

REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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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 forty-third session, the General Assembly, by its resolution 43/78 A of 7 December 1988, took note, inter alia, of the special and annual reports of the Disarmament Commission; 1/ requested the 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, 2/ the first special session devoted to disarmament; and requested the Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1989 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items included in its agenda, to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

2. At the same session, the General Assembly adopted the following resolutions of direct relevance to the work of the Disarmament Commission:

- (a) Resolution 43/71 B, entitled "Nuclear capability of South Africa";
- (b) Resolution 43/73, entitled "Reduction of military budgets";
- (c) Resolution 43/75 D, entitled "Conventional disarmament";
- (d) Resolution 43/75 F, entitled "Conventional disarmament";
- (e) Resolution 43/75 G, entitled "Objective information on military matters";
- (f) Resolution 43/75 I, entitled "International arms transfers";
- (g) Resolution 43/75 L, entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament";
- (h) Resolution 43/75 R, entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament";
- (i) Resolution 43/78 A, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission";
- (j) Resolution 43/78 L, entitled "Consideration of the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade".

3. The Disarmament Commission met at United Nations Headquarters on 1 December 1988 for a brief organizational session and held one meeting (A/CN.10/PV.132). During that meeting, the Commission considered questions related to the organization of work for its 1989 substantive session and took up the question of the election of its officers, taking into account the principle of rotation of the chairmanship among the geographic regions. The Commission elected its Chairman and three Vice-Chairmen; the election of the other officers was postponed to the 1989 substantive session. The Commission also considered the provisional agenda for the 1989 substantive session (see para. 6 below). The Commission further decided that its next substantive session be held from 8 to 31 May 1989.

II. ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE 1989 SESSION

4. The Disarmament Commission met at United Nations Headquarters from 8 to 31 May 1989. In the course of its session, the Commission held eight plenary meetings (A/CN.10/PV.133-140) under the chairmanship of Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire). Mr. Lin Kuo-Chung, Senior Political Affairs Officer, Department for Disarmament Affairs, served as Secretary of the Disarmament Commission.

5. At its 133rd meeting, on 8 May, the Commission elected five more Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur of the Commission for 1989. The Bureau of the Commission was constituted as follows:

Chairman: Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)

Vice-Chairmen: Representatives from the following States:

Austria	Haiti
Bahrain	Romania
Costa Rica	Sri Lanka
German Democratic Republic	Togo

Rapporteur: Mr. André Querton (Belgium)

6. At the same plenary meeting, the Commission adopted its agenda, contained in document A/CN.10/L.24, 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 of 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, 39/64 A, 40/91 A, 41/57, 42/36 and 43/73, with a view to concluding its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the "Principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of the freezing and reduction of military budgets".

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, 39/61 B, 40/89 B, 41/55 B, 42/34 B and 43/71 B and document A/CN.10/4).
7. Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament.
8. Naval armaments and disarmament.
9. Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament.
10. Consideration of the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade.
11. Report of the Disarmament Commission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.
12. Other business.

7. At the same meeting, the Disarmament Commission approved its general programme of work for the session and decided to establish a committee of the whole for the consideration of agenda items 4, 11 and 12. With regard to item 4, concerning various aspects of the arms race and questions relating to both nuclear and conventional disarmament, a contact group, under the chairmanship of Mr. Sergei Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic), was established within the framework of the Committee of the Whole to consider the item. The Contact Group held 12 meetings between 10 and 26 May and submitted its report to the Committee of the Whole at the 2nd meeting of the Committee, on 30 May.

8. The Commission also decided, at the same meeting, to establish a consultation group to deal with agenda item 5, on the question of the reduction of military budgets, and to make recommendations thereon to the Commission. The Consultation Group met under the chairmanship of Mr. Valeriu Florean (Romania) and held six meetings between 10 and 22 May. Thereafter, the Group met under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission and held two meetings between 25 and 26 May.

9. At the same meeting, the Commission decided to establish Working Group I to deal with agenda item 6, on the question of South Africa's nuclear capability, and to make recommendations thereon to the Commission. Working Group I met under the chairmanship of Mr. Edmond Jayasinghe (Sri Lanka) and held 13 meetings between 10 and 26 May.

10. Also at the same meeting, the Commission decided to establish Working Group II to deal with agenda item 7, on the review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, and to make recommendations thereon to the Commission. Working Group II met under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Bamele Engo (Cameroon) and held three meetings on 10, 11 and 26 May. Between 15 and 25 May, the Group held nine meetings of informal consultations, during which the Chairman was assisted by Mr. B. A. Adeyemi (Nigeria), who acted as the Co-ordinator.

11. In addition, at the same meeting, the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission decided to follow last year's course of action and to hold, under his responsibility, substantive and open-ended consultations on agenda item 8, regarding the question of naval armaments and disarmament. The Chairman delegated the conduct of the consultations to Mr. Nana Sutresna (Indonesia). Seven meetings were held between 10 and 26 May for the purpose of these consultations.

12. At the same meeting, the Commission decided to establish Working Group III to deal with agenda item 9, on the question of conventional disarmament, and to make recommendations thereon to the Commission. Working Group III met under the chairmanship of Mr. Skjold G. Mellbin (Denmark) and held 13 meetings between 10 and 26 May.

13. Also at the same meeting, the Commission decided to establish Working Group IV to deal with agenda item 10, on the consideration of the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade, and to make recommendations thereon to the Commission. Working Group IV met under the chairmanship of Mr. Roger Ravix (Haiti) and held seven meetings between 10 and 26 May. The Chairman of the Group designated Mr. Douglas Roche (Canada) as the co-ordinator of an open-ended contact group established by the Working Group to consider the item. The Contact Group held six meetings between 19 and 25 May.

14. On 8 and 9 May, the Disarmament Commission held a general exchange of views on all agenda items (A/CN.10/PV.133-136).

15. At its 139th meeting, on 30 May, the Disarmament Commission considered the reports of Working Groups I, II, III and IV, on agenda items 6, 7, 9 and 10, respectively; the report of the Consultation Group on agenda item 5; the report of the Chairman of the Commission on agenda item 8; and the report of the Committee of the Whole on agenda item 4. The reports of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and the recommendations contained therein are included in section IV of the present report.

16. In accordance with past practice of the Disarmament 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

17. Pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 43/78 A, the Secretary-General, by a note dated 3 February 1989, transmitted to the Disarmament Commission the special and annual reports of the Conference on Disarmament, 3/ together with all the official records of the fifteenth special session and the forty-third session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters (A/CN.10/114).

18. In accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 43/78 L, the Secretary-General submitted to the Disarmament Commission a report containing a compilation of the views received from Member States on the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade (A/CN.10/115 and Add.1-4).

19. In connection with document A/44/275-E/1989/79, the Secretary-General, by a note dated 23 May 1989, transmitted to the Disarmament Commission the Amazon Declaration, adopted at Manaus, Brazil, on 6 May 1989 by the Presidents of the States Parties to the Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation (A/CN.10/132).

B. Other documents, including documents submitted by Member States

20. In the course of the Commission's work, the documents listed below, dealing with substantive questions, were submitted.

21. A paper entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament: Chairman's paper on agenda item 8" (A/CN.10/134) was submitted.

22. A working paper entitled "Recommendation of the basic elements of the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" was submitted by China (A/CN.10/116).

23. A working paper entitled "Negotiations on nuclear disarmament" was submitted by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/CN.10/117).

24. A working paper entitled "Question of international arms transfer" was submitted by China (A/CN.10/118).

25. A working paper entitled "Confidence-building measures at sea; limitation and reduction of naval armaments" was submitted by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/CN.10/119).

26. A working paper entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament" was submitted by Hungary (A/CN.10/120).

27. A working paper entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament: a multilateral agreement for the prevention of incidents at sea" was submitted by Sweden (A/CN.10/121).

28. A working paper entitled "Consideration of the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" was submitted by Nigeria (A/CN.10/122).
29. A working paper entitled "Elements for inclusion in a draft resolution on the declaration of the 1990s as the Third United Nations Disarmament Decade" was submitted by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland (A/CN.10/123).
30. A working paper entitled "Substantive consideration of the issues related to conventional disarmament: concrete measures" was submitted by Nigeria (A/CN.10/124).
31. A working paper entitled "International arms transfers" was submitted by Costa Rica (A/CN.10/125).
32. A working paper entitled "Elements of a draft resolution on the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" was submitted by Costa Rica (A/CN.10/126).
33. A working paper entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament" was submitted by Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (A/CN.10/127).
34. A working paper entitled "Consideration of the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" was submitted by India (A/CN.10/128).
35. A working paper entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament: a protocol on sea mines" was submitted by Sweden (A/CN.10/129).
36. A working paper entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament" was submitted by Finland, Indonesia and Sweden (A/CN.10/130).
37. A working paper entitled "Nuclear capability of South Africa" was submitted by Nigeria (A/CN.10/131).
38. A working paper entitled "Some suggestions which could be included in the General Assembly document declaring the 1990s as the Third United Nations Disarmament Decade" was submitted by the Mongolian People's Republic (A/CN.10/133).
39. A working paper entitled "Draft declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" was submitted by Canada (A/CN.10/135).

