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ENGLISH

FINAL RECORD OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING  
held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,  
on Thursday, 5 April 1979, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman:

Mr. J.A.R. SCHOUMAKER

(Belgium)

## PRESENT AT THE TABLE

<u>Algeria:</u>	Mr. A. BENSMAIL
<u>Argentina:</u>	Mr. C. ORTIZ DE ROZAS Mr. A.N. IOLTENI
<u>Australia:</u>	Mr. L.D. THOMSON
<u>Belgium:</u>	Mr. J.A.R. SCHOUMAKER Mr. G. VAN DUYSE Mr. P. BERG
<u>Brazil:</u>	Mr. A. CELSO DE OURO PRETO
<u>Bulgaria:</u>	Mr. P. VOUTOV Mr. I. SOTIROV
<u>Burma:</u>	U THAUNG HTUN
<u>Canada:</u>	Mr. J. GAUDREAU
<u>Cuba:</u>	Mrs. V.B. JACKIEWICH
<u>Czechoslovakia:</u>	Mr. M. VEJVODA Mr. V. TYLNER Mr. L. STAVINOHÁ
<u>Egypt:</u>	Mr. O. EL-SHAFEI Mr. M. EL-BARADEI
<u>Ethiopia:</u>	
<u>France:</u>	Mr. F. DE LA GORCE
<u>German Democratic Republic:</u>	Mr. G. HERDER Mr. S. KAHN Mr. M. GRACZYNSKI
<u>Germany, Federal Republic of:</u>	Mr. G. PFEIFFER Mr. J. PÖHLMANN Mr. H. MÜLLER

Hungary: Mr. M. DOMCKOS  
Mr. C. GYÖRFFY

India: Mr. S. SABHARWAL

Indonesia: Mr. I. DAMANIK

Iran: Mr. M. FARTASH  
Mr. D. CHILATY

Italy: Mr. N. DI BERNARDO  
Mr. M. MORENO  
Mr. C. FRATESCHI

Japan: Mr. M. OGISO  
Mr. R. ISHII

Kenya: Mr. G.N. MUNIU

Mexico: Mr. A. GARCÍA ROBLES  
Miss LUZ MARÍA GARCÍA

Mongolia: Mr. D. ERDEMBILEG  
Mr. L. ERDENECHULUUN  
Mr. L. BAYAINT

Morocco: Mr. M. RAHHALI  
Mr. M. CHRAIBI

Netherlands: Mr. R.H. FEIN

Nigeria: Mr. K. AHMED  
Mr. T. OLUMOKO

Pakistan: Mr. M.H. KHAN  
Mr. M. AKRAM

Peru: Mr. J. AURICH MONTERO

Poland:

Mr. H. PAC

Mr. M. KRUSZYK

Romania:

Mr. V. TUDOR

Mr. T. MELESCANU

Sri Lanka:

Miss M.L. NAGANATHAN

Sweden:

Mrs. I. THORSSON

Mr. C. LIDGARD

Mr. L. NORBERG

Mr. S. STRÖMBÄCK

Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics:

Mr. V.L. ISSRAELYAN

Mr. Y.K. NAZARKIN

Mr. Y.V. KOSTENKO

Mr. A.I. TIOURENKOV

Mr. V.A. VERTOGRADOV

Mr. M.G. ANTIUKHIN

United Kingdom:

Mr. D.M. SUMMERHAYES

Mr. C.K. CURWEN

Mr. P.M.W. FRANCIS

United States of America:

Mr. A.S. FISHER

Mr. A. AKALOVSKY

Mr. M. DALEY

Ms. B. KILLIAN

Mr. M. SANCHES

Venezuela:

Mr. A.R. TAYLHARDAT

Yugoslavia:

Mr. D. DJOKIĆ

Zaire:

Mr. E. MULONGANDUSU

The CHAIRMAN (translated from French): I declare open the twenty-fifth plenary meeting of the Committee on Disarmament.

The representatives of the following countries are on the list of speakers for today: Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

I note that we have among us today the distinguished representative of Czechoslovakia, His Excellency Milos Vejvoda, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Vejvoda is well known to us all. He was the representative of his country to a number of disarmament conferences, and particularly the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. He is also a member of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies which assists the Secretary-General of the United Nations in disarmament matters. His experience with the questions that the Committee is at present examining will make an important contribution to our deliberations.

