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IV. MACHINERY

1. While disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, has become a necessity for ensuring the survival of mankind and for the elimination of the danger of nuclear war, very little insufficient progress has been made since the end of the Second World War. In addition to the need to exercise political will, the international machinery should be utilized more effectively and also improved to enable implementation of the Programme of Action and help the United Nations to fulfil its role in the field of disarmament.

The existing machinery, in spite of the best efforts of the international community, has failed to produce tangible results. There is, therefore, an urgent need to revitalize existing disarmament machinery and to create new forums for disarmament deliberations and negotiations with a greater geographical and political representative character.

The experience gained since the establishment of the United Nations shows that, for maximum effectiveness, two kinds of bodies are required for disarmament negotiations - deliberative and negotiating. All Member States should be represented on the former, whereas the latter, for the sake of convenience, should have a relatively small membership.

There is a need for a single multilateral negotiating forum for disarmament questions. However, owing to the very nature of the international society and the uneven distribution of power among its members, some problems are not easily solved through multilateral negotiating processes. Some important questions can be handled on a bilateral or regional basis.

2. The United Nations in accordance with the Charter has the primary an important a central role and 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.

3. The General Assembly has been and should remain the main deliberative organ of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and should make every effort to facilitate the implementation of disarmament measures.

An item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" shall be included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third and subsequent sessions of the General Assembly.

4. Disarmament multilateral conventions should be subjected to the normal procedures applicable in the law of treaties. In particular, they should be open to amendment when submitted to the General Assembly.

5. The First Committee of the General Assembly should deal in the future only with questions of disarmament and related international security questions.

In order to enable all Member States of the United Nations to participate on the footing of equality in disarmament deliberations, the First Committee of the General Assembly, sitting as a disarmament commission, should deal in the future only with questions of disarmament and related questions.

A deliberative body comprising all Members of the United Nations and meeting annually is necessary to consider the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments. The First Committee should be reformed to fulfil this function. Reform should include the following:

(a) The First Committee should in future deal exclusively with disarmament and related international security questions;

(b) The recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament 1/ should be promptly implemented.

6. The United Nations Disarmament Commission should reconvene with appropriate terms of reference, including the follow-up of the relevant decisions and recommendations of the special session, and the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament. The United Nations Disarmament Commission will meet as soon as possible and, in any case, before the thirty-third regular session of the General Assembly.

7. A second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament should be held in _____.

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 36 (A/31/36), para. 18.

8. Within the framework of its primary function to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council should review the implementation of its responsibilities in the field of the regulation of armaments in accordance with Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Furthermore, the Security Council may consider the desirability of establishing under Article 29 of the Charter, subsidiary organs for specific disarmament purposes beginning with a committee, divided into regional sub-committees, to control international transfers of conventional weapons.

9. The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament should be replaced by a new negotiating body attached to the deliberative organ of the United Nations General Assembly, sitting as a disarmament commission.

The new body, entitled "Disarmament Committee", should consist of the thirty to forty members, among them States having a particular interest in disarmament questions and representing in a balanced way all the regions of the world, including in particular the members of the Security Council.

The mandate of the "Disarmament Committee", whose decisions would be taken by consensus, would be, in particular, to negotiate disarmament agreements stemming from the recommendations of the Disarmament Commission, to which it would report, and to co-ordinate the carrying out of regional actions.

States which were not members of the committee would be allowed to participate in its deliberations as observers.

The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament should continue to be the principal multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament under the auspices of and reporting to the United Nations. Its practice of taking decisions on the basis of consensus should be continued. In order to enhance its effectiveness and representative character the following improvements should be undertaken:

(i) The existing link between the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and the United Nations should be retained strengthened. To this end:

(a) Consideration should be given to Arrangements should be made for possible limited increase in the membership of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament through nominations to be made by the President of the General Assembly after appropriate consultations. The limited size of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and its representative character should be maintained.

(b) Arrangements should be made for interested States not members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to become observers at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and as such to All Member States of the United Nations should have the right to submit directly to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament proposals or working documents on measures of disarmament that are the subject of negotiations in the Conference and to participate in its proceedings as well as in the appropriate working bodies when the subject-matter of such proposals or working documents is examined.

Arrangements should be made by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament by which a State which is not a member of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, may be invited, upon its request, to participate in activities of the Conference when its particular concerns are under discussion.

(c) Other arrangements should be made for interested States not members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to participate in the work of the Conference, including arrangements for a system of limited rotation on a flexible regional basis, taking into account the need to ensure adequate continuity within the Conference.

(d) The Secretary-General Special Representative of the Secretary-General should be assigned an enhanced role in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, including the authority to bring relevant matters to the attention of that body; also, an enhanced role in the activities of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament should be assigned to the Centre for Disarmament.

(e) The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament should submit progress reports to the General Assembly more frequently. In addition to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament's annual report to the General Assembly, occasional progress reports should be prepared for the information of States not members of the Conference.

(ii) States concerned should take appropriate steps Necessary conditions should be created so that all nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States participate in the work of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

(iii) The present system of co-chairmanship should be retained replaced by a system of monthly rotation between all non-nuclear-weapon States members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament a bureau of four members, rotating on a monthly or sessional basis, consisting of one chairman and three vice-chairmen chosen in such a manner as to reflect the composition of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament a chairman appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament a chairman elected on a yearly basis by the members of the Conference.

- (iv) A standing sub-committee of the whole should be established. The establishment of ad hoc working groups whenever appropriate, to facilitate the negotiations, as well as the holding of informal meetings with the participation of experts whenever necessary, are recommendable methods for the further work of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.
- (v) The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament should adopt its own rules of procedure.
- (vi) The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament should continue to negotiate concrete measures of disarmament on the basis of the recommendations of the General Assembly and proposals submitted by the members of the Conference and other members of the United Nations. The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, once it has undergone the reforms envisaged in this section, should undertake the preparation/continue discussions and development/ of a comprehensive programme of disarmament. The said programme should be completed by 1 March 1981 at the latest and should immediately thereupon be submitted, as a draft to the Secretary-General of the United Nations so that he may transmit it to Member States and to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament.
- (vii) States members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament should endeavour to maintain their delegations at such a level that may ensure the most effective co-operation in the performance of the functions assigned to the Conference.
- (viii) There should be improved opportunities for the public to follow the work of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. The plenary meetings of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament should be made public unless otherwise decided.

The General Assembly reaffirms the continuing requirement for a single multilateral negotiating forum of limited size and taking decisions on disarmament questions on the basis of consensus: and to this end:

- (i) endorses the agreement which has been reached on the composition of a Disarmament Negotiating Committee comprising: list of Member States;
- (ii) welcomes the decision taken by the above-mentioned States that the Disarmament Negotiating Committee should:
 - (a) take its decisions by consensus
 - (b) adopt its own rules of procedure which shall be its only rules of procedure
 - (c) request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint following consultations with the Committee, an Executive Secretary

for the Committee as his personal special representative whose functions shall be to organize the business and time-tables of the Committee, and to assist and advise the current Chairman

- (d) provide for a system of rotation, among all the members of the Committee, of the chairmanship of its meetings
 - (e) adopt its own agenda taking note of recommendations made to it by the General Assembly and by the Executive Secretary
 - (f) review prior to the second special session on disarmament its composition
 - (g) submit a report to the General Assembly annually, or more frequently as necessary, and provide copies of its formal and other appropriate documents to all the Member States of the United Nations
 - (h) make arrangements to invite interested States, not members of the Committee, to submit to the Committee written proposals or working documents on measures of disarmament which are the subject of negotiation in the Committee and to participate, where appropriate, in the plenary sessions of the Committee as well as in the proceedings of appropriate working bodies when the subject-matter of such proposals or working documents is examined
 - (i) invite States not members of the Committee, upon their request, to express views in the Committee when the particular concerns of those States are under discussion.
- (iii) welcomes the intention of the Member States of the CCD to disband that Committee upon the formulation of the Disarmament Negotiating Committee. /

The General Assembly reaffirms the continuing requirement for a single multilateral negotiating forum of limited size and taking decisions on disarmament questions on the basis of consensus. To this end, the General Assembly, taking note of the consultations which have taken place among the Member States,

- (i) Endorses the establishment of a Disarmament Negotiating Committee comprising: /list of Member States/.
- (ii) Recognizes that the Disarmament Negotiating Committee should:
 - (a) take its decisions by consensus
 - (b) adopt its own rules of procedure which shall be its only rules of procedure
 - (c) request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to:

- appoint, following consultations with the Committee, an Executive Secretary for the Committee as his personal special representative whose functions shall be to assist the Committee in organizing its work and time-tables and to assist and advise the current Chairman;
 - furnish such staff and facilities as the Committee may consider necessary for the effective accomplishment of its task
 - (d) provide for a system of rotation of the Chairmanship, among all the members of the Committee, on a monthly basis
 - (e) adopt its own agenda, taking note, inter alia, of recommendations by the General Assembly
 - (f) make arrangements for a periodic review of its composition
 - (g) submit a report to the General Assembly annually, or more frequently as necessary, and provide copies of its formal and other appropriate documents to all the Member States of the United Nations
 - (h) make arrangements to invite interested States, not members of the Committee, to submit to the Committee written proposals or working documents on measures of disarmament which are the subject of negotiation in the Committee and to participate, where appropriate, in the plenary sessions of the Committee as well as in the proceedings of appropriate working bodies when the subject-matter of such proposals or working documents is examined
 - (i) invite States not members of the Committee, upon their request, to express views in the Committee when the particular concerns of those States are under discussion.
- (iii) Welcomes the intention of the Member States of the CCD to disband that Committee upon the formulation of the Disarmament Negotiating Committee.7

Alternative text to replace paragraphs (h) and (i), above.

/(h) invite States not members of the Committee, upon their request:

- (1) to submit to the Committee written proposals or working documents on measures of disarmament which are the subject of negotiation in the Committee and to participate, on an equal footing, in the plenary sessions of the Committee as well as in the proceedings of appropriate working bodies when the subject-matter of such proposals or working documents is examined;
- (2) to express views in the Committee when the particular concerns of those States are under discussion.7

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10. Bilateral and regional disarmament negotiations may also play an important role and could facilitate negotiations of multilateral agreements in the field of disarmament.

11. At the appropriate time, a world disarmament conference could be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation. The deliberative machinery of the United Nations should be reinforced through the institutionalization of a world disarmament conference on terms acceptable to all Member States.

In order to provide for an effective forum intended to achieve the solution of the disarmament problem, the General Assembly recommends the convening of a world disarmament conference with universal participation in ...

The World Disarmament Conference should consider questions of disarmament in their entirety including ways and methods of achieving general and complete disarmament and partial measures in this field.

The World Disarmament Conference should be organized in such a manner that specific problems will be considered in the first instance by States whose interests are primarily affected. It could give instructions to its special working bodies designed to conduct actual negotiations.

The World Disarmament Conference should be duly prepared. Taking into account the positive contribution made to this end by the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, a Preparatory Committee for the World Disarmament Conference is established, composed of nuclear-weapon States, members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and a number of other States on the basis of the principle of balanced political and just geographical representation. The Preparatory Committee will draw up the agenda for the World Disarmament Conference and its work programme. It will submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

12. In order to enable the United Nations to continue to fulfil its role in the field of disarmament and to carry out the additional tasks assigned to it by this special session, the United Nations Centre for Disarmament should be adequately strengthened and its research and information functions accordingly extended.

The Centre should also take account fully of the possibilities offered by United Nations specialized agencies and other institutions and programmes within the United Nations system with regard to studies and information on disarmament. The Centre should also increase contacts with non-governmental organizations and research institutions in view of the valuable role they play in the field of disarmament. This role should be encouraged also in other appropriate ways on the basis of the experience so far acquired.

The Secretary-General is requested to set up an advisory board of eminent persons, selected on the basis of their personal expertise and taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation, to advise him on various aspects of studies to be made under the auspices of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and arms limitation, including a programme of such studies.

/...

13. /The Secretary-General is requested to appoint an intergovernmental group of experts to prepare a report on the question of the establishment of an International Institute for Research on Disarmament. This institute would be responsible to the United Nations which would nominate its governing council and would provide its financing, but it would have complete autonomy at the scientific level./

14. /With the advancement towards the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament and in the light of the experience gained in the deliberative and negotiating bodies, the General Assembly of the United Nations should consider the proposal for establishing at the appropriate time under its auspices a world disarmament institution with the aim of having over-all competence in the field of disarmament./

15. /The possibility of establishing an international disarmament organization as the operational framework for the implementation of agreements in the field of disarmament and the limitation of arms should be considered. The Secretary-General is therefore requested to seek the views of Member States with respect to the desirability of establishing an international disarmament organization and the possible functions and structure of such an organization and to submit these views and an analysis thereof to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session./