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

40. At its 139th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Disarmament Commission adopted by consensus the reports of its subsidiary bodies and the recommendations contained therein regarding agenda items 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10, and considered the Chairman's report on agenda item 8. The Commission agreed to submit the texts of those reports, reproduced below, to the General Assembly.

41. Upon the recommendation of the Consultation Group of agenda item 5 regarding the reduction of military budgets, contained in paragraph 8 of the report of the Group (see para. 44 below), the Disarmament Commission held a number of informal consultations on the subject under the Chairmanship of the Chairman of the Commission. Thereafter, the Commission considered this item at the 3rd meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 31 May, with a view to finalizing the text of the principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets, taking into account all views expressed and positions taken in the Consultation Group on the item. During the course of the deliberations, the Chairman presented his proposals on paragraphs 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12 and 14 which, in his view, reflected the result of extensive consultations on the subject and which could serve as a compromise text. However, there was no consensus on the Chairman's proposals, which were therefore withdrawn by the Chairman. In the absence of agreement on these proposals, the Disarmament Commission decided at its 140th plenary meeting, on 31 May, to transmit the same text contained in the report of the Commission ^{4/} to the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament, for its consideration, as follows:

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

"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. While the freezing and reduction of military budgets is the responsibility of all States to be implemented in stages in accordance with the principle of the greatest responsibility, the process should begin with those nuclear-weapon States with the largest military arsenals and the biggest military expenditures, to be followed immediately by other nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States. This should not prevent other States from initiating negotiations and reaching agreements on the balanced reduction of their respective military budgets at any time during this process.

"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. Meaningful negotiations on the freezing and reduction of military budgets would require that all parties to such negotiations have accepted and implemented transparency and comparability. The elaboration of agreed methods of measuring and comparing military expenditures between specified periods of time and between countries with different budgeting systems would be required. To this end it [is essential]/[should be encouraged] that [the participating] States utilize the reporting system adopted by the General Assembly in 1980.

"8. 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.

"9. The agreements to freeze and reduce military expenditures should contain adequate and efficient measures of verification, satisfactory to all parties, in order to ensure that their provisions are strictly applied and fulfilled by all States parties. 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.

"10. 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.

"11. 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.

"12. 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.

"13. 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.

"14. 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.

"15. 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."

42. At its 140th meeting, on 31 May, the Commission adopted, as a whole, its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

43. The report of the Committee of the Whole on agenda item 4 reads as follows:

"Draft report of the Committee of the Whole on agenda item 4

"1. The Disarmament Commission, at its 133rd meeting, on 8 May, decided that, as at previous sessions, agenda item 4 should be dealt with in the framework of the Committee of the Whole by a contact group, open to all delegations. Mr. Sergei Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) was appointed Chairman of the Contact Group. Mr. Jukka Huopaniemi of the Department for Disarmament Affairs served as Secretary of the Group.

"2. The Contact Group held 12 meetings between 10 and 26 May.

"3. 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 II to the report of the Commission to the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session (A/S-15/3). It also had before it a working paper entitled "Negotiations on nuclear disarmament", submitted by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/CN.10/117).

"4. 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. Those recommendations whose formulation appears in the compilation without brackets or alternatives are the following: recommendations Nos. 1 and 2; in section I, recommendations Nos. 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 15, 20, 26 and 27; in section II, the introductory sentence and recommendations Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 7. Those recommendations were generally acceptable, without prejudice to the right of delegations to review them as appropriate.

"5. In the course of the work at the 1989 session, the Contact Group updated some of the texts under consideration, agreed on recommendations 4 (Part I) and 2 (Part II) and made some progress towards narrowing areas of disagreement. Nevertheless, as reflected in the "Compilation of proposals for recommendations on agenda item 4", it was unable to reach a consensus on a complete set of recommendations. It is recommended that the Commission should continue its efforts with a view to reaching agreement on a complete set of recommendations relating to agenda item 4."

44. The report of the Consultation Group on agenda item 5 reads as follows:

"Report of the Consultation Group on agenda item 5

"1. By its resolution 43/73 of 7 December 1988, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Disarmament Commission to continue consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" and, in this context, to conclude, at its 1989 substantive session, its work on the last outstanding paragraph of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets, and to submit its report and recommendations to the General Assembly not later than at its forty-fourth session.

"2. The Disarmament Commission, at its 133rd meeting, on 8 May 1989, decided to establish the Consultation Group to deal with agenda item 5, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/73.

"3. The Consultation Group met under the chairmanship of Mr. Valeriu Florean (Romania) and held six meetings between 10 and 22 May. It also conducted a number of informal meetings and consultations through the Chairman during that period. Mrs. Hannelore Hoppe of the Department for Disarmament Affairs served as the Secretary of the Consultation Group.

"4. The Consultation Group continued its consideration of paragraph 7 of the principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military budgets, on the basis of the text discussed at the 1988 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission, as contained in paragraph 30 of document A/S-15/3, with a view to reaching agreement on that paragraph. Certain delegations requested that some paragraphs of the principles be considered at the same time as paragraph 7. Such an approach was not acceptable to other delegations. Consequently, during the consultations, the Group concentrated its work in particular on the last sentence of paragraph 7, for which a number of proposals were advanced (A/CN.10/1989/Item 5/CRP.1 and 2). Conference Room Paper No. 1 contained a compromise formulation submitted by the Chairman of the Consultation Group as a possible basis for further work. It reads as follows:

'Meaningful negotiations on the freezing and reduction of military budgets would require that all parties to such negotiations have accepted and implemented transparency and comparability. The elaboration of agreed methods of measuring and comparing military expenditures between specified periods of time and between countries with different budgeting systems would be required. To this end States should utilize the reporting system adopted by the General Assembly in 1980.'

"5. While most delegations accepted that formulation for paragraph 7 as a compromise, some other delegations expressed their preference for a formulation for the last sentence of that paragraph which would stress that 'it is essential that States utilize the standardized reporting system adopted by the General Assembly in 1980'.

"6. At the 138th plenary meeting of the Disarmament Commission, on 23 May, the Chairman of the Consultation Group presented his progress report to the Commission, in which he referred to the difficulties the Group had encountered. Therefore, he requested the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission to conduct informal consultations, under his authority, with a view to facilitating the conclusion of the agenda item pursuant to resolution 43/73.

"7. Accordingly, the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission undertook a series of informal consultations and thereafter reported to the Consultation Group at its 7th meeting, on 25 May, on their outcome. He underlined that in these consultations a great number of delegations supported the formulation contained in CRP.1 as a compromise formula for paragraph 7. However, certain other delegations continued to insist on a parallel discussion and modification of other paragraphs of the principles. Consequently, the Consultation Group was unable to reach agreement on a text for paragraph 7, as well as on the text of the principles as a whole.

"8. At its 8th meeting, on 26 May, the Consultation Group recommended that agenda item 5 regarding the reduction of military budgets be considered by the Disarmament Commission itself in order to conclude that item at the present session."

45. The report of Working Group I on agenda item 6 reads as follows:

"Report of Working Group I

"1. The General Assembly, at its forty-third session, adopted resolution 43/71 B of 7 December 1988, by which it, inter alia, requested the Disarmament Commission to consider as a matter of priority during its session in 1989 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.

"2. The Disarmament Commission, at its 133rd meeting, on 8 May 1989, decided to establish Working Group I 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 43/71 B.

"3. In connection with its work, the Working Group had before it the following documents:

"(a) 'Report of the Secretary-General on 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';

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

"4. The Working Group met under the chairmanship of Ambassador Edmond Jayasinghe (Sri Lanka) and held 13 meetings between 8 and 26 May 1989. Ms. Jenifer Mackby of the Department for Disarmament Affairs served as Secretary of the Working Group.

"5. At its 1st meeting, on 10 May, the Working Group decided that the working paper contained in the report of the Disarmament Commission submitted to the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session (A/S-15/3) should continue to serve as the basic document for consideration of item 6 of the agenda of the Commission dealing with South Africa's nuclear capability.

