. Given the very nature of the racist régime of South Africa, the Disarmament Commission believes that it is an urgent necessity that the intolerable policy of apartheid be terminated. In this connection, all States and international organizations have the duty and responsibility to contribute to the strengthening of United Nations efforts for the attainment of this goal. It is therefore the responsibility of the international community to ensure that effective and concrete measures are taken to stop the further development of South Africa's nuclear-weapon capability which poses a threat to international peace and security. To this end, the Disarmament Commission recommends the following:

(a) All States have a particular obligation towards the achievement of the above objectives. Those States collaborating with South Africa should cease forthwith all collaboration with South Africa in the military and nuclear aspects

which may contribute directly or indirectly to the further development of South Africa's nuclear-weapon capability. They should also put an end to transfers of all equipment, material, technology and personnel, relevant to South Africa's nuclear-weapon capability in order that South Africa adopt a conduct in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations;

(b) Considering that no decision has been taken by the Security Council since 1978 to give effect to the provisions contained in paragraph 12 of the Final Document, adopted by consensus (see para. 5 above), the Disarmament Commission recommends to the General Assembly to request the Council, in assuming its full responsibility, to take urgent and appropriate measures in this regard by, inter alia, enforcing and extending its arms embargo against South Africa to cover all aspects which may contribute directly or indirectly to the further development of South Africa's nuclear-weapon capability;

(c) In the interest of global peace and security and the security and stability of Africa in particular, the Commission recommends that all States should respect their obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and desist from any nuclear co-operation with South Africa which would strengthen directly or indirectly the already established technical capability of South Africa to produce nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. States which collaborate with South Africa in this field must accept joint responsibility with that country for endangering the peace and security of the region and the world;

(d) The Commission recommends that all States should consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965 which endorsed the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted in 1964 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity. To this end, the Commission recommends that the Assembly should request the Security Council to take appropriate effective steps whenever necessary to prevent the frustration of this objective;

(e) Notwithstanding the statement by the South African Government on 31 January 1984 (International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) document INF/CIRC/314), the Commission recommends that, given the military and reported nuclear-weapon capability of the abhorrent policy and practice of South Africa's racist régime which endanger regional and international peace and security, those States which have collaborated with that country in establishing its nuclear capability should now prevail upon South Africa to comply without delay with all resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly those regarding acceptance of an internationally binding nuclear non-proliferation commitment and the placement of all its activities under IAEA safeguards. Those States should seek to endorse further specific, practical, time-limited and collective measures that would enhance implementation;

(f) South Africa should be prevailed upon to practise transparency and openness in its military affairs, in order to allow for an unimpeded and full assessment of its activities in the nuclear field by the international community and, in particular, by its neighbouring States;

(g) The Commission recommends further that the Secretary-General should follow more closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and report

regularly to the General Assembly on the progress of these recommendations and on all new developments which would require the attention of the international community.

Notes

a/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979, document S/13157.

Annex IV

STATEMENT DELIVERED BY MR. JAN MARTENSON, UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL
OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR DISARMAMENT AFFAIRS ON 23 MAY 1985

(A/CN.10/1985/WG.111/CRP.2)

I should like to respond to a question raised yesterday by the distinguished representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ambassador Issraelyan, concerning the costs of studies.

Since the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, in 1978, 23 expert groups have been established for the purpose of carrying out United Nations studies on a number of disarmament subjects. Four have not yet completed their work, but are expected to do so within their allotted time.

All the studies have been expressly mandated by the General Assembly, after full discussion of their substantive and financial aspects in the First and Fifth Committee respectively; the latter after careful review and recommendations by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

The study reports have been presented to the General Assembly. They have generally been well received and in most cases the General Assembly has specifically requested the Secretary-General to give reports wide promulgation, and, in effect, they are published as United Nations sales publications under the Disarmament Study Series.

On the matter of costs, I should like to give a few words of explanation. The experts taking part, pursuant to the specific mandates given by the General Assembly, whether they are governmental or consultant experts, have been appointed by the Secretary-General. In passing, may I say that individuals from 57 countries have participated and a deliberate effort has been made to embrace political and geographical balance. Eighty per cent of the estimated costs represent conference servicing, that is to say - documentation, translation, interpretation, printing etc. of the final reports for presentation in six languages to the General Assembly, while non-conference servicing costs, i.e. those relating to the services of the experts and consultants, including travel, per diem etc., have amounted to approximately 20 per cent of the total of the estimated costs.