I now give the floor to the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia.

Mr. VEJVODA (Czechoslovakia): Mr. Chairman, at the beginning of my statement I would like to greet you and all members of the reorganized Committee on Disarmament and to thank you for the opportunity offered to speak before this important forum which, as was confirmed by the United Nations General Assembly, bears the main international responsibility for the elaboration of concrete and effective measures aimed at the cessation of the feverish arm race and at the urgently needed progress in disarmament. In the past we have many times emphasized that Czechoslovakia attaches permanent significance to the work of the Committee on Disarmament and that it has a continuous interest in the increase of its effectiveness. Permit me to confirm this position of ours once more. Two years have already passed since my last statement in this forum. It is necessary to say that changes have occurred in the Committee during this period. This year the Committee has met in new conditions and embarked upon a new stage of its work. A stage which is marked by positive resolutions and recommendations of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament which now should be gradually but as speedily as possible implemented. A stage which is also marked by a number of new aspects, approaches and proposals confirming the constructive determination of most of the international community to achieve success in the field of disarmament.

(Mr. Vejvoda, Czechoslovakia)

Unfortunately, it is also a stage marked by the continuation of a feverish armaments race and growing efforts to frustrate positive developments in the world. A stage in which -- in spite of the determination of nations to live in peace -- we have been witnessing even new irresponsible military adventures like the invasion of China against the peace-loving Vietnamese people that has been condemned by the whole world.

It is therefore not an exaggeration to say that the entire world expects this Committee, in the very near future, to produce real measures for the cessation of the armaments drive, for the reduction of stockpiles of weapons -- and first of all weapons of mass destruction -- and, generally, for the creation of conditions for approaching the goal of general and complete disarmament that has so far remained remote.

As we have already said, we highly appreciate the fact that the delegation of France has also taken its place at the negotiation table of the Committee. We believe that this step represents a significant contribution to the increase of the international authority of the Committee and to the successful solution of the tasks confronting it. However, especially in the field of nuclear disarmament, the participation of all five States possessing nuclear weapons in deliberations and in the measures to be adopted is a sine qua non of success. Therefore, the only one remaining nuclear-weapon Power which, guided by its erroneous policy, still stands aside from the matter-of-fact deliberations and limits itself to statements which do not say anything and do not bind anything, should express its own responsibility for the preservation of peace, and also change its negative position on questions of disarmament and participate in the common endeavour.

The present course of the deliberations of the Committee, its rich and general discussion which has brought out a number of significant ideas, and the fact that the Committee has successfully managed to solve the basic organizational questions of its work in a new composition prove that its members are fully aware of this responsibility. The complicated discussion which led to the elaboration of new rules of procedure can serve as evidence of a serious approach and the deep interest of all delegations in a generally-acceptable result. It is also an

(Mr. Vejvoda, Czechoslovakia)

example of goodwill and constructiveness characterizing the first weeks of the deliberations. I would like to express the conviction that this constructive and working spirit will also prevail in the future period just as it prevailed in the past. The rules of procedure adopted represent a good instrument to that effect.

We think that today it is important that the Committee should focus its main attention to the subject-matter on the agenda, in order to confirm in practice the effectiveness of the changes that have been carried out. We all know that time here does not work for us but against the objectives set in the Declaration and in the Programme of Action unanimously adopted at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament. The planned increase in the armaments of some countries is continuing according to information we receive every day and threatens the foundations of world peace and international détente that have been laid down. This is why it is so urgently necessary to find, through our joint endeavours, speedy and effective means for the termination of this senseless, harmful and extremely dangerous waste of human and material resources.

Permit me to explain briefly the position of my Government on several major questions which, I sincerely hope, will be on the agenda of the Committee.

As has been confirmed by the conclusions of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament and by the discussion held during the thirty-third regular session, the task that has undisputable priority not only in the work of this Committee, but in all international endeavours and deliberations devoted to disarmament as a whole, is that of slowing down and halting the build-up of armaments in the field of nuclear weapons -- nuclear disarmament. The well-known proposals of the socialist countries, covering practically all questions relating to this range of problems, continue to be topical and are on the agenda of this Committee as well. I would like to point out several aspects which, in our opinion, are decisive if we are to accomplish the task of achieving tangible progress in this field.

We all know very well what is the present extent of nuclear arsenals. Czechoslovakia has therefore joined other socialist countries in sponsoring the proposal submitted in this Committee on steps to be taken in deliberations on the termination of the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons and on the gradual reduction of their stockpiles up to their complete liquidation. It was a matter of pleasure for us to see the positive response with which the proposal was

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received by some delegations in the Committee. It is a simple and, assuming good political will in particular on the part of all nuclear-weapon States, also a fully realistic proposal showing a suitable road towards an effective solution of this complicated and urgent question. On the basis of the common objective of halting production and liquidating stocks of nuclear weapons, it calls upon all the States concerned to find methods for its concrete implementation and at the same time provides concrete ways for its realization. Most of these ways are known to us and, for the most part, enjoy general support. The value of this proposal fully corresponds to the fact that it is the first official proposal in the reorganized Committee on Disarmament, and I hope that it will produce positive results. Czechoslovakia, though not a nuclear-weapon State, is prepared, as one of its sponsors, to consider with attention and with every seriousness all further proposals, suggestions and comments in this connexion.

The highly responsible, constructive and compromise approach of the Soviet Union has facilitated progress in the preparation of a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. Tripartite negotiations between the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom on the preparation of the joint draft of the text of the treaty are, as we firmly believe, in an advanced stage. We sincerely hope, as do all members of the Committee, that this draft will be submitted for consideration to the Committee at the earliest possible time. Therefore, we call upon all the nuclear-weapon States without exception to follow the constructive attitude of the Soviet Union and thus contribute, in a concrete manner, to a situation in which this treaty is not only worked out and submitted, but that it becomes, in an agreed and shortest possible period, universal as well.

As has been emphasized on many occasions, measures in the field of nuclear disarmament must be accompanied by political as well as by international legal measures for strengthening the security of States. The Soviet Union, in co-operation with other countries, including the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, responding to the relevant appeal of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly, therefore submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a significant proposal for the strengthening of guarantees of non-nuclear-weapon States and for the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of States where they are not stationed so far. The support which was given to these proposals proves that they correspond to the broad endeavour for the



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lessening and elimination of the risk of a nuclear conflict. We firmly believe that the Committee on Disarmament will use all its weight in bringing about the necessary conditions for the elaboration of this treaty in which all nuclear-weapon Powers would provide jointly-agreed guarantees of security to all non-nuclear-weapon States on a non-discriminatory basis. We also hope that the Committee will use all its influence to bring about the implementation of the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly prohibiting deployment of nuclear weapons in new territories.

In the recent period we have often seen how quickly new types of weapons are developed and put into production. We consider as particularly dangerous the development of the new generation of nuclear weapons -- the so-called neutron weapons. There can be no doubt that introduction of these weapons will substantially increase the danger of a nuclear conflict. One of the main tasks of the Committee in the nearest future should be a matter-of-fact consideration of the joint proposal of the socialist countries of March 1978 and preparation of the concrete text of a treaty on the prohibition of neutron weapons.

The development of nuclear neutron weapons is a clear example of where the world is being led by the reluctance and lack of political will of those who are refusing to agree to the prohibition of the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and of new systems of these weapons. There is no room for any further delay. An opinion has been expressed in various forums -- and we fully agree with this opinion -- that a further increase in the military potential, both qualitatively and quantitatively, leads to the point beyond which it will be objectively too difficult to agree upon generally-acceptable measures for its limitation, reduction and elimination, including control measures. But the initiative of the socialist countries proves that we are not sceptical.

We are of the opinion that the question of the complete prohibition and liquidation of stockpiles of all types of chemical weapons has already been sufficiently and broadly discussed. We have been dealing with this question for a number of years now with the assistance of scientific experts. There exists a whole range of proposals, including constructive and comprehensive proposals submitted by the socialist countries. I would like to express the conviction that, after the submission of the new joint proposal in the treaty prepared by the delegations of the USSR and the United States, the Committee will be able, on the basis of its past experience, to consider this proposal in a constructive manner and to express general agreement with it.

(Mr. Vojvoda, Czechoslovakia)

At the last meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty the socialist States declared, among other things, that they "are prepared to hold negotiations on all aspects of the problem of the termination of the feverish armaments race, including those on which no negotiations are so far being held, both on the European and world-wide scale, in relation to individual regions or to the whole planet. There does not exist any type of armament which the socialist countries represented at the meeting would not be prepared to limit or reduce on the basis of strict observance of the principle of undiminished security of any side."

The socialist countries do not relax in their initiative. After reservations had been made regarding their proposal of 1976 -- calling upon the signatory States of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference to undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other -- because it was claimed that this would allegedly increase the probability of the use of conventional weapons, the Soviet Union, as it is well known to the members of this Committee, recently came out with another initiative, which the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic fully supports, and which takes into consideration these concerns. The proposed commitment not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons would, in fact, amount to the conclusion of an all-European non-aggression pact. We firmly believe that this proposal will not only provide an impulse to the search for new reasons how to refuse it, but that it will bring concrete positive results.

The socialist countries, including the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, will never give up efforts to strengthen peace and safeguard the equal security of all, based on the systematic reduction of armaments, accumulated military arsenals and on the achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. This is an objective which from day to day gains more and more supporters, and therefore its achievement is and should be possible. The Committee on Disarmament will undoubtedly be proceeding along a complicated and demanding road. The atmosphere here assures me that all members of the Committee, and above all the four nuclear-weapon Powers who participate in its work, will do their best to attain this objective. I wish you much success in your endeavour.

Mr. ISSRAELYAN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): Permit me, Mr. Chairman, to take advantage of this opportunity to express to you my best wishes. Although Belgium is a new member of the Committee on Disarmament, its role in disarmament questions is well known. We hope that under your chairmanship the Committee will make considerable progress in the solution of the questions before it. Allow me to wish you every success in your work as Chairman.

At the same time I should like to express a few words of thanks to Ambassador Thomson, the representative of Australia, under whose guidance we worked during the past month. We note with satisfaction his considerable efforts and the valuable contribution he made to the work of the Committee.

The Soviet delegation would also like to associate itself with the welcome addressed to Ambassador Summerhayes of the United Kingdom who is new among us and to Kamanda Wa Kamanda, the distinguished Ambassador of Zaire. I should similarly like to welcome our good friend Milos Vejvoda, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia, whose statement we have just heard with great interest.

Today the Soviet delegation intends to dwell once again on the proposal of the socialist States concerning negotiations on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing their stockpiles until they have been completely destroyed (document CD/4 of 1 February 1979). There is no need to repeat that this is a problem of the highest priority in the contemporary world. We are therefore satisfied that it has taken the place which befits it on the Committee's agenda and hope that it will also be suitably reflected in the Committee's programme of work.

Even at this point there is every reason to affirm that document CD/4 submitted by the Soviet delegation jointly with the delegations of other socialist States has met with considerable interest in the Committee.

A number of delegations have welcomed our proposal, rightly pointing out that it represents the practical implementation of decisions of both the special session devoted to disarmament and the thirty-third regular session of the General Assembly.

We thank the delegations of Cuba, Romania, Ethiopia, India, Sweden, Pakistan and other countries for supporting our proposals.

Unfortunately, however, not all delegations have adopted a positive attitude to document CD/4. At one of the Committee's previous meetings on 29 March, the delegation of the United States made a statement whose meaning boils down to a

complete denial of the necessity for negotiations on nuclear disarmament. It also contains a series of judgements concerning document CD/4 with which we cannot in any way agree. Allow me therefore to discuss this statement in somewhat greater detail.

Although the United States representative recognized in his statement that the socialist countries' proposal has "some superficial attractions", he also asserted that it fails to take into account a number of important factors, and in particular, the question of the security interests of the participants in the negotiations. In the United States delegation's view, document CD/4 "addresses the problem of nuclear disarmament with no evident consideration given to what effect the elimination of this class of weapons alone [nuclear weapons] would have on the security of States".

