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Twelfth special session
Agenda items 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME OF DISARMAMENT

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE 1980s AS THE SECOND DISARMAMENT
DECADE AND CONSIDERATION OF INITIATIVES AND PROPOSALS OF MEMBER STATES

ENHANCEMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MACHINERY IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT
AND STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THIS FIELD,
INCLUDING THE POSSIBLE CONVENING OF A WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

MEASURES TO MOBILIZE WORLD PUBLIC OPINION IN FAVOUR OF DISARMAMENT

Draft report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session

Rapporteur: Mr. Omer ERSUN (Turkey)

CONTENTS

Table with 3 columns: Section, Paragraphs, Page. Includes I. INTRODUCTION, II. WORK OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE (A, B), III. CONCLUSIONS.

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At the 1st plenary meeting of the twelfth special session, on 7 June 1982, the General Assembly decided:

(a) To establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session, which would be a committee of the whole, with a Chairman, 13 Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur, and that its Chairman, after being elected by the General Assembly would also be a member of the General Committee;

(b) That the Ad Hoc Committee would establish a working group on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, another working group on the review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, and any additional working groups as necessary;

(c) That the General Assembly should adopt two documents, one containing the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament and a second encompassing all other items on the agenda.

2. At the same meeting, the General Assembly unanimously elected Ambassador Olu Adeniji (Nigeria), Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, as Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee.

3. At the same meeting, the General Assembly, without reference to the General Committee, adopted the agenda of the twelfth special session (A/S-12/10). It was also decided that items 1 to 8 and 14 would be dealt with in plenary meeting and items 9 to 13 would be allocated to the Ad Hoc Committee, which would be entrusted with the task of considering all the proposals submitted under those items during the special session and reporting to the Assembly.

4. At the same meeting, the General Assembly, pursuant to its resolution 36/81 of 9 December 1981, in which it had endorsed the recommendations submitted by the Preparatory Committee in 1981, 1/ endorsed the recommendations adopted by the Preparatory Committee in 1982. 2/

5. Also at the same meeting, the Assembly decided to launch the World Disarmament Campaign.

6. In the course of the general debate, 19 heads of State or Government and 44 Foreign Ministers and other heads of delegations addressed the special session.

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/S-12/1 and Corr.1), paras. 17-29.

2/ Ibid., paras. 40-54.

7. Several heads of State or Government sent messages to the session. Also in the course of the general debate, the executive heads of the following organizations and bodies of the United Nations system made statements: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Atomic Energy Agency, United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

8. At its 4th meeting, on 23 June, the Ad Hoc Committee heard statements by Mr. Giulio Andreotti, Chairman of the Committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and Mr. Olof Palme, Chairman of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee also heard a statement by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. At its 9th meeting, on 28 June, the Committee heard a statement by the Secretary-General of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

10. At its 5th to 8th meetings, on 24 and 25 June, the Committee heard statements by representatives of non-governmental organizations and peace and disarmament research institutions (annex VI).

11. At its 1st meeting, on 9 June, the Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

Vice-Chairmen:

- Mr. Mario Alessi (Italy)
- Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)
- Mr. Alfonso García Robles (Mexico)
- Mr. Baruch Grinberg (Bulgaria)
- Mr. Guy Hazoumé (Benin)
- Mr. Davidson Hepburn (Bahamas)
- Mr. Gerhard Herder (German Democratic Republic)
- Mr. Miljan Komatina (Yugoslavia)
- Mr. Mehdi Mrani Zentar (Morocco)
- Mr. Yoshio Okawa (Japan)
- Mr. Waliur Rahman (Bangladesh)
- Mr. David Sadleir (Australia)
- Mr. A. P. Ventakeswaran (India)

Rapporteur:

Mr Ömer Ersun (Turkey)

12. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 June, the Committee decided that the deadline for the submission of all proposals to be included in the final documents of the special session would be 25 June. At its 4th meeting, on 23 June, the Committee decided to extend the deadline to 28 June.

13. Also at the 2nd meeting, the Committee decided to establish an open-ended working group on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament (Working Group I) and elected Mr. A. García Robles (Mexico) as its Chairman.

14. At its 3rd meeting, on 17 June, the Committee decided to establish a working group to deal with agenda item 9 (Working Group II) and elected Mr. D. Sadleir (Australia) as its Chairman.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to establish a working group to deal with agenda items 11 and 13 (Working Group III) and elected Mr. G. Herder (German Democratic Republic) as its Chairman.

16. The Committee had before it the following documents:

Telegram dated 6 June 1982 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba transmitting the communiqué issued by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 31 May to 4 June 1982, addressed to the second special session devoted to disarmament to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/1);

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a resolution of the Commission on Human Rights (A/S-12/AC.1/2);

Letter dated 28 May 1982 from the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to the President of the General Assembly (A/S-12/AC.1/3);

Letter dated 7 June 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/4);

Letter dated 7 June 1982 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Hungary to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/5);

Letter dated 8 June 1982 from the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/S-12/AC.1/6);

Letter dated 8 June 1982 from the First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/7);

Letter dated 11 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/8);

Letter dated 15 June 1982 from the First Deputy Foreign Minister and Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/9);

Letter dated 16 June 1982 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/10 and Corr.1);

Letter dated 16 June 1982 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/11 and Corr.1);

Letter dated 16 June 1982 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/12 and Corr.1);

Letter dated 16 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/13);

Letter dated 16 June 1982 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania to the President of the General Assembly (A/S-12/AC.1/14);

Letter dated 17 June 1982 from the Permanent Representatives of Austria, Finland, Sweden and Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/15);

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a resolution of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/S-12/AC.1/16);