A special word is necessary regarding conference servicing costs. At the time that each draft resolution proposing a study is presented to the Fifth Committee, it is made clear in the accompanying statement of programme budget implications that "the estimates of conference servicing costs are provided on the basis of full costing, i.e. on the assumption that no part of the conference servicing requirements would be made available from existing resources". This is a standard procedure adopted for all additional conference tasks that the Secretariat might be called upon to perform by the General Assembly. Once the annual calendar of conferences is clear, a consolidated statement of conference servicing requirements is submitted and any net additional resources are requested. There is thus a considerable difference between the gross figure of full-costing of conference services requirements and the net actual costs.

To express this in specific terms: the total estimates contained in the programme budget implications amount to some \$US 20 million, of which some \$16 million has been for conference services estimated on the full-costing basis as I have described. Actual expenditure has been considerably less. The Department's appropriation in this field has been somewhat less than \$4 million, or \$3,878,500 to be precise.

There are no detailed figures available on the precise difference between the full-costing estimates and the actual expenditures, but according to statistics obtained from the competent Secretariat services, in 1982-1983 the actual cost of all United Nations meetings was 14 per cent of the estimates given for that period on a full-costing basis.

As a general rule, the Department of Conference Services estimate the actual cost to be \$580 for each six-language page. This is on the basis of translation and printing - it does not include interpretation and other general service requirements, nor the costs incurred by the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

I trust this information responds to the question posed on the subject. Studies carried out by expert groups such as I have described, that is to say, politically and geographically balanced and conducted and printed in official languages of the United Nations, certainly cost money. However, the "full costing" principle could sometimes perhaps create misunderstandings about the actual costs of a study.

Annex V

TOPICS FOR APPROPRIATE RECOMMENDATIONS

(A/CN.10/1985/WG.III/WP.1/Rev.1)

- I. Strengthening of the collective commitment of the Member States to the process of disarmament in conformity with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly a/ and the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly b/
- II. Strengthening of the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament
- III. Strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of international security; co-operation and confidence among States
- IV. Strengthening of the deliberative and negotiating functions of the relevant multilateral organs, as well as the functions of other organs, activities and programmes in the field of disarmament; taking into account relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, as well as subsequent relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly:
 1. General Assembly and its organs
 - (a) Special sessions on disarmament
 - (b) Plenary
 - (c) First Committee
 - (d) Special Political Committee
 - (e) Disarmament Commission
 - (f) Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference
 - (g) Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean
 - (h) Others
 2. The United Nations Security Council
 3. Other organs and activities
 - (a) World Disarmament Campaign
 - (b) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies
 - (c) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
 4. Specialized agencies and IAEA

- 5. Conference on Disarmament
- 6. Review conferences and other multilateral bodies
- V. Role of the Secretary-General
- VI. United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs; Co-ordination
- VII. Assistance to States and regional organizations

Notes

- a/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2.
- b/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32, annex IV.

Annex VI

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(A/CN.10/1985/WG.III/WP.2)

The Disarmament Commission recommends to the General Assembly that the Department for Disarmament Affairs, within existing resources, but with the support that it could request and obtain, should proceed to bring up to date, as soon as possible, and taking into consideration debates in the international forums in the sphere of disarmament, the publications entitled The United Nations and Disarmament, 1945-1970, a/ to cover the period 1945-1985.

Notes

a/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.70.IX.1.

Annex VII

REVIEW OF THE DECLARATION OF THE 1980s AS THE SECOND
DISARMAMENT DECADE

1. At its thirty-fifth session the General Assembly, by its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, unanimously adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, which is set forth in the annex to that resolution.
2. Paragraph 25 of the Declaration stated that the General Assembly would undertake, at its fortieth session, in 1985, a review and appraisal, through the Disarmament Commission, of progress in the implementation of the measures identified in the Declaration. Accordingly, at its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, by resolution 39/148 Q, decided to undertake such a review and appraisal and requested the Disarmament Commission at its session in 1985 to make a preliminary assessment of the implementation of the Declaration, as well as suggestions to ensure progress, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.
3. Paragraph 7 of the Declaration set out the following as the goals of the Decade:
 - (a) Halting and reversing the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race;
 - (b) Concluding and implementing effective agreements on disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, which will contribute significantly to the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;
 - (c) Developing on an equitable basis the limited results obtained in the field of disarmament in the 1970s in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document;
 - (d) Strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
 - (e) Making available a substantial part of the resources released by disarmament measures to promote the attainment of the objectives of the Third United Nations Development Decade and, in particular, the economic and social development of developing countries, so as to accelerate the progress towards the new international economic order.
4. Paragraph 8 of the Declaration stated that the disarmament process and the activities during the Second Disarmament Decade should be in accordance with the fundamental principles enshrined in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2) and should be carried out in such a balanced and equitable manner as to ensure the right of each State to security through the adoption of appropriate measures, taking into account the importance of nuclear disarmament and conventional disarmament, the special responsibility of the States with the largest military arsenals, the specific requirements of regional situations and the necessity for adequate measures of verification. At each stage, the objective should be undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces.