"6. The Group noted that it had reached agreement on eight paragraphs (paras. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 11 (e), 11 (f), and 11 (g)) at its previous meetings during the past sessions of the Disarmament Commission. It decided to continue its deliberations with a view to reaching agreement on the remaining 10 paragraphs (paras. 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 (a), 11 (b), 11 (c) and 11 (d)) of the basic text, and then to review the text as a whole. Pursuant to a general exchange of views and readings of the basic text, written proposals based on the discussions on the remaining paragraphs were submitted by the Group of African States and other interested delegations (France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America). The Group at its formal and informal meetings considered these proposals extensively.

"7. Although great efforts were made by all delegations to reach consensus on the remaining text, the divergence of views on the main issues of substance contained in some of the paragraphs under consideration proved that such agreement was not possible at this stage.

"8. At its 13th meeting, on 26 May, the Group decided to recommend to the Commission the following recommendation on agenda item 6:

'The Disarmament Commission recommends to the General Assembly that work to be accomplished under General Assembly resolution 43/71 B of 7 December 1988 should be continued by the Commission as a matter of priority at its next substantive session in 1990, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations regarding the question of South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, inter alia, the views and suggestions of Member States as expressed in the meetings of the Working Group.'

46. The report of Working Group II on agenda item 7 reads as follows:

"Report of Working Group II

"1. By its resolution 43/75 R of 7 December 1988, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1989, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, inter alia, the views and suggestions of Member States as well

as the documents on the subject listed in the resolution; and to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

"2. The Disarmament Commission, at its 133rd meeting, on 8 May 1989, decided to establish Working Group II to deal with agenda item 7 on the review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/75 R.

"3. In connection with its work, the Working Group had before it, the following documents:

"(a) 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.1-8, and A/CN.10/71);

"(b) Working paper submitted by the People's Republic of China (A/CN.10/79);

"(c) Conference room paper entitled "Findings, recommendations and proposals (Chairman's draft)" (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.1);

"(d) Working paper on topic IV, submitted by Mexico (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.2);

"(e) Statement on topic IV, submitted by India (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.3);

"(f) Statement on topics I to III, submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.4);

"(g) Statement on topic IV, submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.5);

"(h) Working paper entitled "Role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament", submitted by Canada (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.6);

"(i) Statement on the role of the United Nations in disarmament, submitted by the United States of America (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.7);

"(j) Comments on the paper entitled 'Findings, recommendations and proposals', submitted by the United States of America (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.8);

"(k) Working paper containing proposals for recommendations on topic IV, submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.9);

"(l) Views and suggestions on topics IV and VI, submitted by Japan (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.10);

"(m) Some suggestions submitted by Australia (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.11);

"(n) Statement on topic IV.1, submitted by the German Democratic Republic (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.12);

"(o) Proposal on topics I and II, submitted by the German Democratic Republic (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.13);

"(p) Proposals submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.14);

"(q) Working paper containing proposals for recommendations on topics I to III, submitted by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.15);

"(r) Working paper containing proposals for recommendations on topic IV, submitted by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.16);

"(s) Working paper entitled 'Review of the role of the United Nations in disarmament', submitted by Pakistan (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.17);

"(t) Views and suggestions on topic IV, submitted by Norway (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.18);

"(u) Working paper submitted by India and Yugoslavia (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.19);

"(v) Working paper entitled 'Role of the Secretary-General in the field of disarmament', submitted by Uruguay (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.20);

"(w) Working paper containing a proposal on topic IV.3.a, 'World Disarmament Campaign', submitted by Bulgaria (A/CN.10/1986/WG.II/CRP.21);

"(x) Working paper submitted by Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (A/CN.10/94);

"(y) Working paper submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany (A/CN.10/99);

"(z) Working paper submitted by the United States of America (A/CN.10/1987/WG.II/CRP.1);

"(aa) Working paper on items I, II and III, submitted by Argentina (A/CN.10/1987/WG.II/CRP.2);

"(bb) Suggestions to Working Paper 1, submitted by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (A/CN.10/1987/WG.II/CRP.3);

"(cc) Working paper entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament" (A/CN.10/1987/WG.II/WP.1), annexed to the 1987 report of the Disarmament Commission (A/42/42, annex II);

"(dd) Working paper submitted by Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (A/CN.10/108 and Corr.1);

"(ee) Working paper submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany on behalf of the 12 States Members of the European Community (A/CN.10/112);

"(ff) Document entitled 'Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament' (A/CN.10/1988/CRP.6 and Corr.1 and 2), annexed to the special report of the Disarmament Commission submitted to the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament (A/S-15/3, annex III);

"(gg) Report of Working Group III on the agenda items entitled 'Consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and of the effectiveness of the disarmament machinery' and 'United Nations information and educational activities in the field of disarmament, including measures to mobilize world public opinion in favour of disarmament', submitted to the Committee of the Whole at the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (A/S-15/AC.1/20 and Corr.1);

"(hh) Report of the Chairman of Working Group III on the agenda items entitled 'Consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and of the effectiveness of the disarmament machinery' and 'United Nations information and educational activities in the field of disarmament, including measures to mobilize world public opinion in favour of disarmament', submitted to the Committee of the Whole at the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (A/S-15/AC.1/21);

"(ii) Chairman's working paper submitted by the Chairman of Working Group III to the Committee of the Whole at the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament on the agenda items entitled: 'Consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and of the effectiveness of the disarmament machinery' and 'United Nations information and educational activities in the field of disarmament, including measures to mobilize world public opinion in favour of disarmament' (A/S-15/AC.1/WG.III/CRP.2/Rev.1);

"(jj) Working paper submitted by Hungary (A/CN.10/120);

"(kk) Working paper submitted by Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (A/CN.10/127).*

"4. The Working Group met under the chairmanship of Ambassador Paul Bamela Engo (Cameroon) and held three meetings between 10 and 26 May 1989. The Working Group, through the Chairman, also conducted informal consultations during this period. Mr. Sammy Kum Buo of the Department for Disarmament Affairs served as Secretary of the Working Group.

"5. During informal consultations, the Chairman was assisted by Ambassador Bariyu Adekunle Adeyemi (Nigeria), who acted as co-ordinator. The proposals submitted to the Disarmament Commission on the item and contained in the documents listed in paragraph 3 above as well as the views expressed and the proposals put forward in the course of deliberations were considered.

* Previously issued as document A/CN.10/1989/WG.II/WP.1.

"6. It was decided that annex III to the special report of the Disarmament Commission to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament (A/S-15/3) should provide the basis for deliberations, with the understanding that all other documents listed in paragraph 3 above, as well as the views expressed and the proposals put forward in the course of deliberations, would be considered on an equal footing. With a view to facilitating the consultations, it was further agreed to commence discussions by addressing the section devoted to political aspects in annex III (paras. 1 to 13), and thereafter proceed to the section on machinery (paras. 14 to 16), on the understanding that agreement on any one section would be contingent on agreement on the other.

"7. At the third meeting of the Working Group, on 26 May 1989, Ambassador Adeyemi gave an account of the deliberations co-ordinated by him, outlining areas in which some progress had been made and those on which substantial divergencies remained.

"8. The Chairman, at the same meeting, submitted a new working paper containing proposals resulting from the consultations (A/CN.10/1989/WG.II/WP.2). Owing to lack of time, the Group was unable to address the new text and agreed to annex the Chairman's working paper to the 1989 report of the Disarmament Commission in the belief that it could usefully complement documents referred to in paragraph 3 above and, in conjunction and on an equal footing with those documents, might assist in the future deliberations and work of the Commission on the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament.

"9. At the same meeting, the Working Group decided to make the following recommendation to the Commission under agenda item 7:

'The Disarmament Commission transmits the text contained in annexes III and IV of its report to the General Assembly for its consideration, bearing in mind that it was not agreed, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, inter alia, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject.'

47. The report of the Chairman on agenda item 8 reads as follows:

"Report of the Chairman

"1. At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, by its resolution 43/75 L of 7 December 1988, entitled 'Naval armaments and disarmament', inter alia, requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1989, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

"2. In its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

"(a) Report of the Secretary-General containing the study on the naval arms race (A/40/535);

"(b) Study on the Naval arms race - replies received from Governments (Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mexico and Sweden (A/CN.10/77; Australia and Norway (Add.1); Gabon (Add.2); Denmark, Netherlands, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Add.3));

"(c) Working paper submitted by China (A/CN.10/78);

"(d) Working paper submitted by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/CN.10/80);

"(e) Chairman's paper on agenda item 8 (A/CN.10/83);

"(f) Working paper submitted by Finland (A/CN.10/90/Rev.1);

"(g) Working paper submitted by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/CN.10/92);

"(h) Working paper submitted by Sweden (A/CN.10/101/Rev.1);

"(i) Chairman's paper on agenda item 8 (A/CN.10/102);

"(j) Working paper submitted by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/CN.10/109);

"(k) Chairman's paper on agenda item 8 (A/CN.10/113);

"(l) Working paper submitted by Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/CN.10/119);

"(m) Working paper submitted by Sweden (A/CN.10/121);

"(n) Working paper submitted by Sweden (A/CN.10/129);

"(o) Working paper submitted by Finland, Indonesia and Sweden (A/CN.10/130).

"3. At its 133rd meeting, on 8 May 1989, the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission decided to follow last year's course of action and hold, under his responsibility, substantive and open-ended consultations on the subject. Pursuant to that decision, the Chairman delegated the actual conduct of the substantive and open-ended consultations to a 'friend of the Chairman', in casu, the representative of Indonesia, Ambassador Nana Sutresna. The Consultation Group held seven meetings on the item. Mr. Lin Kuo-Chung, Department for Disarmament Affairs, served as Secretary of the Consultation Group and Mr. Jack Gerardi-Siebert from the same Department acted as Deputy Secretary.

"4. The meetings in the Consultation Group resulted in a number of substantive findings and recommendations on the subject. These are contained in a working paper by the Chairman (A/CN.10/134), which met the approval of all delegations participating in the substantive consultations and which in their view could form the basis of further deliberations on the subject."

"Report of Working Group III on agenda item 9

"1. The General Assembly, at its forty-third session, adopted resolution 43/75 D of 7 December 1988, in which, inter alia, it requested the Disarmament Commission to continue at its 1989 session the substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session with a view to facilitating possible measures in the field of conventional arms reduction and disarmament. By its resolution 43/75 F, the General Assembly, inter alia, also requested the Disarmament Commission to consider further, at its 1989 substantive session, issues related to conventional disarmament. By its resolution 43/75 I entitled 'International arms transfers', the Assembly also requested the Disarmament Commission to take into account the matters dealt with in the resolution.

"2. The Disarmament Commission, at its 133rd meeting, on 8 May 1989, decided to establish Working Group III to deal with agenda item 9 regarding the substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament.

"3. The Working Group met under the chairmanship of Mr. Skjold G. Mellbin (Denmark) and held 13 meetings between 10 and 26 May. Mr. Lin Kuo-Chung of the Department for Disarmament Affairs served as Secretary of the Working Group and Ms. Jenifer Mackby from the same Department acted as Deputy Secretary.

"4. In carrying out its work, the Working Group had before it the Study on conventional disarmament (A/39/348, annex), the views of Member States on the study (A/40/486 and Add.1, A/41/501 and Add.1 and 2, and A/CN.10/86 and Add.1) and a number of working papers submitted by Member States as follows:

- "(a) Working paper submitted by Denmark (A/CN.10/88);
- "(b) Working paper submitted by China (A/CN.10/95);
- "(c) Working paper submitted by Hungary (A/CN.10/98);
- "(d) Working paper submitted by India (A/CN.10/100);
- "(e) Working paper submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/CN.10/103);
- "(f) Working paper submitted by China (A/CN.10/118);
- "(g) Working paper submitted by Nigeria (A/CN.10/124);
- "(h) Working paper submitted by Costa Rica (A/CN.10/125).

"5. In the course of the discussions, the following papers were submitted to the Working Group:

- "(a) Chairman's draft report of Working Group III (A/CN.10/1989/WG.III/CRP.1 and Rev.1-6);
- "(b) Proposals made by India, Italy, Peru and Venezuela (A/CN.10/1989/WG.III/CRP.3);
- "(c) Proposal made by Colombia and Costa Rica (A/CN.10/1989/WG.III/CRP.4);
- "(d) Proposal made by Italy (A/CN.10/1989/WG.III/CRP.5);
- "(e) Proposal made by Nigeria and Australia (A/CN.10/1989/WG.III/CRP.6).

"6. During the deliberations, an extensive discussion took place on the basis of a Chairman's draft report contained in documents A/CN.10/1989/WG.III/CRP.1 and Rev.1-6 and of proposals made by delegations orally and as contained in the conference room papers listed in paragraph 5 above. It proved not possible to find agreement on the substantive content of the draft report.

"7. At its 13th meeting, on 26 May, the Working Group decided to recommend to the Commission the following recommendation on agenda item 9:

'The Disarmament Commission recommends to the General Assembly that the Commission should continue its work on conventional disarmament at its next substantive session in 1990.'

49. The report of Working Group IV on agenda item 10 reads as follows:

"Report of Working Group IV

"1. The General Assembly, at its forty-third session, adopted resolution 43/78 L of 7 December 1988, in which, inter alia, it directed the Disarmament Commission to prepare elements of a draft resolution to be entitled 'Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade' and to submit them to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session for consideration and adoption.

"2. The Disarmament Commission, at its 133rd meeting, on 8 May 1989, decided to establish Working Group IV to deal with agenda item 10 regarding the 'Consideration of the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade', pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/78 L.

"3. In connection with its work, the Working Group had before it the following documents:

"(a) Consideration of the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade (A/CN.10/115 and Add.1-4);

"(b) Consideration of the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade: recommendation of the basic elements of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade: working paper submitted by China (A/CN.10/116);

"(c) Consideration of the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade: working paper submitted by Nigeria (A/CN.10/122);

"(d) Consideration of the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade: elements for inclusion in a draft resolution on the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade: working paper submitted by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland (A/CN.10/123);

"(e) Consideration of the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade: working paper submitted by Costa Rica (A/CN.10/126);

"(f) Consideration of the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade: working paper submitted by India (A/CN.10/128);

"(g) Consideration of the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade: working paper submitted by the Mongolian People's Republic (A/CN.10/133);

"(h) Draft declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade: working paper submitted by Canada (A/CN.10/135).

"4. The Working Group met under the chairmanship of Ambassador Roger Ravix (Haiti) and held seven meetings between 10 and 26 May 1989. Mr. Tsutomu Ishiguri of the Department for Disarmament Affairs served as Secretary of the Working Group and Mrs. Indu Chakravartty from the same Department acted as Deputy Secretary.

"5. In the course of its deliberations, the Working Group conducted an exchange of views on the characteristics, structure and elements of a future Declaration. The Working Group also conducted informal consultations through the Chairman during this period.

"6. At its 4th formal meeting on 17 May, the Chairman of Working Group IV prepared and circulated a non-paper that took into account the working papers, replies submitted and views expressed by Member States, for consideration by the Working Group.

"7. At the 6th meeting, on 19 May, the Working Group decided to establish an informal open-ended contact group, co-ordinated by Ambassador Douglas Roche (Canada), to elaborate the elements of a draft resolution to be entitled 'Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade'.

"8. The Contact Group held six meetings between 19 and 25 May 1989. At its 3rd meeting, on 23 May, Ambassador Roche prepared and circulated a conference room paper A/CN.10/1989/WG.IV/CG/CRP.1, entitled 'Draft declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade' for consideration by the Contact Group.

"9. At its 6th meeting, on 25 May, Ambassador Roche prepared a revised conference room paper A/CN.10/1989/WG.IV/CG/CRP.2, in which he attempted to identify points of convergence and present formulations which might command consensus. Despite every effort made by delegations, given the time available, the Contact Group was unable to reach consensus on the conference room paper.

"10. At the 7th formal meeting of the Working Group, on 26 May 1989, Ambassador Roche reported the result of the work conducted by the Contact Group.

"11. At the same meeting, the Working Group decided to make the following recommendations on agenda item 10:

'The Disarmament Commission informs the General Assembly that the work to be accomplished under General Assembly resolution 43/78 L of 7 December 1988 was not completed and invites the General Assembly to give consideration to further action that might be taken on this matter.'

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3); and *ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42).

2/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-15/2); and *ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27).

4/ *Ibid.*, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3),
sect. III B, para. 30.

Compilation of proposals for recommendations on agenda item 4Recommendation 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. 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.

While disarmament is the responsibility of all States, the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and, together with other militarily significant States, for halting and reversing the arms race.

Everything possible should be done to enable the Conference on Disarmament, which is a single multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament, to fulfil its responsibilities by the negotiation and adoption of concrete measures of disarmament to promote effectively the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

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.

Negotiations 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 intensified or, as appropriate, urgently initiated.

Negotiations, in appropriate forums, to achieve reductions in weapons, in particular nuclear weapons, as well as other measures in the disarmament field, should be pursued and agreements concluded 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 considers as an important step in strengthening international peace and security the agreement reached at Geneva in November 1985 at the summit meeting of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to accelerate the work at the negotiations between them on nuclear and space arms, with a view to accomplishing the tasks set out in the joint communiqué of 8 January 1985 of the Soviet Union and the United States, namely, to prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on Earth, to limit and reduce nuclear arms and enhance strategic stability, as well as their agreement that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought, that any conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States could have catastrophic consequences, that any war between them, whether nuclear or conventional, should be prevented, and that they will not seek to achieve military superiority.

Bearing in mind that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, the General Assembly could encourage the realization of the common desire of negotiating parties, as expressed in the same joint statement, for early progress in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of a 50 per cent reduction in the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States appropriately applied. It is recommended that the General Assembly also take into account as further important steps the joint statements of the United States-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of 10 December 1987 and 1 June 1988, as well as the resumption of the United States-Soviet Union Nuclear and Space Talks, resulting from the high-level United States-Soviet Union meeting at Moscow on 10 and 11 May 1989.

The Disarmament Commission considers that strict observance and full implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, the very first disarmament agreement ever concluded for the elimination of an entire category of nuclear weapons, represents a valuable initial step in the reduction of 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 duly informed of the progress of the negotiations, without prejudice to the progress of the negotiations.

The Disarmament Commission also considers that continuation of the practice according to which the two negotiating parties also offer information on the progress in their negotiations to the Conference on Disarmament would be useful.

Bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other.

Recommendation No. 5

[Bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament are of a mutually complementary nature and should facilitate each other. The Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has a primary role in the negotiation of multilateral disarmament agreements. The Conference on Disarmament should fully discharge this fundamental task, in particular, and as a matter of urgency, concerning the priority items on its agenda.]

Recommendation No. 6

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.

Recommendation No. 7

[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. Such a comprehensive, phased programme with agreed time-frames, whenever feasible, should provide for progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination. It should aim at the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000 and could consist of three stages:

(a) A first stage of five to eight years, providing for reductions in the nuclear arsenals of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as well as for the renunciation of the development, testing and deployment of space-strike weapons by them and a moratorium on their nuclear explosions;

(b) A second stage, which would last for five to seven years and during which the other nuclear-weapon States would take part in the nuclear disarmament process;

(c) A last stage, during which the elimination of all remaining nuclear weapons will be completed.

Verification of the destruction or limitation of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles would be carried out by national technical means, on-site inspections and other measures.]

Recommendation No. 8

[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. To this end the Conference on Disarmament should immediately proceed to the negotiations required for the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty. The issues of the verification of compliance with the agreement to be negotiated could be considered simultaneously with the other substantive issues relating to a prohibition of nuclear tests.]

[The Disarmament Commission [further] recommends that the General Assembly acknowledge the importance of the opening, on 9 November 1987, of full-scale step-by-step negotiations between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which, in accordance with their joint statement of 17 September 1987, are conducted in a single forum and in which the sides, as the first step, will agree upon effective verification measures which will make it possible to ratify the United States of America-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Threshold Test-Ban Treaty of 1974 and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty of 1976, and proceed to negotiating further intermediate limitations on nuclear testing leading to the ultimate objective of the complete cessation of nuclear testing as part of an effective disarmament process. This process, among other things, would pursue, as the first priority, the goal of the reduction of nuclear weapons and, ultimately, their elimination.]

[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. The two major nuclear-weapon States which have conducted the most nuclear explosions are called upon to stop their nuclear tests immediately.]

Recommendation No. 9

Every State has the duty to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. Such a threat or use of force constitutes a violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations and entails international responsibility.

The recommendations Nos. 10 to 16 have been proposed taking fully into account the general applicability of recommendation No. 9.

Recommendation No. 10

In order to intensify the disarmament process, it should be taken into consideration that mankind today is confronted with an unprecedented threat of destruction arising from the massive and competitive accumulation of the most powerful weapons ever produced. Therefore, disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, should be approached as a matter of highest priority and of vital importance for humanity.

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.

Recommendation No. 11

There is today wide endorsement of the statement of the two major nuclear-weapon States that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. Pending the achievement of nuclear disarmament, all States should co-operate for the adoption of practical and appropriate measures to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war and to avoid use of nuclear weapons. Note should be taken of existing undertakings by two nuclear-weapon States about non-first use of nuclear weapons as well as declarations made by some States about non-use of any weapon, except in response to an armed attack.

The Disarmament Commission considers important the agreement on the establishment of nuclear risk reduction centres in Washington and Moscow, which the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, affirming their desire to reduce and ultimately eliminate the risk of outbreak of nuclear war, in particular as a result of misinterpretation, miscalculation, or accident, concluded on 15 September 1987.

[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.]

[The Security Council of the United Nations could also take up questions of nuclear disarmament and prevention of nuclear war.]

Recommendation No. 12

[Nuclear-weapon States should agreed to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, embracing testing, development and deployment of all nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification. Such a freeze should be considered as a first step in halting and reversing the nuclear arms race leading to the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons. [It should begin with an immediate freeze on production of nuclear weapons and fissionable material for weapon purposes by the two States possessing the largest nuclear arsenals and should be followed by substantial reductions of existing nuclear arms.]]

[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 further to adopt nuclear disarmament measures, including a freeze on the development, production, stockpiling and development of nuclear weapons.]

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

Recommendation No. 13

[The adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear arms race.]

Recommendation No. 14

[Agreements should be concluded which would result in substantial reductions in nuclear weapons. These reductions must be mutual, balanced and effectively verifiable.] [All nuclear-weapon categories should be incorporated in this disarmament process.]

Recommendation No. 15

[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, producing and deploying 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. 16

[As an interim measure pending nuclear disarmament, commitments by all nuclear-weapon States not to be the first to use nuclear weapons would be a means of strengthening the climate of confidence and an important step towards lessening the risk of nuclear war.]

[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. 17

[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 16 and 17

[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. 18

[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.]

In order to contribute to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, the Conference on Disarmament should intensify its work in accordance with the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee set up by the Conference.

[It is understood that the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee constitutes only a first step towards 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. 19

Pending comprehensive measures of nuclear and conventional disarmament, States should continue to co-operate in the development of a comprehensive set of measures for the prevention of nuclear war and of all armed conflict. These could 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. 20

Nuclear and conventional weapons as well as military forces should be reduced in a mutual, balanced and verifiable manner, particularly in regions where their concentration has attained the most dangerous levels.

Recommendation No. 21

[No deployment of nuclear weapons should take place in territories where there are no such weapons. In countries where such weapons have already been installed, stockpiles of such weapons should not be increased or replaced with new ones. The nuclear weapons deployed by nuclear-weapon States outside their own territories should be withdrawn.]

Recommendation No. 22

[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. 23

[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 that declarations were made in this context, negotiations should proceed for the conclusion [, as appropriate,] of effective international arrangements to assure [all] non-nuclear-weapon States [, without any discrimination,] against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.]

Recommendation No. 24

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] [. Nuclear-weapon-free zones which will enhance world-wide security and stability] 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] [the region in question] 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 [all] [nuclear-weapon] States [concerned] should be subject to adequate [agreed] verification procedures, thus ensuring that the zones are genuinely free from nuclear weapons.]

Recommendation No. 25

[The establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world on the basis of conditions clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, and in conformity with international law, can contribute to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole. In the process of setting up such zones, the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations should be taken into account.]

Recommendation No. 26

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. 27

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. 28

[For the sake of comprehensive international security, military concepts and doctrines must be of a defensive character, which should be reflected in the structure of armed forces and in military capabilities, which must be reduced to and maintained at a level indispensable for defence.]

II

Introductory sentence

While nuclear disarmament has the highest priority, the following recommendations on other priority measures of disarmament should be pursued together with nuclear disarmament negotiations.

Recommendation No. 1

All efforts should be exerted for the continuation and successful conclusion of negotiations on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction. To this end, the Conference on Disarmament should, as a matter of high priority,

intensify the negotiations on such a convention and reinforce further its efforts with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date.

In this regard, the importance of the Final Declaration of the 1989 Paris Conference of States parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and other interested States was emphasized.

Recommendation No. 2

Conventional disarmament should be resolutely pursued on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis in accordance with paragraph 83 of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament. The qualitative aspects of the conventional arms race need to be addressed along with its quantitative aspects.

In this connection, the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the member States of the two major military alliances are urged to continue negotiations through various forums on conventional disarmament in earnest, with a view to reaching early agreement on the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons under effective international control in their respective regions, particularly in Europe, which has the largest concentration of arms and forces in the world. In this respect, the United Nations Disarmament Commission welcomes the start of negotiations on conventional armed forces in Europe and the continuation of negotiations on confidence-security-building measures in Europe.

All States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, are encouraged to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or in a regional context, appropriate steps to promote progress in conventional disarmament and enhance peace and security.

Regional disarmament measures should be taken at the initiative and with the participation of all the States concerned and must take into account the specific conditions characteristic of each region. Disarmament efforts in a region cannot be isolated either from the disarmament efforts in other regions or from global disarmament efforts both in the nuclear and conventional field.

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 re-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 continue to examine, and to identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

"The Ad Hoc Committee, in carrying out this work, will take into account all existing agreements, existing proposals and future initiatives as well as developments which have taken place since the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee, in 1985, and report on the progress of its work to the Conference on Disarmament before the end of its 1987 session."

[Consequently, 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 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

[Disarmament would be facilitated by the readiness of all States to participate in negotiations aimed at the peaceful solution of conflicts to which they are a party. The refusal of a government to initiate negotiations on international disputes to which it is a party fosters the continuation of such controversies, thus constituting a possible cause of acceleration of the arms race.]

[Disarmament and comprehensive international security would be facilitated by the readiness of all States to participate in negotiations aimed at the peaceful solution of conflicts to which they may be parties. The refusal to initiate negotiations on international disputes fosters the continuation of such controversies, thus constituting a possible cause of acceleration of the arms race.]

[A favourable atmosphere for disarmament would be promoted by avoidance of the use of force in attempting to settle disputes.]

Recommendation No. 7

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 objective 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 described 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.

ANNEX II

Nuclear capability of South Africa: Conclusions and recommendations on agenda item 6

(Proposals and amendments)

1. Against the background of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the Commission condemns the perpetuation of a racist minority régime in South Africa and the continued illegal occupation of Namibia. It reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia for their self-determination and the elimination of apartheid and supports the struggle for the independence of Namibia.

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.

Alternative for paragraph 3 (proposed by France)

South Africa has also resorted to military force to perpetuate the inhumane policy of apartheid and support a policy of destabilization against its neighbours. In its resolution 418 (1977), the Security Council determined that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related material constituted a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security. Reports that South Africa may be acquiring a nuclear-weapons capability are a source of grave concern to the international community. If these reports were accurate, this development would represent a serious threat to the stability of the region and greatly aggravate the situation in the region.

Alternative for paragraph 3 (proposed by the African Group of States)

The racist régime of Pretoria has also resorted to military force to perpetuate the inhumane system of apartheid and pursue its policy of aggression and destabilization against its neighbours. In this context, South Africa's nuclear-weapons capability, acquired through the active collaboration with certain Western countries and Israel, as well as with transnational corporations, represents a serious threat to the stability of the region and constitutes a grave concern to the international community. In this regard,

the Disarmament Commission draws attention to the fact that in its resolution 418 (1977), the Security Council determined that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related material constituted a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security.

4. In the event, the issue of South Africa's nuclear capability has been brought to international attention by General Assembly 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.

5. In consideration of the item the Commission reaffirms with regard to South Africa the concern already expressed in paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (General Assembly resolution S-10/2). In this respect, the Commission strongly recommends that the General Assembly renew its call upon all States to adhere strictly to the relevant decisions of the Security Council.

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 that 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.

Alternative for paragraph 6 (proposed by the United States of America)

The proliferation of nuclear weapons to any country is a matter of serious concern to the world. The introduction of nuclear weapons to the African continent, and particularly in such a volatile region as southern Africa, not only would be a severe blow to world-wide efforts at non-proliferation but also would upset many years' efforts to spare the African continent from the nuclear-arms race in keeping with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa.

Alternative for paragraph 6 (proposed by the African Group of States)

The Commission is of the firm view that nuclear weapons in the possession of racist régimes can become an instrument of policy for threatening neighbouring States and thus increase the danger to regional and international peace and security. In this connection, the introduction of nuclear weapons into the African continent constitutes not only a severe blow to world-wide efforts at non-proliferation but also undermines many years' efforts to keep the African continent free from the nuclear-arms race in keeping with the objectives of the OAU Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa.

7. The Commission notes the 1977 reports of the discovery of preparations for a nuclear-weapon-test site in the Kalahari desert and reports about the 22 September 1979 event in the South Atlantic. These reports and the report of the

Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field (A/35/402 and Corr.1) and the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/39/470) have caused legitimate and particular concern to the African States and the international community, in general.

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.

Alternative for paragraph 8 (proposed by the United Kingdom)

The Commission, in fulfilment of its mandate, considers it its responsibility to alert the General Assembly to the serious consequences which the acquisition or production of nuclear weapons by South Africa would have 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.

Alternative for paragraph 8 (proposed by the African Group of States)

The General Assembly should alert the Security Council to the deleterious consequences of South Africa's confirmed nuclear-weapons capability and its implications 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.

Alternative for paragraph 9 (proposed by France)

The Commission draws attention to Security Council resolution 591 (1986) which, in addition to underlining the necessity for the strict implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa imposed by Security Council resolution 418 (1977), requested all States to refrain from any co-operation in the nuclear field with South Africa that would contribute to the manufacture and development by South Africa of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices.

Alternative for paragraph 9 (proposed by the African Group of States)

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. In this respect, States that collaborate with South Africa in the development of its nuclear-weapons capability are jointly responsible with that country for endangering regional as well as international peace and security.

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.

Alternative for paragraph 10 (proposed by the United Kingdom)

The Commission is of the view that the natural resources of Namibia should be available for the benefit of the Namibian people and for Namibia's socio-economic development. It further holds the view that South Africa should cease its exploitation of Namibian uranium, which is made possible through its illegal occupation of Namibia and, in compliance with international law and relevant Security Council resolutions, take steps to end that occupation.

Alternative for paragraph 10 (proposed by the African Group of States)

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 cease its exploitation of Namibian uranium, which has been made possible through its illegal occupation of Namibia. It notes that this illegal exploitation of Namibian uranium has strengthened South Africa's nuclear base and reinforced 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:

Alternative for paragraph 11 (proposed by Australia and the United States of America)

Replace the third sentence of paragraph 11 by the following:

In addition, Member States should fully implement Security Council resolution 418 (1977), unanimously adopted by the Security Council, which, inter alia, calls on Member States to refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons.

Alternative for paragraph 11 (proposed by the African Group of States)

Given the very nature of the racist régime of South Africa, the Disarmament Commission reaffirms the urgent necessity for the intolerable system of apartheid to 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:

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

Alternative for paragraph 11 (a) (proposed by the United States of America)

Member States should comply with Security Council resolution 591 (1986) unanimously adopted by the Security Council, which, inter alia, requests all States to refrain from any co-operation in the nuclear field with South Africa which would contribute to the manufacture and development by South Africa of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices.

Alternative for paragraph 11 (a) (proposed by the African Group of States)

States collaborating with South African should cease forthwith all such collaboration in the military and nuclear field which may contribute directly or indirectly to the further development of South Africa's nuclear-weapons capability. They should also put an end to transfers of all equipment, material, technology and personnel relevant to South Africa's nuclear-weapons 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.

11 (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;

Alternative for paragraph 11 (b) (proposed by the United Kingdom)

In the light of Security Council resolutions 418 (1977), 558 (1984), and 591 (1986), the Disarmament Commission recommends that the General Assembly should remind all States of their obligations concerning the arms embargo against South Africa.

Alternative for paragraph 11 (b) (proposed by the African Group of States)

In the light of Security Council resolutions 418 (1977), 558 (1984) and 591 (1986), the General Assembly should call upon all States to observe scrupulously, and as a matter of urgency, their obligations concerning the arms embargo against South Africa. The General Assembly should also recommend to the Security Council to enforce the arms embargo against South Africa in all its aspects in order to prevent any form of assistance to the further development of South Africa's nuclear-weapon capability.

11 (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;

Alternative for paragraph 11 (c) (proposed by France)

- (a) In the first sentence, replace the phrase starting with "Desist" with the following:

"... should not co-operate with South Africa in a way which would enable it to produce nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.";

- (b) Delete the second sentence.

Alternative for paragraph 11 (c) (proposed by the African Group of States)

All States should respect their obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and refrain from any nuclear co-operation with South Africa, which would strengthen in any manner the confirmed technical capability of South Africa to produce nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

11 (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;

Alternative for paragraph 11 (d) (proposed by the United Kingdom)

Delete the last sentence

Alternative for paragraph 11 (d) (proposed by the African Group of States)

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 Assembly should recommend to the Security Council to take appropriate and effective steps to prevent the frustration of this objective.

11 (e). Notwithstanding the statement by the South African Government on 31 January 1984 (International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) document INFCIRC/314), the Commission recommends that all States, particularly the five permanent members of the Security Council, should now prevail upon the racist régime of South Africa to comply without delay with all relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those regarding acceptance of an internationally binding nuclear non-proliferation commitment and the placement of all its activities under IAEA safeguards. All States should seek to endorse further specific, practical, time-limited and collective measures that would enhance implementation.

11 (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.

11 (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.

ANNEX III

Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: Chairman's working paper

In conducting the review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, the Disarmament Commission reviewed both political and machinery aspects of that role.

Political aspects

1. The primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security.
2. The importance of full commitment by all States Members of the United Nations to the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and their obligation strictly to observe its principles as well as other relevant and generally accepted principles of international law relating to the maintenance of international peace and security was reaffirmed.
3. Genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control.
4. Multilateral agreements on measures of disarmament play an important role in contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security.
5. The United Nations should encourage and facilitate all disarmament efforts - unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral - and be kept duly informed, through the General Assembly or any other appropriate United Nations channel reaching all Members of the Organization, of developments in disarmament efforts outside its aegis, without prejudice to the progress of negotiations. The need for the United Nations to be kept informed of such outside efforts is the greater when the subject-matter of the negotiations concerns the wider interests of other countries and the international community as a whole.
6. All the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations. Consequently, all States have the right and the duty to be concerned with and to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament, in conformity with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament ^{a/} and the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament. ^{b/} All States have the right to participate on an equal footing in multilateral disarmament negotiations which have a bearing on their national security.
7. Most of the goals set in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly have not so far been achieved. In order to increase momentum towards those goals, political will is required on all sides, but particularly among the nuclear-weapon Powers and other militarily significant States that have

been recognized in the Final Document as bearing the primary responsibility for halting and reversing the arms race and moving towards disarmament.

8. The United Nations, a forum where all nations have the opportunity to contribute to the process of disarmament deliberations and negotiations, has, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament.

9. To help the United Nations perform its designated role, the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States must acknowledge their special responsibility towards the international community and demonstrate the necessary political will to overcome their differences and move towards concrete disarmament measures.

10. It is important for all States to treat recommendations by the United Nations, especially those adopted by consensus, with respect, and truly act in accordance with their assumed political obligations. This also applies to the important task of giving effect to the Final Document adopted by general consent at the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. a/

11. Disarmament, relaxation of international tension, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter and the strengthening of international peace and security are directly related to each other. Progress in any of these spheres has a beneficial effect on all of them; in turn, failure in one sphere has negative effects on others.

12. Disarmament is an essential factor for lasting peace and security. It was also recognized that improvement in the international security situation would facilitate sustained progress in the field of disarmament. Consequently, disarmament should be pursued within the overall context of the search for the prevention of war, in particular nuclear war, and the establishment of an effective system of collective security for the maintenance of international peace and security.

13. The permanent members of the Security Council, having regard to their special status and responsibilities under the Charter, should undertake, as a matter of extreme urgency, to ensure the effectiveness of the central role of the Security Council with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security, including disarmament.

Machinery

14. It was recognized that, while the effectiveness of the United Nations machinery in the field of disarmament clearly depends on the need for States to exercise political will to implement the programme of action contained in the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the multilateral disarmament machinery should be utilized more effectively and also improved in order to help the United Nations fulfil its role in the field of disarmament.

15. Accordingly, the Commission made recommendations with respect to a number of practical measures as follows:

(1) General Assembly and its organs

The General Assembly constitutes the principal forum for deliberation on disarmament issues.

(a) Special sessions

Special sessions of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament can play an important role in strengthening international co-operation in the field of disarmament. Special sessions should be convened as appropriate to review and assess the results of the efforts of Member States and of the United Nations in promoting deliberations and negotiations on all relevant issues of disarmament, as well as to provide future direction and guidance regarding measures in the field of disarmament.

(b) First Committee

(i) The First Committee of the General Assembly should continue to serve as its Main Committee dealing with disarmament and related international security questions;

(ii) The First Committee should make the necessary improvements in its methods and procedures of work with a view to increasing its efficiency. In this regard, each succeeding Chairman should continue to hold consultations with a view to refining further the practices and procedures of the Committee. To this end, the First Committee should take into account, inter alia, the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 42/42 N of 30 November 1987 and the need to expand areas of consensus;

(iii) Consideration should be given to the feasibility of an earlier commencement of the work of the First Committee;

(iv) Bearing in mind the increasing importance that the international community attaches to the items on the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament, appropriate attention should be given to the consideration of the reports of the Conference. The First Committee should devote a portion of its work programme to a review, under a separate agenda item, of the annual report of the Conference;

(c) Disarmament Commission

The efficiency of the work of the United Nations Disarmament Commission needs to be improved. Further consideration should be given to this issue in appropriate forums, including at the Fifteenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament. Such consideration should seek to ensure that the Commission is provided with an appropriate agenda, bearing in mind the time available to it at its annual session, and is enabled to continue to play a constructive role within the United Nations disarmament machinery.

(2) Security Council

In any further review of the disarmament machinery of the United Nations, consideration might also be given to the role of the Security Council, consistent with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

(3) The Secretary-General

The role of the Secretary-General, as envisaged in the Charter, facilitates the discharge of the responsibilities of the United Nations to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security. All States should give the Secretary-General maximum support to enable him to discharge, as effectively as possible, his responsibilities under the Charter.

In the exercise of his role, the Secretary-General should be assisted by an adequately staffed and funded Department for Disarmament Affairs. The present resource allocation to the Department is inadequate and, accordingly, it is recommended, should be reviewed by relevant bodies taking into account the existing resources of the United Nations.

The role of the Department for Disarmament Affairs in assisting the Secretary-General in his co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies in the field of disarmament should be strengthened.

(4) Conference on Disarmament

The unique character and importance of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral negotiating body was underlined. The need for the Conference on Disarmament to review its procedures and organization with a view to improving the performance of this single multilateral negotiating forum for disarmament measures was recognized. In this regard, the Conference's formal and informal discussions on questions related to its improved and effective functioning were welcomed. Accordingly, it was recommended that the Conference should continue its consideration of its improved and effective functioning as well as the question of the expansion of membership of the Conference, with a view to its adopting concrete recommendations and decisions on those subjects at the earliest opportunity.

The Commission also recognized that observers were unable to contribute fully to the work of the Conference on Disarmament and recommended that the Conference should consider changes to its rules of procedure so as to enable observers to participate more effectively in its work.

(5) Other organs

(a) Secretary-General, . . . Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies

(i) The Advisory Board plays an important role, particularly in its dual capacity as the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, as well as the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. It could provide greater service if the Secretary-General had greater flexibility in utilizing the expertise of the Board. Consequently, the role and functions of the Board should be strengthened and its name changed

to the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, in order to reflect better the scope of its activities;

(ii) The Board should have closer relations with scholars, non-governmental organizations and research institutes. It should also consider holding hearings on specific issues such as conversion;

(iii) The Board should review its timetable, bearing in mind that the Secretary-General has to report to the General Assembly on its activities;

(b) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

(i) In accordance with the statute and the autonomous status of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), its work should continue to be independent-research-oriented, of a high academic standard and of practical value. The Institute should strengthen its co-operation with national and regional research institutes in the field of disarmament;

(ii) More financial contributions should be made to ensure the viability and the development of UNIDIR;

(c) Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean

The General Assembly accepts the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and reaffirms its full support for the implementation of the Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and requests the Secretary-General to continue to extend to the Committee all necessary assistance in order to facilitate the intensification of the Committee's work towards the completion of the Committee's remaining preparatory work for the early convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo not later than 1990, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/43, adopted by consensus on 30 November 1987;

(d) World Disarmament Campaign and other information activities

(i) The World Disarmament Campaign should continue its contributions by informing, educating, and generating public understanding and support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of disarmament in a balanced, factual and objective manner;

(ii) The Secretary-General should continue to carry out the activities of the Campaign, particularly by ensuring the co-operation and participation of all States and all other constituencies, and by the widest possible dissemination of information and opinions on questions of disarmament;

(iii) The contribution of the Campaign should be enhanced by the organization of regional conferences and seminars, smaller high-level meetings, programmes of regional centres, greater contacts with non-governmental organizations active in the field of disarmament and the expansion of the target audience for the Campaign to include increased emphasis on women and women's organizations, as well as youth and youth organizations. Similarly, the annual observance by all Member States of Disarmament Week will continue to play an important role in promoting the objectives of the Campaign;

(iv) The General Assembly urges Member States and other entities to increase the effectiveness of the Campaign by broadening its financial base of support with further voluntary contributions;

(v) The General Assembly welcomes the creation of regional centres established under the auspices of the United Nations. It reaffirms its conviction that the objectives of the Campaign would be further enhanced by the activities of these centres. The General Assembly accordingly renews its appeal to Member States as well as other entities to make voluntary contributions to these centres in order to ensure their effective functioning and viability.