Note verbale dated 16 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/17);

Note verbale dated 16 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/18);

Letter dated 24 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/AC.1/19/Rev.1);

Letter dated 17 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/AC.1/20);

Letter dated 15 June 1982 from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/21);

Letter dated 18 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/22);

Letter dated 21 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/23 and Corr.1);

Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/24);

Note verbale dated 23 June 1982 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat (A/S-12/AC.1/25);

Note verbale dated 23 June 1982 from the Permanent Mission of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/26);

Letter dated 23 June 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/27);

Letter dated 24 June 1982 from the Acting Head of the Delegation of the German Democratic Republic to the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/AC.1/28 and Corr.1);

Letter dated 24 June 1982 from the Acting Head of the Delegation of the German Democratic Republic to the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/AC.1/29 and Corr.1);

Letter dated 24 June 1982 from the Acting Head of the Delegation of the German Democratic Republic to the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/AC.1/30 and Corr.1);

Letter dated 24 June 1982 from the First Deputy Foreign Minister and Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/31);

Letter dated 24 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/AC.1/32);

Note verbale dated 24 June 1982 from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat (A/S-12/AC.1/33);

Note verbale dated 24 June 1982 from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat (A/S-12/AC.1/34 and Corr.1);

Note verbale dated 24 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/AC.1/35);

Letter dated 23 June 1982 from the First Deputy Foreign Minister and Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/36);

Note verbale dated 24 June 1982 from the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat (A/S-12/AC.1/37);

Note verbale dated 24 June 1982 from the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat (A/S-12/AC.1/38);

Letter dated 27 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/39);

Note verbale dated 24 June 1982 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat (A/S-12/AC.1/40);

Note verbale dated 25 June 1982 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat (A/S-12/AC.1/41);

Note verbale dated 25 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/42 and Corr.1);

Note verbale dated 25 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/43 and Corr.1);

Note verbale dated 25 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/44 and Corr.1);

Note verbale dated 25 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/45 and Corr.1);

Note verbale dated 25 June 1982 from the Permanent Mission of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat (A/S-12/AC.1/46 and Rev.1);

Note verbale dated 25 June 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/47);

Letter dated 28 June 1982 from the First Deputy Foreign Minister and Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/48);

Note verbale dated 28 June 1982 from the Permanent Missions of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat (A/S-12/AC.1/49);

Letter dated 28 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/50);

Letter dated 28 June 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/51);

Letter dated 28 June 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/52);

Letter dated 28 June 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/53);

Note verbale dated 28 June 1982 from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/54);

Note verbale dated 26 June 1982 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat (A/S-12/AC.1/55);

Letter dated 28 June 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/56);

Letter dated 25 June 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/57);

Letter dated 28 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/58);

Letter dated 28 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/59);

Letter dated 25 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/60);

Letter dated 29 June 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/61);

Note verbale dated 22 June 1982 from the Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat (A/S-12/AC.1/62);

Letter dated 28 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/63);

Note verbale dated 5 July 1982 from the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/64);

Note verbale dated 6 July 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/65);

Note verbale dated 7 July 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/66);

Note verbale dated 7 July 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/S-12/AC.1/67);

17. At the 12th meeting, on 2 July, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution (A/S-12/AC.1/L.1) which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Convinced that in this nuclear age lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"Further convinced that the highest priority objectives in the field of disarmament have to be nuclear disarmament and the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction,

"Recognizing the urgent need to halt the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,

"Recognizing further the urgent need for a negotiated reduction of nuclear-weapon stockpiles leading to their complete elimination,

"Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would, inter alia, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes."

18. At the same meeting, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution (A/S-12/AC.1/L.2), sponsored by India and Mexico, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned by the continuing threat to the survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the arms race,

"Reaffirming that removal of the danger of a world war, in particular nuclear war, is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

"Bearing in mind the special responsibility of nuclear-weapon States in this regard,

"Reiterating that it is the shared responsibility of all Member States to initiate action to save succeeding generations from nuclear war,

"Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and paragraphs 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly regarding procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

"Declaring the unacceptability of nuclear war, which would cause the destruction of not only the peoples of the warring States but also the peoples of all other States,

"Seeking to ensure the survival of mankind through avoidance of nuclear war,

"Stressing the vital importance of maximum self-restraint in the conduct of States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, and of the scrupulous observance by all States of well-established humanitarian laws and principles as well as Article 2, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Conscious that public opinion world wide has been demanding urgent and effective measures for removal of the danger of nuclear war,

"1. Takes note of the views submitted by Member States in response to General Assembly resolution 36/81 B of 9 December 1981;

"2. Urges those States that have not yet done so to send their replies to the Secretary-General as soon as possible;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a representative group of public persons of great eminence, consisting of statesmen, scientists, physicians, jurists, religious leaders, philosophers and other suitably qualified persons, for the purpose of advising on special measures and procedures - practical, political and legal - designed for the collective control, management and resolution of critical or confrontational situations which could escalate to nuclear war, in addition to those already provided for in the Charter of the United Nations;

"4. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit, for the consideration of the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, a report incorporating the considered views, suggestions and recommendations of the eminent persons mentioned in paragraph 3 above;

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled 'Prevention of nuclear war'."

19. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution (A/S-12/AC.1/L.3), sponsored by Mexico and Sweden, which read as follows:

The General Assembly,

"Recalling that at its tenth special session, in 1978, it expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

"Recalling also that on the same occasion it pointed out that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons were more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth, and stressed that mankind was therefore confronted with a choice: halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, or face annihilation,

"Noting that the conditions prevailing today are a source of even more serious concern than those existing in 1978 because of several factors, such as the deterioration of the international situation, the increase in accuracy, speed and destructive power of nuclear weapons, the promotion of illusory doctrines of 'limited' or 'winnable' nuclear war and the many false alarms which have occurred owing to malfunctioning of computers,

"Believing that it is a matter of the utmost urgency to stop any further increase in the awesome arsenals of the two major nuclear-weapon States, which already have ample retaliatory power and a frightening overkill capacity,

"Believing also that it is equally urgent to activate negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

"Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute the most effective first step for the achievement of the above-mentioned two objectives, since it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of the reduction negotiations while, at the same time, preventing the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations would take place,

"Firmly convinced that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze, since the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are not equivalent in nuclear military power and it seems evident that there exists between them an over-all rough parity,

"1. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to proclaim, either through simultaneous unilateral declarations or through a joint declaration, an immediate nuclear-arms freeze which would be a first step towards the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament and whose structure and scope would be the following:

"(a) It would embrace:

"(i) A comprehensive test ban of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

"(ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

"(iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

"(iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

"(b) It would be subject to all relevant measures and procedures of verification which have already been agreed by the parties in the cases of the SALT I and SALT II treaties, as well as those accepted in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva;

"2. Requests the above-mentioned two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a report to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its thirty-seventh session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

"3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled 'Implementation of resolution S-12/\_\_\_ on a nuclear arms freeze'."

20. On 2 July, India submitted a draft resolution (A/S-12/AC.1/L.4), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind and to the life-sustaining systems posed by nuclear weapons and by their use, inherent in concepts of deterrence,

"Convinced that nuclear disarmament is essential for the prevention of nuclear war and for the strengthening of international peace and security,

"Recalling its declaration, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and which would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

"Reaffirming the declaration that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, contained in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

"Decides to adopt an international convention as annexed to this resolution, prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, pending nuclear disarmament.

"ANNEX

"Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

"The States Parties to this Convention,

"Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

"Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

"Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

"Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

"Have agreed as follows:

"Article 1

"The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

"Article 2

"This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

"Article 3

"1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any States which does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

"2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

"4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

"5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

"6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

"Article 4

"This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand nine hundred and \_\_\_\_\_."

20. (bis) On 8 July, India submitted a draft resolution (A/S-12/AC.1/L.6), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the recommendations and decisions of its first special session devoted to disarmament,

"Noting with deep concern that despite efforts to attain the objectives agreed upon at the first special session, the international situation has continued to deteriorate and there has been a severe intensification of the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect,

"Convinced that the arms race is incompatible with the search for economic and social development and the achievement of the New International Economic Order,

"Alarmed at the growing danger of the outbreak of nuclear war which would have devastating consequences for all mankind and which therefore necessitates the adoption of urgent measures to prevent such a nuclear war,

"Taking note of the relevant unilateral declarations made by nuclear-weapon States in this regard,

"Conscious of the growing popular movements throughout the world against the testing, production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear weapons,

"Recognizing the right of each State to security and the need to maintain undiminished security of all States at each stage in the process of disarmament,

"Convinced that real and lasting peace can only be ensured through strict observance of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and through the effective implementation of the security system provided therein,

"Emphasizing the need to establish a world order free from the use or threat of use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, military intervention, occupation, annexation, interference in the internal affairs of States and denial of the inalienable rights to self-determination and independence of peoples and nations under colonial and alien domination in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter,

"Determined to continue negotiations on a Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament for adoption at the earliest possible time by the General Assembly as a step towards the eventual conclusion of a treaty on General and Complete Disarmament under effective international control,

"Reaffirming the commitment of States to pursue efforts for the achievement of General and Complete Disarmament and to that end, to initiate new and intensify ongoing negotiations in the bilateral, regional and multilateral context, in accordance with the fundamental goals, priorities, and procedures laid down in the Final Document of the First Special Session devoted to Disarmament,

"(1) Calls upon States to undertake the following urgent measures for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament:

"(i) A Convention on the complete prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

"(ii) Cessation of the testing of nuclear weapons pending the conclusion of a treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons;

"(iii) A complete freeze on the development, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery along with a cut-off in the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes.

"(2) Decides to keep the progress in the implementation of these measures under review."

II. WORK OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE

A. Consideration of agenda item 10

21. Working Group I, established by the Ad Hoc Committee (see para. 13 above) to deal with the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, held four meetings between 14 June and 7 July.

22. At its 1st meeting, on 14 June, Working Group I established four open-ended drafting groups to proceed with the elaboration of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament on the basis of the draft Programme submitted by the Committee on Disarmament. 3/ Drafting Group A was assigned to consider chapter II (Objectives); Drafting Group B was assigned to consider chapter III (Principles); Drafting Group C was assigned to consider sections A to E, entitled "Nuclear weapons", "Other weapons of mass destruction", "Conventional weapons and armed forces", "Military expenditures" and "Related measures" respectively, of chapter V (Measures and stages of implementation); and Drafting Group D was assigned to consider the remaining sections of chapter V, entitled "Other measures", "Disarmament and development" and "Disarmament and international security", as well as chapter VI (Machinery and procedures).

23. Also at its 1st meeting, Working Group I appointed Mr. Francois de La Gorce (France) as co-ordinator of Drafting Group A. At its 2nd meeting, on 15 June, the Working Group appointed Mr. Anatoly Nikitich Sheldov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) as co-ordinator of Drafting Group B; Mr. Mansur Ahmad (Pakistan) as co-ordinator of Drafting Group C and Mr. Curt Lidgard (Sweden) as co-ordinator of Drafting Group D.