5. Paragraphs 12, 13 and 14 laid out the areas deserving priority treatment as follows:

"12. ... All efforts should be exerted, therefore, by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement, and to submit agreed texts where possible before the second special session devoted to disarmament on:

"(a) A comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

"(b) A treaty on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction;

"(c) A treaty on the prohibition of the development, production and use of radiological weapons;

"(d) Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account all proposals and suggestions that have been made in this regard.

"13. The same priority should be given to the following measures which are dealt with outside the Committee on Disarmament:

"(a) Ratification of the Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) and commencement of negotiations for a SALT III agreement;

"(b) Ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco);

"(c) Signature and ratification of the agreement negotiated by the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects;

"(d) Achievement of an agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and associated measures in central Europe;

"(e) Negotiations on effective confidence-building measures and disarmament measures in Europe among the States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, taking into account initiatives and proposals to this effect;

"(f) Achievement of a more stable situation in Europe at a lower level of military potential on the basis of approximate equality and parity by agreement on appropriate mutual reduction and limitation of armaments and armed forces in accordance with paragraph 82 of the Final Document, which would contribute to the strengthening of security in Europe and constitute a significant step towards enhancing international peace and security.

"14. Other priority measures that should be pursued as rapidly as possible during the Second Disarmament Decade include:

"(a) Significant progress towards the achievement of nuclear disarmament, which will require urgent negotiation of agreements at appropriate stages and with adequate measures of verification satisfactory to the States concerned for:

"(i) Cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;

"(ii) Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

"(iii) A comprehensive, phased programme with agreed time-frames, whenever feasible, for progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time;

"(b) Prevention of the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

"(c) Further strategic arms limitation negotiations between the two parties, leading to agreed significant reductions of, and qualitative limitations on, strategic arms. These should constitute an important step in the direction of nuclear disarmament and, ultimately, of the establishment of a world free of such weapons;

"(d) Further steps to develop an international consensus to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 65 to 71 of the Final Document;

"(e) Strengthening of the existing nuclear-weapon-free zone and the establishment of other nuclear-weapon-free zones in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document;

"(f) Establishment of zones of peace in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Final Document;

"(g) Measures to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives, where possible through international agreement, bearing in mind various proposals designed to secure these objectives and in accordance with paragraphs 57 and 58 of the Final Document, and thereby to ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered;

"(h) Further steps to prohibit military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques;

"(i) Multilateral regional and bilateral measures on the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Final Document;

"(j) Reduction of military expenditures;

"(k) Confidence-building measures, taking into account the particular conditions and requirements of different regions, with a view to strengthening the security of States."

6. Though the mid-point of the Decade has been reached, its goals are far from being achieved. It is a matter of regret that, in spite of the efforts of many States, no substantial progress has been made even on items of highest priority. The threat to the survival of mankind is no less today than it was at the beginning of the Decade.

7. An encouraging development is the initiation of bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in accordance with the joint communiqué issued by the two Governments on 8 January 1985. Progress in these talks should have beneficial effects on the multilateral disarmament process as well as help to reduce international tension, thus promoting the global security environment.

8. The United Nations should be kept appropriately informed of these negotiations without prejudice to their progress.

9. The Disarmament Commission expects that all States Members of the United Nations, in particular those possessing the largest military arsenals, will resolutely pursue the objectives set forth in the Declaration and achieve concrete results during the remaining five years of the Decade.

10. The Disarmament Commission accordingly recommends to the General Assembly to call upon all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, to:

(a) Reaffirm their commitment to the Declaration of the Second Disarmament Decade;

(b) Reaffirm their commitment to the attainment of the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

(c) Adopt concrete and practical measures for preventing the outbreak of war, in particular nuclear war;

(d) Take appropriate steps to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race with a view to improving the international climate as well as enhancing the efficacy of disarmament negotiations;

(e) Exert greater effort in the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign.