PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE SECOND
SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
DEVOTED TO DISARMAMENT

VIEW OF MEMBER STATES ON THE PREPARATIONS FOR
THE SECOND SPECIAL SESSION

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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BELGIUM

[Original: French]

[26 April 1982]

The second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament will provide an opportunity for the international community to take stock of what is being done in the area of arms control and disarmament, and, more particularly, to study the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the General Assembly at its first special session. In that connexion Belgium takes the view that, rather than deploring the lack of real progress, the Assembly should try to single out the factors which have prevented such progress from occurring. Those factors undoubtedly include a growing number of serious violations of the basic principles of the United Nations Charter, as various invasions, permanent military occupations and interventions in internal affairs all go to show. This lack of moderation in the behaviour of certain States gives rise to mistrust and hostility in the world. The result is an intensification of the arms race, which is the very trend that we wish to rectify.

Taking a realistic analysis of these facts as a starting point, the second special session should try to initiate a constructive dialogue. It could thus provide the impetus needed to restore lost confidence and to achieve once again a consensus on the best way of furthering and successfully concluding the negotiations which are either in progress or contemplated.

For the second special session to be able to do this, Belgium thinks that the session should also concentrate on a question which often causes difficulties in negotiations; namely, the problem of verification, which is an essential element in any agreement relating to arms control and disarmament.

Belgium believes that the comprehensive programme of disarmament can be an important stage in the search for practical results. It has, moreover, contributed to the discussions on that topic by submitting a working document in conjunction with 4 other States members of the Committee on Disarmament. It therefore awaits with much interest the outcome of the negotiations on that subject and hopes that the necessary efforts will be made to enable the second special session to take a decision on a substantial draft programme providing a flexible and realistic framework for the implementation of practical, balanced and verifiable measures to promote disarmament.

With regard to the negotiations on practical measures, which Belgium will continue to support, in both the nuclear and the non-nuclear context, it draws attention to the statement made on 20 October 1981 on behalf of the Ten countries members in the European Community to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, and to its own reply to the Secretary-General in April 1981, concerning preparations for the second special session (A/AC.206/2).
Belgium also intends to support new initiatives which will be submitted to the special session. Among them are the initiatives currently being contemplated by its partners in the European Community. In addition, it wishes to say again that it attaches great importance to a debate on the studies carried out by the United Nations, in particular those dealing with institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament, the international satellite monitoring agency, the relationship between disarmament and development, confidence-building measures, and regional disarmament. This last topic should, as in previous years, be the subject of a separate debate.

As an active member of the Committee on Disarmament, Belgium reaffirms its intention of taking an active part in the work of the second special session devoted to disarmament and will not fail to support any national or collective initiatives aimed at achieving a reduced level of armament while maintaining an equal level of security.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

[Original: English]

[23 April 1982]

1. The Federal Republic of Germany attaches great importance to the forthcoming second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament. This session will bring together statesmen from all over the world to discuss issues of security policy. The shared interest of all States in international security, stability and peace will again be at the forefront of all deliberations at this forum.

2. The Federal Republic of Germany has made the consolidation and preservation of security and peace a cardinal goal of its policies. It holds the view that the prohibition of the use or threat of force, as embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, must be given effect in the policies of all States. It is imperative to prevent any war or any hostile confrontation or act of aggression. The state of modern weapons technology and the great financial burden imposed on national economies by arms expenditure compel the international community to do everything in its power to continue the efforts for arms control and disarmament. In practical terms, the task consists in negotiating concrete and verifiable arms limitation and reduction measures so as to get closer to the goal of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of military forces, thus permitting arms expenditure to be reduced as well.

For the negotiations to this end to be successful an international climate of mutual trust is needed. Such a climate cannot arise if Members of the United Nations violate the United Nations Charter through acts of aggression. The climate of East-West relations has been strained since 13 December 1981 owing to events in violation of the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.
3. On account of the geographical situation and the division of the country, safeguarding of peace is a task of vital importance to the Federal Republic of Germany. It pursues this goal by a policy aimed at bringing about stable East-West relations based on equilibrium.