24. The Chairman of Working Group I orally reported to the Committee at its 9th meeting, on 28 June, on the progress of the work of the Working Group.

25. At its 3rd meeting, on 3 July, Working Group I reviewed the work of the four drafting groups. The Working Group had before it texts submitted by Drafting Groups A, B and C (A/S-12/AC.1/WG.I/L.1, L.2 and L.3, respectively). The co-ordinator of Drafting Group D orally reported to the Working Group on the work of that Group.

26. At the same meeting, one delegation proposed an amendment to paragraph 2 of chapter IV (Priorities) of the draft Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament submitted by the Committee on Disarmament; the amendment was referred to Drafting Group C in view of the close relationship between the substance of the amendment and that of the work of the Drafting Group. The Drafting Group decided to include the proposed amendment between brackets in the chapter. 4/

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3/ Ibid., Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2), appendix I.

4/ With the proposed amendment, para. 2 of chap. IV of the draft Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament submitted by the Committee on Disarmament would read "Effective measures of nuclear disarmament [which maintain or enhance security] and the prevention of nuclear war ...".

27. In the four drafting groups, intensive efforts were made to achieve agreement on the sections of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament assigned to them. Drafting Group A held 3 meetings, Drafting Group B 10 meetings, Drafting Group C 12 meetings and Drafting Group D 19 meetings. In addition, informal consultations were held under the guidance of the co-ordinators of the drafting groups. Progress was achieved on a number of issues, particularly those concerning the chapter entitled "Objectives" and, to a lesser extent, the chapter entitled "Principles". However, significant differences of opinion persisted on various aspects of the Programme, notably on the chapter entitled "Measures and stages of implementation". With respect to the question of time-frames and review mechanism, informal consultations were held under the guidance of the Chairman of Working Group I but, while some progress was achieved and promising approaches were explored, it did not prove possible to reconcile divergent views.

28. At its 4th meeting, on 7 July, Working Group I had before it a draft of the Introduction prepared by the Chairman (A/S-12/AC.1/WG.I/L.5).

29. Also at its 4th meeting, Working Group I considered the results of the work in the four drafting groups. The Working Group had before it, in addition to the texts submitted earlier by Drafting Groups A, B and C (see para. 25 above), a text submitted by Drafting Group D (A/S-12/AC.1/WG.I/L.4), a text submitted by the Co-ordinator of Drafting Group D (A/S-12/AC.1/WG.I/L.6) and additions and amendments to document A/S-12/AC.1/WG.I/L.3 (A/S-12/AC.1/WG.I/L.3/Add.1). 5/

30. At the 14th meeting of the Committee, on 7 July, the Chairman of Working Group I submitted a final report on the work of the Group.

31. The texts for the draft Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament submitted by Working Group I appear in annex I.

#### B. Consideration of agenda items 9, 11, 12 and 13

32. Working Group II, established by the Ad Hoc Committee (see para. 14 above) to consider in its entirety agenda item 9 entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session", held seven meetings from 18 June to 2 July.

33. At its 3rd meeting, on 21 June, Working Group II established two drafting groups (A and B) to consider the item assigned to it on the basis of the composite paper contained in annex I of the report of the Preparatory Committee. 6/ Drafting

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5/ Subsequently, additions and amendments to document A/S-12/AC.1/WG.I/L.4 were circulated (A/S-12/AC.1/WG.I/L.4/Add.1).

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/S-12/1 and Corr.1).

Group A was entrusted with the consideration of section III of the composite paper and Drafting Group B with sections I, II , IV and V, as well as the question of studies.

34. At its 5th meeting, on 22 June, Working Group II appointed Mr. A. T. Jayakoddy (Sri Lanka) as co-ordinator of Drafting Group A. At its 6th meeting, on 23 June, the Working Group appointed Mr. Nana S. Sutresna (Indonesia) as co-ordinator of Drafting Group B.

35. Drafting Group A held eight meetings, in the course of which it completed a general examination of all subjects assigned to it. Drafting Group B held seven meetings, which were devoted to a general examination of the various sections contained in the composite paper as well as a preliminary discussion on the question of studies.

36. As a result of the general examination of various subjects under agenda item 9, a Chairman's working paper was produced which served as the basis for subsequent deliberations.

37. At the 12th meeting of the Committee, on 2 July, the Chairman of Working Group II reported on the progress of its work. In view of the large amount of work which remained to be accomplished, the Chairman suggested that the Committee might wish to consider a different approach with a view to completing the consideration of the item. Consequently, the Committee established a Contact Group to continue consideration of the item. To this end, the Contact Group set up, on 3 July, a small drafting group. At the 14th meeting, on 7 July, the Chairman of the Committee informed the members that despite strenuous efforts, the Drafting Group of the Contact Group had not been able to conclude its work.

38. The Committee recommended that the documents transmitted to the special session by the Secretary-General at the request of the General Assembly, a list of which is contained in paragraph 38 of the report of the Preparatory Committee, 6/ and that could not be considered, be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

39. Under agenda item 9 (b) and (c), the Working Group took note of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament to the special session 7/ as well as the report of the Disarmament Commission to the special session. 8/

40. Working Group III was established by the Committee (see para. 15 above) to deal with agenda item 11, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade and consideration of initiatives and proposals of Member States", and agenda item 13, entitled "Measures to mobilize world public opinion in favour of disarmament". The Working Group held 17 meetings between 18 June and 6 July when the Chairman submitted his final report on the work of Working Group III.

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7/ Ibid., Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2).

8/ Ibid., Supplement No. 3 (A/S-12/3).

41. In its discussion of agenda item 11, Working Group III focused its attention on the consideration of initiatives and proposals of Member States.
42. Working Group III decided that the proposals submitted by Member States to the twelfth special session should be inscribed in a list (annex III) for subsequent consideration.
43. At its 12th meeting, on 2 July, the Committee decided that the question of the prevention of nuclear war submitted for the consideration of the special session by resolution 36/81 B, would be taken up by Working Group III, under agenda item 11.
44. In the consideration of the question, the discussions mainly revolved around resolution 36/81 B, and two proposals contained in annex II (a) and (b) to document A/S-12/AC.1/WG.III/L.1 as well as a proposal by India (see annex III).
45. At its 13th meeting, on 6 July, the Committee, having heard the report of Working Group III, established a drafting group to continue consideration of the proposals concerning the question of the prevention of nuclear war. It was not possible to reach agreement on a text on the subject.
- 45(bis) At the request of the sponsors of draft resolution A/S-12/AC.1/L.3 (see para. 19 above), the Secretary-General would be requested to transmit the draft resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.
46. Under agenda item 13, Working Group III agreed on a text regarding the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament as contained in annex IV to the present report.
47. In considering the World Disarmament Campaign, Working Group III had before it the reports of the Secretary-General contained in documents A/36/458, A/S-12/14 and Add.1, A/S-12/15, A/S-12/27 and A/AC.206/19 and Add.1-4. The Group discussed the question on the basis of a Chairman's paper (annex III (b) to document A/S-12/AC.1/WG.III/L.1).
48. The Committee subsequently established a drafting group to continue consideration of the question. The agreed text on the World Disarmament Campaign is included in annex V.
49. Regarding item 12, entitled "Enhancement of the effectiveness of machinery in the field of disarmament and strengthening of the role of the United Nations in this field, including the possible convening of a World Disarmament Conference", the Committee decided that a preliminary discussion would take place in the Committee itself. Subsequently, the Committee would endeavour to co-ordinate matters in such a way that the "review" aspects of the question would be taken up by Working Group II and the "forward-looking" aspects would be considered in an informal contact group. It could thereafter form an appropriate subject for a drafting group as necessary.
50. The initial exchange of views on the subject took place at the 10th and 11th meetings of the Committee, on 2 and 3 July.

51. Subsequently, the Committee decided that a contact group of the Chairman would be convened to deal with the question of machinery as well as any other subject that might be appropriate. Accordingly, the Contact Group met on 1 July and undertook an exchange of views on some aspects of the question of machinery.

52. The discussion on the question of machinery centred mainly around deliberative bodies, the negotiating body and secretariat support. Comments were also made with respect to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research.

53. The exchange of views focused on the enhancement of the effectiveness of the Committee on Disarmament. With that objective in mind, suggestions to expand the membership of the Committee in a limited and balanced manner, consistent with the need to enhance its effectiveness, received wide support. Several suggestions were also made:

(a) That the Committee meet for a period of eight months or all year round;

(b) That a pledge be obtained from its members, in particular from the nuclear-weapon States, not to use the practice of consensus to obstruct the adjustment of the structure of the Committee, in particular the establishment, as appropriate, of new ad hoc working groups;

(c) That the Committee's name be changed to "Standing Conference on Disarmament" in order to reflect properly its present status.

54. In the views concerning aspects of secretariat support, general satisfaction was expressed with the work of the Centre for Disarmament and the need for strengthening the Centre including the strengthening of the support for the Committee on Disarmament, was recognized. Views were also expressed for enhancing the status of the Centre; in this connexion, other views were also expressed.

### III. CONCLUSIONS

55. The tenth special session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, held in 1978, was an event of historic significance. The special session was convened in response to a growing concern among the peoples of the world that the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, represented ever-increasing threats to human well-being and even to the survival of mankind. At that session the international community of nations achieved, for the first time in the history of disarmament negotiations, a consensus on an international disarmament strategy, the immediate goal of which was the elimination of the danger of nuclear war and implementation of measures to halt and reverse the arms race. The final objective of the strategy was to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The conviction that all peoples had a legitimate right to expect early and significant progress in disarmament and a vital interest in its success led to the United Nations being given a central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament.

56. The historic consensus embodied in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2) was rooted in a common awareness that the accumulation of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, constituted much more a threat to than a protection of mankind. It was also based on recognition that the time had come to put an end to that situation, to abandon the use of force in international relations and to seek security in disarmament, that is to say, through a gradual but effective process beginning with a reduction in the present level of armaments. The Final Document recognized that in the contemporary world the security of States could greatly be enhanced by effective action aimed at preventing nuclear war, ending the arms race and achieving real disarmament. Progress in disarmament would significantly contribute to pursuing the goals of economic and social development, particularly of developing countries. The consensus embodied in the Final Document sought to place disarmament negotiations in a unified perspective and became a most significant and integral part of the context within which negotiations on disarmament have been pursued.

57. In the course of the twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, the General Assembly has noted that developments since 1978 have not lived up to the hopes engendered by the tenth special session. Despite the efforts that have been made by the international community to implement the decisions and recommendations of that session on a multilateral, bilateral and regional level, including action in the General Assembly and the Committee on Disarmament, and steps that have been taken on some specific measures contained in the Final Document, the objectives, priorities and principles there laid down have not been generally observed. The Programme of Action contained in the Final Document remains largely unimplemented. A number of important negotiations either have not begun or have been suspended, and efforts in the Committee on Disarmament and other forums have produced little tangible result. There has been some progress in certain negotiations and bilateral negotiations in the nuclear field have been initiated. The arms race, however, in particular the nuclear-arms race, has assumed more dangerous proportions and global military expenditures have

increased sharply. In short, since the adoption of the Final Document in 1978, there has been no significant progress in the field of arms limitation and disarmament and the seriousness of the situation has increased.

58. The Final Document stated that 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 of the United Nations 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. The past four years have witnessed increasing recourse to the use or threat of use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, military intervention, occupation, annexation and interference in the internal affairs of States and denial of the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial or foreign domination. The consequent tensions and confrontations have retarded progress in disarmament and have in turn been aggravated by the failure to make significant progress towards disarmament.

59. It was stressed that in a world of finite resources there is an organic relationship between expenditures on armaments and economic and social development. The vastly increased military budgets since 1978 and the development, production and deployment, especially by the States possessing the largest military arsenals, of new types of weapon systems represent a huge and growing diversion of human and material resources. Apart from the significant capital costs that these military expenditures represent, they have also contributed to current economic problems in certain States. Existing and planned military programmes constitute a colossal waste of precious resources which might otherwise be used to elevate living standards of all peoples; furthermore, such waste greatly compounds the problems confronting developing countries in achieving economic and social development.

60. Though the General Assembly at this second special session devoted to disarmament was unable to adopt a document on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament and a document on the other items of its agenda, it was encouraged by the unanimous and categorical reaffirmation by all Member States of the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session as well as their solemn commitment to it. In so doing, all Member States have shown their determination to strengthen confidence in the process and machinery introduced since 1978, to give a new impetus to the conduct of negotiations with a view to achieving substantial results and to embark anew on the constructive pursuit of international peace and security through disarmament. In particular, they pledge to respect the priorities in disarmament negotiations as agreed in the Programme of Action of the Final Document. They also stressed the need for strengthening the central role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and to enhance the effectiveness of the Committee on Disarmament as the single multilateral negotiating body.

61. Member States affirmed their determination to continue to work for the urgent conclusion of negotiations on and the adoption of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament which shall encompass all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective

international control becomes a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevail, and in which a new international economic order is strengthened and consolidated. To this end the draft Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament is hereby referred back to the Committee on Disarmament, which should continue the elaboration of the programme and submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

62. The special session is convinced that the discussion of disarmament problems, which it has undertaken and in which representatives of Member States - among them some heads of State and Government and many Foreign Ministers participated, will provide a powerful impetus to Member States to redouble their efforts in the cause of disarmament. The active interest shown by peoples all over the world is in itself an indication of the beneficial effect of the special session on disarmament. The General Assembly hopes that the World Disarmament Campaign, which it solemnly launched at the opening meeting of the special session, will further contribute to the mobilization of public opinion to the cause of disarmament and the strengthening of international peace and security.

63. The third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament should be held at a date to be decided by the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

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7 July 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Ad Hoc Committee of the  
Twelfth Special Session

Final report of the Chairman of Working Group I to  
the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special  
Session of the General Assembly

1. The Preparatory Committee for the second special session devoted to disarmament, in its report to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, inter alia, recommended the establishment of a working group on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament. The General Assembly, by resolution 36/81 A of 9 December 1981, endorsed that recommendation (A/S-12/1).
2. At its second meeting, on 14 June 1982, the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session confirmed that recommendation and appointed H.E. Ambassador Alfonso Garcia Robles (Mexico) as Chairman of Working Group I.
3. Working Group I held 4 meetings between 14 June and 7 July 1982.
4. At its first meeting, on 14 June 1982, the Working Group established four open-ended drafting groups to proceed with the elaboration of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament on the basis of the draft Programme submitted by the Committee on Disarmament (A/S-12/2). Drafting Group A was assigned to consider chapter II ("Objectives"); Drafting Group B was assigned to consider chapter III ("Principles"); Drafting Group C was assigned to consider sections A to E of chapter V on "Measures and stages of implementation" ("Nuclear weapons", "Other weapons of mass destruction", "Conventional weapons and armed forces", "Military expenditures" and "Related measures"); and Drafting Group D was assigned to consider the remaining sections of chapter V ("Other measures", "Disarmament and development" and "Disarmament and international security") as well as chapter VI ("Machinery and procedures").
5. Also at its first meeting, the Working Group appointed H.E. Ambassador François de la Gorce (France) as co-ordinator of Drafting Group A. At its second meeting, on 15 June, the Working Group appointed H.E. Ambassador Anatoly Nikitich Sheldov (Byelorussian SSR) as co-ordinator of Drafting Group B; H.E. Ambassador Mansur Ahmad (Pakistan) as co-ordinator of Drafting Group C; and H.E. Ambassador Curt Lidgard (Sweden) as co-ordinator of Drafting Group D.

6. The Chairman of the Working Group orally reported to the Ad Hoc Committee at its ninth meeting, on 28 June, on the progress of the work of the Working Group (A/S-12/AC.1/PV.9).

7. At its third meeting, on 3 July, Working Group I reviewed the work of the four drafting groups. In this connexion, the Working Group had before it texts submitted by Drafting Groups A, B and C (A/S-12/AC.1/WG.I/L.1, L.2 and L.3, respectively). The co-ordinator of Drafting Group D orally reported to the Working Group on the work of that Group.

8. Also, at the Working Group's third meeting, one delegation proposed an amendment to paragraph 2 of chapter IV ("Priorities") of the draft Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament submitted by the Committee on Disarmament, which was referred to Drafting Group C in view of the close relationship between the substance of the amendment and that of the work of the Drafting Group. The Drafting Group decided to include the proposed amendment in the chapter on "Priorities" between brackets.\*

9. In the four Drafting Groups, intensive efforts were made with a view to achieving agreement on the sections of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament assigned to them. Drafting Group A held three meetings, Drafting Group B ten meetings, Drafting Group C twelve meetings and Drafting Group D nineteen meetings. In addition, informal consultations were held under the guidance of the Co-ordinators of the Drafting Groups. Progress was achieved on a number of issues, particularly those concerning the chapter on "Objectives" and, to a lesser extent, the chapter on "Principles". However, significant differences of opinion persisted on various aspects of the Programme, notably the chapter on "Measures and stages of implementation". With respect to the question of time frames and review mechanism, informal consultations were held under the guidance of the Chairman of the Working Group but, while some progress was achieved and promising approaches were explored, it did not prove possible to reconcile divergent views.

10. At its 4th meeting, on 7 July, the Working Group had before it a draft of the Introduction prepared by the Chairman (A/S-12/AC.1/WG.I/L.5).

11. Also at its 4th meeting, the Working Group considered the results of the work in the four Drafting Groups. In that connexion, the Working Group had before it, in addition to the texts submitted earlier by Drafting Groups A, B and C (see para. 7 above), a text submitted by Drafting Group D (A/S-12/AC.1/WG.I/L.4), a text submitted by the co-ordinator of Drafting Group D (A/S-12/AC.1/WG.I/L.6) and additions and amendments to document A/S-12/AC.1/WG.I/L.3 (A/S-12/AC.1/WG.I/L.3/Add.1).

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\* With the proposed amendment paragraph 2 of chapter IV of the draft Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament submitted by the Committee on Disarmament would read "Effective measures of nuclear disarmament [which maintain or enhance security] and the prevention of nuclear war ...".

12. Working Group I submits to the Ad Hoc Committee, for its consideration, the texts that appear below:

Texts for the draft Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament  
submitted by Working Group I

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Brief no. 1

General Assembly  
12th Special Session  
Centre for Disarmament  
Brief No.1  
9 June 1982

Opening of the second special session

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First Plenary meeting

The second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament opened on Monday, 7 June 1982 at 3 p.m. Statements were made by the President of the General Assembly and by the Secretary-General. Both stressed the lack of progress on the vital question of disarmament since the first special session in 1978 and called for a renewed effort on the part of the international community. The report of the Preparatory Committee (A/S-12/1) was adopted. Mr. Adeniji (Nigeria) was elected Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee. The President of the General Assembly declared the World Disarmament Campaign officially opened.

Second and third plenary meetings

At the second plenary meeting, the representative of Singapore, Morocco and Belgium, and the Prime Minister of Sweden made statements. The representative of Belgium also spoke on behalf of the European Community.

The statement on behalf of the European Community laid greater stress than in the past on nuclear disarmament. The Belgian representative informed the Assembly that Belgium intended to submit a memorandum on the question of control of the prohibition on chemical and bacteriological weapons.

Sweden noted that it is working for the convening of a special European disarmament conference within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, with the aim of a Europe free of nuclear weapons.

At the third plenary meeting, Iran, Democratic Yemen, Qatar and Samoa made statements.

STATEMENT BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL JAN MARTENSON

WELCOMING WORLD PEACE MARCHERS AND OLYMPIC TORCH RUNNERS FOR PEACE TO

UNITED NATIONS  
THE UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR DISARMAMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF

POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS  
7 June 1982  
Reference Library

*ASG Statement*

It is a pleasure for me to welcome you here to the United Nations, the goal of your long journey and, for many of you, your long march for peace. It is heartening for all of us here at the United Nations to meet you and to witness this symbolic manifestation of your deep commitment to the cause of peace and disarmament. The knowledge that the same deep desire for peace is shared by many millions of people in all countries throughout the world, must strengthen in all of us the hope that disarmament is not merely an illusory phantom but a reality which can spring from the world's people and from their Governments.

The fact that you have made the United Nations the end of your journey is a recognition also of the special role the Organization must play in the search for peace. The problems which have produced the present arms race are complex. Some of those problems have their roots in the deep and legitimate desire of peoples and Governments to ensure their national security. Moreover, some of the fears that fuel the arms race arise from differences which can only be resolved by a process of conciliation, negotiation and the harmonization of interests, and it is the United Nations which is both the symbolic and actual meeting place at which this process can be carried out.

The special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament which is opening today can provide an opportunity for the

Governments of the world to overcome differences which have impeded progress in the past. The knowledge that in doing so they will be overwhelmingly supported by the desire of people everywhere for an end to the arms race and, above all, the liberation of humanity from the threat of nuclear catastrophe, must surely be conducive to taking decisive steps towards the goal we all seek.

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*Statement  
of the Chairman*

June 1982

SECOND SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY DEVOTED TO DISARMAMENT

Statement of the Chairman of the Preparatory  
Committee to introduce the report of the Committee

1. Mr. President, let me first congratulate you warmly on your election as President of the Assembly.

2. I have the honour to submit for the consideration of the Assembly the Report of the Preparatory Committee for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, of which I had the privilege of being Chairman, as it appears in document A/S-12/1, dated 24 May 1982. The report contains a concise account of the work done by the Preparatory Committee in pursuance of resolutions 33/71 H, 35/47 and 36/81 A. The entire report with its annexes is contained in a single volume and consequently I can confine my remarks to only a few points which might require explanation or special emphasis.

3. The report as such can be described as consisting of two main parts, one on the work and recommendations of the Preparatory Committee up to the end of the year 1981 (sections II and III) and another on the Committee's work and recommendations during 1982 (sections V and VIII). Besides these, section I

contains an Introduction, section IV deals with action taken by the General Assembly at its 36th session, and sections VI and VII concern documentation for the Preparatory Committee and the special session, respectively.