(e) United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme

(i) The General Assembly affirms that the training of disarmament fellows has made a useful contribution to the development of greater expertise in disarmament issues in Member States;

(ii) The General Assembly consequently decides to continue the Programme in accordance with guidelines approved by the Assembly at its thirty-third and fortieth sessions, duly taking into account in the yearly selection of fellows the principle of adequate representation of developing countries and the need for rotation among States.

Notes

a/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2.

b/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

ANNEX IV

Proposals and amendments to the text of the working paper of the Chairman of Working Group II

These proposals and amendments were made in the process of seeking consensus on the respective paragraphs. In addition to the following proposals and amendments, submitted in writing in accordance with the request of the Chairman, oral comments and suggestions were also made.

Political aspects

Replace paragraph 1 with the following text:

"The United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament. Accordingly, it should play a more active role in this field and, in order to discharge its functions effectively, the United Nations should facilitate and encourage all disarmament measures - unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral - and be kept duly informed through the General Assembly, or any other appropriate United Nations channel reaching all Members of the Organization, of all disarmament efforts outside its aegis without prejudice to the progress of negotiations." (Belgium and Egypt)

In the second line of paragraph 3, delete the words "the security system provided for in". (United Kingdom)

Replace paragraph 5 with the following text:

"The States participating in disarmament efforts - unilateral, bilateral, subregional, regional and multilateral - must keep the United Nations duly informed of advances in those efforts without prejudice to the progress of negotiations and regardless of the forums in which they take place. In order to encourage and facilitate all disarmament efforts, the United Nations will ensure that all its Members are duly informed about these activities. The need for the United Nations to be kept informed of such outside efforts is the greater when the subject-matter of the negotiations concerns the wider interests of other countries and the international community as a whole." (Belgium)

Delete the last sentence of paragraph 5. (Sweden)

Replace paragraph 7 with the following text:

"Most of the goals set in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly have not so far been achieved. In order to maintain momentum towards these goals, political will is required on the part of all States. In this respect, the nuclear-weapon Powers and other militarily significant States need to accept the responsibilities assigned to them in the Final Document by overcoming their differences, halting and reversing the arms race and embarking on concrete disarmament measures." (Belgium)

Replace paragraph 7 with the following text:

"Most of the goals set in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly have not so far been achieved. In order to maintain momentum towards these goals, political will is required on the part of all States. In this respect, the nuclear-weapon Powers and other militarily significant States need to accept the responsibilities assigned to them in the Final Document by overcoming their differences, halting and reversing the arms race and embarking on concrete disarmament measures. In this connection, the agreement between the two major military powers for the elimination of an entire category of nuclear weapons was noted as representing a valuable initial step in this direction." (Brazil)

In line 4 of paragraph 7, replace the words "the nuclear-weapon Powers" with "the States with largest military arsenals". (China)

Replace paragraph 7 with the following text:

"The nuclear weapon Powers and other militarily significant States were recognized in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly as bearing the primary responsibility for halting and reversing the arms race and moving towards disarmament. The agreement between the two major military powers for the elimination of an entire category of nuclear weapons was noted as representing a valuable initial step in this direction." (United Kingdom)

Replace paragraph 8 with the following text:

"The United Nations, the only universal organization dealing with global peace and security, provides the best forum for all Members States to contribute actively to the consideration of disarmament issues which have a bearing on their security." (United Kingdom)

In the first line of paragraph 9, replace the words "the nuclear-weapon States" with "the States with largest military arsenals". (China)

Delete paragraph 9. (United Kingdom)

Replace paragraph 10 with the following text:

"It is important for all States to treat recommendations by the United Nations with respect. States should act in accordance with the obligations they have assumed under those recommendations. This also applies to the Final Document adopted by consensus at the first special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament." (Australia and Mexico)

In the second line of paragraph 10, delete the word "truly". (United Kingdom)

In the third line of paragraph 10, delete the word "assumed". (United Kingdom)

In the second line of paragraph 11, after the words "self-determination and national independence", add the words "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms". (United Kingdom)

At the end of the second sentence in paragraph 12, add the words "in compliance with the Charter of the United Nations". (Poland)

Delete paragraph 12. (United Kingdom)

Replace paragraph 13 with the following text:

In considering the interrelationship between disarmament and international peace and security, the Security Council, having regard to its special status and responsibilities under the Charter, should continue to ensure the effectiveness of its central role with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security." (Australia and Brazil)

Replace paragraph 13 with the following text:

"The permanent members of the Security Council, having regard to their special status and responsibilities under the Charter, should continue to ensure the effectiveness of the central role of the Security Council with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security." (France)

Machinery

Replace paragraph 14 with the following text:

"In the pursuance of general and complete disarmament, the multilateral disarmament machinery should be fully utilized and improved in order to help effectively the United Nations fulfil its role in the field of disarmament in accordance with the United Nations Charter, and the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament." (Egypt)

Delete the first five lines of paragraph 14 up to the words "devoted to disarmament,". (United Kingdom)

Replace the chapeau of subparagraph 15 (1) with the following text:

"The General Assembly and its organs

The General Assembly remains the main deliberative organ of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and should continue to promote the conclusion and implementation of disarmament agreements and measures." (Egypt)

Replace subparagraph 15 (1) (c) with the following text:

"(c) Disarmament Commission

(i) In setting the agenda of the Commission, the General Assembly should bear in mind the need for in-depth discussions of relevant items and for making specific recommendations. To this end, the Assembly should provide specific guidelines for the consideration of each item on the agenda of the Commission to ensure that appropriate treatment is given to them;

(ii) The deliberative activities of the Commission should, inter alia, complement the negotiating endeavours of the Conference on Disarmament;

(iii) The efficiency of the work of the Disarmament Commission needs to be improved. Further consideration should be given to this issue. Such consideration should seek to ensure that the Commission, bearing in mind the limited time available to it, is enabled to continue to play a constructive role within the United Nations disarmament machinery." (Egypt)

In line three of subparagraph 15 (1) (c), delete the words "in appropriate forums" up to "devoted to disarmament". (United Kingdom)

In line six of subparagraph 15 (1) (c), after the words "bearing in mind the" add the word "limited". (United Kingdom)

In the second paragraph of subparagraph 15 (3), replace the second sentence with the following:

"The resources accorded to the Department should be commensurate with the requirements of its mandated tasks." (Sweden)

Amend the title in paragraph 15 (5) (a) to read: "Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters". (Sweden and United Kingdom)

After the first sentence, replace the entire text of subparagraph 15 (5) (a) with the following:

"The modifications to the functioning of the Board introduced by the Secretary-General in 1989, including of its title, were noted. The Disarmament Commission welcomes these changes, including the Board's intention to establish wider contacts with scientists, academics, research institutes and persons possessing other expertise relevant to the Board's work." (India, Poland, Sweden and United Kingdom)

Replace the entire text of subparagraph 15 (5) (a) with the following text:

"The Advisory Board plays an important role, particularly in its dual capacity as the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, as well as the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. The modifications to the functioning of the Board introduced by the Secretary-General in 1989, including the changing of its title, were welcomed." (Sweden and United Kingdom)

In subparagraph 15 (5) (c): in line seven, delete the word "early"; in line eight, delete the words "not later than" and insert the word "in" before "1990"; and in line eight, substitute "42/43" by "43/79". (Sri Lanka)

In paragraph (iii) of subparagraph 15 (5) (d): in the second line insert the words "whenever possible" after the word "organization"; in the fourth line after the words "in the field of disarmament", delete the rest of the sentence up to "youth organizations". (United Kingdom).

Add a new subparagraph "(e). Disarmament Week" to follow immediately after subparagraph 15 (5) (d) to read as follows and renumber the subsequent subparagraph accordingly:

"(e) Disarmament Week

The Commission recommended that all Member States should continue to mark the observance of Disarmament Week, which was proclaimed by the General Assembly at its first special session devoted to disarmament, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament. It noted that this annual observance would continue to play an important role in promoting the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign." (New Zealand)

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