

CD/PV.22
27 March 1979
ENGLISH

FINAL RECORD OF THE TWENTY-SECOND MEETING

held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
on Tuesday, 27 March 1979, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman:

Mr. L.D. THOMSON

(Australia)

PRESENT AT THE TABLE

<u>Algeria:</u>	Mr. A. BENSMAIL
<u>Argentina:</u>	Mr. F.J. DÁVILA
<u>Australia:</u>	Mr. L.D. THOMSON Miss M.S. VICKES
<u>Belgium:</u>	Mr. G. VAN DUYSSE Mr. P. BERG
<u>Brazil:</u>	Mr. A. CELSO DE OURO PRETO
<u>Bulgaria:</u>	Mr. I. SOTIROV
<u>Burma:</u>	U THAUNG HTUN
<u>Canada:</u>	Mr. R. HARRY JAY Mr. J.T. SIMARD
<u>Cuba:</u>	Mr. L. SOLA VILA
<u>Czechoslovakia:</u>	Mr. V. TYLNER Mr. L. STAVINCHA
<u>Egypt:</u>	Mr. N. FAHMY
<u>Ethiopia:</u>	
<u>France</u>	Mr. F. DE LA GORCE Mr. BENOIT D'ABOVILLE
<u>German Democratic Republic:</u>	Mr. G. HERDER Mr. S. KAHN Mr. M. GRACZYNSKI
<u>Germany, Federal Republic of:</u>	Mr. J. PÖHLMANN Mr. H. HÜLLER

<u>Hungary:</u>	Mr. G. GYÖRFFY
<u>India:</u>	Mr. S. SAHARWAL
<u>Indonesia:</u>	Mr. I. DEWANIK
<u>Iran:</u>	Mr. M. FARLISH Mr. D. CHILATY
<u>Italy:</u>	Mr. N. DI BERNARDO Mr. H. MORENO Mr. C. FRATESCHI
<u>Japan:</u>	Mr. H. OGISO Mr. T. NONOYAMA Mr. R. ISHII
<u>Kenya:</u>	Mr. G.N. MUNIU
<u>Mexico:</u>	Mr. A. GARCÍA ROBLES Miss A. CABRERA
<u>Mongolia:</u>	Mr. D. ERDEMBILEG
<u>Morocco:</u>	Mr. M. RAHHALI
<u>Netherlands:</u>	Mr. A.J. LEERBURG
<u>Nigeria:</u>	Mr. T. OLUBIKO
<u>Pakistan:</u>	Mr. H. AKRAM
<u>Peru:</u>	Mr. J. AURICH MONTERO
<u>Poland:</u>	Mr. H. PAC
<u>Romania:</u>	Mr. V. TUDOR Mr. T. MELESCANU
<u>Sri Lanka:</u>	Miss M.L. NAGANATHAN

Sweden:

Mr. L. NORBERG
Mr. S. STRÖMBÄCK
Mr. J. PRAWITZ

Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics:

Mr. Y.K. NAZARKIN
Mr. A.H. VAVILOV
Mr. Y.V. KOSTENKO
Mr. A.I. TICURENKOV

United Kingdom:

Mr. D.M. SUMTERHAYES
Mr. P.M.W. FRANCIS

United States of America:

Mr. A. AKALOVSKY
Mr. M. DALEY
Ms. B. KILLIAN
Ms. E. ARENSBURGER
Mr. M. SANCHES

Venezuela:

Mr. A.R. TAYLHARDAT

Yugoslavia:

Mr. D. DJOKIĆ

Zaire:

Mr. E. MULONGANDUSU

Assistant-Secretary-General
for Disarmament:

Mr. R. BJÖRNERSTEDT

Mr. OGISO (Japan): Today, I should like to express the views of my delegation on how to deal with the question of banning chemical weapons, which follows the question of a CTB in the order of priority.

I believe that the CCD has actively contributed to solving the problems of a CWB by carrying out its function as a negotiating body. That the CCD took great pains over this task is shown by the fact that three draft treaties (CCD/361, CCD/420, and CCD/512) were proposed respectively by the USSR and other socialist States, Japan and the United Kingdom, and that almost 100 working papers, including a proposal (CCD/400) expressing the common view of the non-aligned States on this matter, have been submitted to the CCD since 1970.

Yet on the other hand we have to admit that the CCD was unable to conduct negotiations because it was expecting the realization of joint initiatives by the USSR and the United States for "banning most dangerous supertoxic chemical methods of warfare", as the two States declared at summit talks in July 1974.

I am convinced that the expectations of the international community that the newly organized CD will solve the question of a CWB at an early opportunity have increased more and more.

Paragraphs 45 and 75 of the Final Document of the special session devoted to disarmament, which was adopted by consensus, state that the question of a CWB is one of the highest priority after nuclear disarmament, and urge that it should be solved as soon as possible in the forum of multilateral negotiations, namely at the CD. Further, operative paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution A/RES/33/59 A, which was also adopted by consensus at the thirty-third session, requests "the Committee on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to undertake, at the beginning of its 1979 session, negotiations" on this question. These documents show the ardent hopes of the entire international community for its early solution.

It is encouraging that member States repeat how important CWB is and urge the prompt solution of the problem. But it is much more important that the CD should start concrete negotiations instead of merely exchanging general views. We must particularly bear in mind the urgency of the matter when formulating the agenda and programme of work of the Committee for the current session. Only by so doing, will the CD discharge its real function as a negotiating body. We should avoid any delay in our negotiations, otherwise criticism or distrust of the CD may be incurred among non-member States.

(Mr. Ogiso, Japan)

As I stated at the outset of my speech, nearly 100 working papers and three draft treaties have been submitted to the CCD. A careful study of the contents of these documents shows that they are concerned mainly with outstanding problems of the scope of the ban as well as of verification, and that they contain many expert opinions which suggest possible technical solutions of these problems. Therefore I hold the view that the CD, with the assistance of the experts concerned, should start its substantive work and use these documents to find a solution to the outstanding questions of a CWB.

In this connexion, my delegation shares the views put forward in the working papers submitted by the Netherlands and Italy to the CD at this session.

For instance, working paper CD/6 submitted by the Netherlands proposes that the CD should start negotiations on drafting a convention at the current session while the USSR-United States negotiations are still in progress and, first of all, should re-examine working paper CCD/400 so as to produce a new one.

In addition, working paper CD/5 submitted by Italy proposes that, during the current session, the CD should start drafting a position paper and, further, establish an ad hoc working group to undertake an in-depth consideration of unsolved problems and then to prepare a draft international convention.

If the majority of member States of the CD, including the parties responsible for the joint initiatives, supports these proposals, my delegation is ready to support them too.

However, with a view to starting concrete negotiations in accordance with the procedures set out in the proposals by Italy and the Netherlands, it is most desirable, as my delegation stated on 24 March 1977 and on 24 April 1978, that the results of the USSR-United States negotiations, however partial they may be, should be presented to the CD as soon as possible.

In this connexion, it was a very encouraging sign when the distinguished delegate of the USSR at the 17th plenary meeting on 8 March stressed that the CD should begin negotiations here and now on the substance of disarmament problems instead of spending time on deliberating procedural matters. It would greatly contribute to expediting substantial negotiations if the USSR and the United States decided to submit the concrete agreements as achieved so far in their bilateral negotiations to the CD during the current session, or if this is not possible, at least as detailed a progress report as possible of the negotiations.

(Mr. Ogiso, Japan)

Therefore, I would like to propose that, in connexion with the programme of work for the current session, the Committee should decide to request the USSR and the United States to make such progress reports to the CD before the end of this part of the annual session, so that the CD will be in a position to embark upon a more substantial consideration of the question of a CWB in the second part of the session.

Finally, it was most timely programmed that the Governments of both the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom invited the experts concerned from various States to their chemical factories to inspect workshops on verification.

I should like to state that my Government highly appreciates the initiatives of both Governments, because a better understanding of on-the-spot inspection will expedite the conclusion of a CWB treaty.

Mr. DI BERNARDO (Italy) (translated from French): My delegation has just submitted to the Committee on Disarmament a working paper under the symbol CD/9 which deals with the question of further measures to be taken to prevent the danger of an arms race in space, in keeping with the spirit of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies.

This working paper consists of an explanatory memorandum and a draft additional protocol to that Treaty. It is for the moment available only in its English version. We hope that the Secretariat will, however, within a few days be able to arrange for its translation into the other working languages.

As you know, further measures to prevent an arms race in outer space are expressly envisaged in paragraph 30 of the Final Document adopted by consensus at the tenth special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations devoted to disarmament.

Our Committee, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, will at an appropriate stage in its work be called upon to consider this matter, in order to undertake the negotiations called for in the Final Document.

It is not my intention at this stage to comment on and illustrate in detail the contents of the working paper and its annex. My delegation would not wish to hold up the work in which the Committee is currently engaged with a view to drawing up its agenda and programme of work. However, I reserve the right to revert to the matter later in the session.

The CHAIRMAN: The next meeting of the Committee will be held on Thursday, 29 March 1979, at 10.30 a.m. The meeting stands adjourned.

The meeting rose at 11.10 a.m.