Together with its partners in the North Atlantic Defence Alliance, it plays an active part in the efforts to achieve this equilibrium at the lowest possible level of military forces. Stable East-West equilibrium is simultaneously an important contribution towards safeguarding world stability and peace.

In the field of nuclear weapons, the Federal Republic of Germany has, by means of intensive consultations within the North Atlantic Alliance and in contact with other Governments, helped to bring about the commencement of negotiations on intermediate-range missiles in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union. These negotiations are of the utmost importance for security and stability in Europe and worldwide. The Federal Republic of Germany participates actively in the consultations on this subject within the Alliance. It supports the Western goal of zero-level outcome on both sides for all land based intermediate range missiles, which would mean the elimination of an entire class of weapons and hence given an important stimulus to nuclear disarmament as a whole.

The Federal Republic of Germany regards the prospect of an early resumption of the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) as an encouraging sign. It welcomes the initiative launched by the United States in this context.

The Federal Republic of Germany is continuing with undiminished energy its efforts for the achievement of results at the negotiations in Vienna on mutual and balanced force reductions. It will continue to advocate agreement on a precise mandate for a conference on disarmament in Europe, whose first task will be to elaborate new confidence- and security-building measures for the whole of Europe.

4. The Federal Republic of Germany is strongly in favour of a ban on the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, by which the entire class of chemical weapons would be eliminated. In the Geneva Committee on Disarmament it has submitted proposals for drawing up practical procedures to ensure verification of such a ban and has rendered concrete contributions.

5. The Federal Republic of Germany is conscious of the responsibility deriving from the world-wide dimensions of security problems. At the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament Chancellor Schmidt pointed to the need for a world-wide political partnership for security. The forthcoming special session will provide an opportunity to continue and intensify the discussion of this matter.

In the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the Federal Republic of Germany has paid particular attention to the comprehensive programme of disarmament. In the Geneva Committee on Disarmament it has, together with four other States, submitted a full-scale draft for such a programme. The draft contains objectives, principles and priorities that should apply to all negotiations on disarmament. The list of realistic measures contained...
in the draft covers not only arms control and disarmament proper but also confidence-building and verification measures as well as specific studies. The draft proposes that the progress in implementing the programme be reviewed periodically.

The Federal Republic of Germany stresses four principles in this context: balanced negotiated results, openness and transparency of military potentials, verifiability of contractual obligations, and confidence-building.

In order to attain these goals, the Federal Republic of Germany strongly supports within the United Nations system the development of reliable data bases for the debate on disarmament. It has submitted national data for the United Nations standardized system for the reporting of military expenditures, the purpose of which is to ensure transparency and comparability of the arms spending of individual States, which is in turn the prerequisite for any negotiations on reducing these expenditures.

The Federal Republic of Germany has launched an initiative within the United Nations on the subject of confidence-building measures. At its suggestion the United Nations Secretary-General has prepared a comprehensive study which will be available to the General Assembly at its special session for further discussion. This study examines ways and means of reducing, by means of concrete confidence-building measures, the causes of distrust and fear, of tension and hostilities, and hence of paving the way for successful disarmament. At the forthcoming special session, too, the Federal Republic of Germany will urge that confidence-building measures be developed further. It hopes that the special session will encourage Member States in all regions to develop and agree on concrete measures and hence set in motion a world-wide process of confidence-building.

GREECE

[Original: French]

[27 April 1982]

Greece reaffirms its position that the second special session on disarmament should be an occasion for giving fresh momentum to the effort for disarmament on as broad a scale as possible.

In the opinion of Greece, the second special session should examine the reasons why implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the General Assembly at the first special session on disarmament has not been possible and should do everything in its power to remedy that situation.

The need for arms control and disarmament is becoming increasingly imperative at the present time, because of the increase in the number of grave violations of the principles of the Charter, such as invasions, permanent military occupations,
interventions in the internal affairs of States and violations of human rights, which create tensions in the world and threaten international security.