In his statement, Ambassador Fisher emphasized that to give (as a result of nuclear disarmament) "considerable advantage to States that possess large arsenals of other classes of weapons" is absolutely inadmissible. We can fully agree with this statement. We regard the principle of non-impairment of the security interests of the parties as one of the fundamentals of negotiations on arms reduction and disarmament and, of course, questions of nuclear disarmament. What has document CD/4 to say on this subject? Allow me to refer first of all to its preamble, which states that "Agreement on this important problem can be reached only provided there is strict observance of the principle of the inviolability of the security of States".

Furthermore, the socialist countries emphasize in their document that: "The elaboration and implementation of measures in the field of nuclear disarmament should be buttressed by the parallel strengthening of political and international legal guarantees of the security of States". In what manner, by what concrete measures, to what extent? All these questions, of course, can be solved only in the course of the negotiations themselves, taking into account the interests of both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States.

Lastly, in the "Stages of negotiations" section of document CD/4, it is pointed out that "The degree of participation of individual nuclear States in measures at each stage should be determined taking into account the quantitative and qualitative importance of the existing arsenals of the nuclear-weapon States and of other States concerned". I would emphasize the word "arsenals" in this connexion. The point at issue is not only nuclear arsenals but total military arsenals, including conventional weapons, whose importance -- as was rightly noted by the United States representative in his statement -- is indeed of considerable significance in guaranteeing security.

Thus our proposals are based entirely on the need to take into account the existing balance of forces in the world today and on the principle of non-impairment of the security of the parties.

Another element which, in the United States delegation's view, is allegedly insufficiently reflected in the proposal of the socialist countries is "the need to proceed in careful stages towards the ultimate goal". This assertion, too, is inapplicable to document CD/4. Indeed, this document states: "The cessation of the production, the reduction and destruction of nuclear weapons should be carried out by stages on a mutually acceptable and agreed basis. The content of measures at each stage may be decided by agreement among the participants in the negotiations". Thereby it is emphasized that every measure and every stage must be carried out within established time-limits and that the transition to the next stage must follow the implementation of the measures provided for in the previous stage.

The United States delegation's third point concerning questions of verification is also, in our view, unfounded. Ambassador Fisher stated that "there is little evidence that the sponsors of CD/4 have given much thought to the verifiability of their proposal". The sponsors of the document had no intention of proposing any specific verification systems at the present stage, but simply indicated that "agreement should also be reached on the necessary verification measures". I should like to state once again that ending the production of nuclear weapons and completely destroying them will unquestionably call for an effective verification system. Questions of verification are an extremely important element of any agreement in the sphere of disarmament. Experience of negotiations on disarmament in recent years shows that obstacles connected with the verification of the fulfilment of obligations which previously appeared to be insurmountable can be overcome, given the goodwill of the participants in negotiations. Sufficient experience has been accumulated in this respect -- and here I cannot refrain from mentioning the Soviet-United States negotiations on various disarmament questions -- and there can be no doubt that it will be developed further.

Thus the United States representative's assertion that the socialist countries are allegedly moving away from the agreed principles of 1961 does not, therefore -- as I believe I have been able to demonstrate -- correspond to reality.

The United States representative further asserted that document CD/4 "takes no account of the stages that have already been recognized", in particular, the Soviet-United States SALT negotiations, the negotiations on the cessation of nuclear weapon tests, and so forth. Yet in the "Other negotiations" section of the document it is stated in black and white that "The preparation and conduct of the negotiations on

ending the production of nuclear weapons and destroying them should not be to the detriment of the current bilateral and multilateral negotiations on various aspects of the limitation of nuclear armaments, including strategic armaments".

A few words on yet another so-called "flaw" which the United States representative detected in the proposal of the socialist countries, and I am referring to China's participation in the proposed negotiations.

Ambassador Fisher said that the sponsors of document CD/4 "contradicted themselves in regard to the necessity for Chinese participation in the proposed negotiations". Allegedly, "they say that we should now make plans for negotiations on disarmament without the participation of China".