4. The work of the Preparatory Committee began on 4 December 1980 and during the 18-month period since then, the Committee held four sessions and a total of 42 plenary meetings as well as a number of informal, working group and drafting group meetings.

5. The task with which resolution 35/47 entrusted the Preparatory Committee was "to prepare a draft agenda for the special session, to examine all relevant questions relating to that session and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session its recommendations thereon, including those in respect of the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the Assembly at its tenth special session". In accordance with this resolution, recommendations on the provisional agenda, dates and duration, a number of organizational questions, public information activities and the role of non-governmental organizations and peace and disarmament research institutions were contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee (document A/36/49) which was submitted to the General Assembly at its last session. These recommendations were of course already endorsed by the Assembly in resolution 36/81 A, but for the sake of completeness the Committee found it advisable to reproduce them again in paragraphs 17 to 29 of the present report.

6. Paragraph 18 of the report contains a provisional agenda for the special session in which the main substantive items are covered in paragraphs 8 to 14. Paragraph 25 contains the recommendation that the rules of procedure of the General Assembly should apply in the special session without amendments, on the understanding that, regarding the adoption of decisions by the Assembly at the special session, every effort should be made to ensure that, in so far

as possible, decisions on matters of substance will be adopted by consensus -- a principle by which the Preparatory Committee was guided in its own work.

7. As I mentioned earlier, by resolution 36/81 A, the General Assembly endorsed these recommendations, including the one concerning the future work of the Preparatory Committee, which was to "continue consideration of substantive issues related to the special session, including the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, for incorporation in the document or documents to be adopted at the second special session devoted to disarmament, and any remaining organizational and procedural matters".

8. The activities of the Preparatory Committee in pursuance of that resolution are described in paragraphs 31 to 36 of the report. I should like to call special attention to the work / <sup>accomplished</sup> by the two working groups which the Committee decided to establish, one on the review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, under the chairmanship of Mr. Venkateswaran of India, and another one of an informal nature to help prepare for the consideration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hepburn of the Bahamas. The result of the work of the first mentioned working group is the composite paper contained in annex I of the report, which incorporated all the elements contained in the working papers submitted to the working group and a number of written oral submissions, amendments, additions and reformulations offered by delegations or groups of delegations during the course of the drafting work. The Preparatory Committee took note of the composite paper which covered every aspect of the Final Document of the first special session devoted to disarmament, with the understanding that it had been prepared with the aim of assisting the

second special session. Thus, it might be subsequently enriched by contributions from delegations during the special session itself and, consequently, did not prejudge the position of any delegation in any point. The Committee also took note of the document entitled "Commentary of the Informal Working Group on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament" submitted by the other working group and contained in annex II of the report. The purpose of this document was to help prepare for the consideration of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament at the second special session, it being understood that the examination of outstanding issues should not in any way interfere with the results of the work of the Committee on Disarmament as reflected in the draft Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, now appearing in the report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/S-12/2, Annex I).

9. As for the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee which it adopted at this year's session, they are contained in paragraphs 40 to 54 of the report. These recommendations concern, among other things, the duration of the general debate, the allocation of items to the plenary and to the Committee of the Whole, the officers of the Committee of the Whole and the date for the beginning of its work, the two documents which the special session is expected to adopt, one on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament and another one encompassing all other items on its agenda, working groups, the World Disarmament Campaign and non-governmental organizations and peace and disarmament research institutions.

10. These recommendations do not require much comment. I confine myself to pointing out that in paragraph 53 of the report, the Committee recommends that the President of the special session should, at this meeting, launch the World Disarmament Campaign, following a formal decision to that effect and that the special session should consider and adopt a programme for this Campaign on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject (A/S-12/14). ]

In paragraphs 53 to 46, the Committee recommends that the executive heads of UNESCO, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme should be invited to address the special session at plenary meetings. In paragraph 49 the Committee recommends that in the course of the meetings of the Committee of the Whole, an opportunity should be given to hear statements by the representative of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the representative of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues. In paragraph 54 the Committee recommends that four meetings of the Committee of the Whole should be allocated to hear oral statements from non-governmental organizations and peace and disarmament research organizations and that the days reserved for this purpose should be the mornings and afternoons of 24 and 25 June. A further recommendation on the time allocated to each speaker in these meetings seeks to ensure that the Committee of the Whole would hear the statements of the 56 non-governmental organizations and 23 peace and disarmament research institutions listed in annexes III and IV of the report. In this regard, the report states that the Committee took into consideration the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Liaison Group of the two NGO disarmament committees at Geneva and United Nations Headquarters.

11. Having thus dealt with the main aspects of the report of the Preparatory Committee, I should like to express the hope that the Committee through its recommendations formulated after a painstaking and conscientious consideration of the different views expressed by the delegations, has established both a solid organizational framework and, hopefully, an adequate basis for the substantive deliberations for the second special session devoted to disarmament. Regarding the prospects for a successful outcome of the special session, I was very much encouraged by the conciliatory attitude and the spirit of co-operation shown by all members of the Preparatory Committee especially during its last

session. It is my ardent hope that this spirit will continue to prevail and be strengthened during the special session, since we all know that if we are to achieve meaningful results it will be incumbent on all of us to display a constructive attitude and the requisite degree of flexibility.

12. In conclusion, I should like to express my gratitude to the Secretary of the Preparatory Committee and its other officers as well as the Rapporteur for their help and support during the work of the Committee. I also want to express my appreciation for the invaluable assistance provided by the Secretary-General, the Assistant Secretary-General, Centre for Disarmament as well as the entire staff of the Centre and the United Nations Secretariat as a whole.