That is why Greece attaches very great importance to the comprehensive programme for disarmament, which it regards as one of the principle objectives of the second special session, but also to the practical and realistic initiatives which Member States will take during this session and which should aim at enhancing the effectiveness of the multilateral machinery for disarmament and of the role played by the United Nations in this area. The other objectives of the second special session, to which Greece attaches primary importance, should be:

1. The continuation of talks for the reduction of strategic weapons;
2. Complete prohibition of nuclear tests;
3. The maintenance and improvement of the non-proliferation régime;
4. The creation of additional nuclear-weapon-free zones;
5. The reduction of conventional weapons and military budgets, while taking account of the legitimate right of States to ensure their own defence and security;
6. Measures to prevent the militarization of outer space;
7. Security guarantees for non-nuclear-weapon States;
8. The radiological weapons treaty;
9. The chemical weapons convention;
10. An effective verification system for the achievement of the above-mentioned objectives.

Greece confirms its great appreciation for United Nations disarmament studies, which constitute a great contribution to the achievement of the final objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, to the strengthening of international security and to the economic and social development of States and, in particular, the developing States.

Furthermore, Greece emphasizes its particular interest in the United Nations study on conventional disarmament which has already been approved by the General Assembly.

Lastly, Greece considers that the validity of the Final Document of the first special session should be fully reaffirmed, as should its principles, including the principle that the increase in the number of nuclear weapons, conventional weapons and other weapons of mass destruction is a threat to international security. The final goal of general and complete disarmament should also be emphasized once again.
For the reasons stated above, the Final Document of the first special session should remain the basis for subsequent developments. For that reason and in order to avoid ambiguities in this crucial area, the results of the second special session should not be incorporated in a second "final document" but in one or more "concluding document(s)" of the second special session, in which the comprehensive programme for disarmament will have a place of special pre-eminence.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Original: English]

[23 April 1982]

The convening of the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament will permit the world community to take careful stock of efforts made in this critical field over the four years since the first special session. This opportunity is all the more important in light of recent acts aimed at undermining the international order, security and trust we have been attempting to build through the United Nations and associated entities.

The deterioration of the international security situation makes the second special session on disarmament especially valuable and timely. The United States looks forward to participating there in a realistic and constructive examination of the serious security threats facing the world community and the need for practical steps reducing the likelihood of conflict and promoting mutual confidence for the purpose of accomplishing genuine disarmament measures.

In order to underscore the importance the United States attaches to realistic and effective arms control efforts, President Reagan has announced that he will address the special session.

The United States believes that the objective of the Final Document of the first special session, adopted by consensus, should be reaffirmed at the second special session. In addition, the session should consider steps which would help relax international tension and restore the level of confidence needed for arms control negotiations to move forward.

Unfortunately, many of the most fundamental tenets of the United Nations Charter, such as those dealing with territorial integrity and the threat and use of force, continue to be violated. Recently the United States Government provided information to the Secretary-General showing that over the past seven years chemical and toxin weapons have been increasingly used in cruel campaigns against defenceless peoples and in violation of international law. This failure to comply with existing arms control treaties and agreements and the frequent resort to force threatens a breakdown of the very foundations of international order.

Given this general deterioration in the world political and security situation, the international community can only hope to negotiate new and more
ambitious disarmament measures if there is strict compliance with agreements in force and full confidence in verification measures. The United States will therefore strongly support at the special session initiatives aimed at strengthening verification and compliance mechanisms in existing and future arms control agreements.

One objective of the second special session is a comprehensive programme for disarmament. The United States continues to believe that such a guide to future arms control efforts can be valuable. However, a comprehensive programme based on rigid disarmament benchmarks, set without regard to political realities or to adequate compliance and verification mechanisms, would serve no useful purpose.

With respect to the request of the General Assembly contained in paragraph 5 of the resolution 36/81 A, the United States notes that, in an otherwise difficult environment for arms control negotiations between the United States and the USSR on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) began in November 1981. In these negotiations the United States has tabled a bold proposal for the elimination of all United States and Soviet longer-range INF missiles. Also, the United States is completing preparations for talks with the USSR, directed toward the goal of substantial, militarily significant and verifiable strategic arms reductions. We hope these talks can begin this summer.