We should like to explain our position once more in connexion with this allegation. We consider that there cannot be nuclear disarmament without the participation of all nuclear-weapon Powers, including, of course, China. All the nuclear-weapon Powers without exception must participate in the future negotiations, otherwise such negotiations lose their meaning. It is desirable, and I emphasize the word desirable, that all the nuclear-weapon States as well as a certain number of non-nuclear-weapon States should participate in the preparatory consultations as well. But, in view of the fact that China is not yet represented in the Committee on Disarmament, we see no grounds for postponing the consultations solely for this reason. In order to create more favourable conditions for the solution of organizational problems, we have shown a certain amount of flexibility and have stated, as is known, that although the Committee on Disarmament is, in our view, the most suitable forum for the preparation and conduct of negotiations, we are prepared to examine alternative methods which might ensure the participation in the preparatory consultations as well of all the nuclear-weapon Powers, including China, from the very outset. We are prepared to examine this point. Thus document CD/4 did not envisage -- as was affirmed by the United States representative in his statement -- "making plans for negotiations without the participation of China".

And, lastly, the idea which the United States representative developed throughout his statement, to the effect that the socialist countries' proposal is "unrealistic". What can be said concerning this point? The proposal of the socialist countries corresponds strictly to the provisions of the Final Document of the special session devoted to disarmament and to resolution 32/71 H of the United Nations General Assembly. Is it the United States delegation's view that those documents, too, can be called "unrealistic"?

(Mr. Issraelyan, USSR)

The sponsors of document CD/4 proceeded from the premise that the time has come to translate the appeals of the United Nations into the language of practical solutions, failing which these appeals will remain empty words.

In this connexion I should like to draw attention once again to the declaration made by the President of the United States of America which is included in resolution 33/91 C. In it, the President of the United States said, in particular: "On a reciprocal basis we are willing now to reduce them [he was referring to nuclear weapons] by 10 per cent, 20 per cent or even 50 per cent". I should like to draw attention to the word "now". The question arises for us at least: how else can the goal of which President Carter spoke be attained if negotiations are not started?

In our opinion, the United States representative's statement demonstrates the need for active discussion of the question of nuclear disarmament, as only a broad exchange of views can resolve the doubts and questions which arose, say, for the United States delegation, and clarify the position of States and, first and foremost, that of the nuclear-weapon States, in respect of nuclear disarmament.

We call for a businesslike discussion of the proposal for the ending of the production of nuclear weapons and their complete destruction, and we count upon the active and well-intentioned co-operation of all delegations in the Committee on Disarmament, without exception, in this matter.

We shall continue to listen with interest to any observations and any comments likely to bring us closer to the goal which has been proclaimed in the Final Document of the special session of the General Assembly that we unanimously welcomed.

The CHAIRMAN (translated from French): I thank the distinguished representative of the Soviet Union for his statement.

I also wish to thank him for the very kind words he addressed to my country and also for the good wishes he extended to Belgium in assuming the chairmanship and our place in this Committee. We are simply trying to make a modest contribution to the work of the Committee.

Does any delegation wish to take the floor?

If not, I now propose to convene the Ad hoc Working Group established to consider questions relating to the provisional agenda and programme of work of the Committee immediately after this meeting.

I suggest that the plenary meeting should be suspended and that it should be resumed after the meeting of the Working Group.

If there is no objection, I therefore declare the plenary meeting suspended.

The meeting was suspended at 11.45 a.m. and resumed at 12.10 p.m.

The CHAIRMAN (translated from French): I declare open the plenary meeting of the Committee.

I would inform you that the following decisions have been recommended by the Working Group for adoption by the Committee.

1. The closure of the first part of the Committee's annual session will be scheduled for 27 April 1979.
2. It is decided to cancel the plenary meeting of the Committee that was to be held on 12 April 1979.

If there is no objection I declare these decisions adopted.

It was so decided.

The CHAIRMAN (translated from French): As you all know I am leaving Geneva this week-end. Ambassador Noterdaeme will assume the chairmanship as from next week.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank you for your valuable co-operation during my very brief stay in Geneva. It was of particular interest to me as I was able to see former colleagues again and to follow your deliberations on a question as important as that of disarmament.

The next plenary meeting of the Committee will be held on Tuesday, 10 April, at 10.30 a.m.

The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.