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

VIEW OF MEMBER STATES ON THE AGENDA AND OTHER RELEVANT
QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE SECOND SPECIAL SESSION OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEVOTED TO DISARMAMENT

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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ARGENTINA

(I) The Argentine Republic believes that the following items should be included in the agenda:

1. Evaluation of the implementation of the Programme of Action contained in the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which sets forth in detail and in depth the approaches and measures already approved for action by the international community. In particular, the agenda should accord priority attention to the state of the negotiations on nuclear disarmament and the complete prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests.

2. Consideration and approval of a comprehensive disarmament programme should be another of the main items on the agenda.

3. In addition, emphasis should be placed on the evaluation of the work carried out by the Committee on Disarmament since the adoption of the above-mentioned Final Document in 1978 and consideration of work carried out by the Disarmament Commission.

4. The strengthening of the role of the United Nations in disarmament negotiations should also be the subject of analysis.

(II) Furthermore, the Argentine Republic believes that progress in disarmament negotiations should not be affected by the characteristics of the current international situation and that the order of priorities which has already been approved by the international community should not be changed; instead, those priorities should be reaffirmed and the relevant negotiations should be accelerated or initiated.

(III) The Argentine Republic believes that a general debate should be held during the initial meetings of the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and also that the special session should adopt a final declaration or document.

(IV) As a member of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, the Argentine Republic will express in this forum and through its delegation any opinions and observations which are appropriate with a view to ensuring that the work of the preparatory body ensures the full success of the 1982 session.
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]
[28 April 1981]

In the circumstances that prevail today, with the international situation becoming significantly more complicated, the continuing stockpiling of weapons, including nuclear weapons, the further whipping up of the arms race or the refusal to engage in negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament are threatening to undermine international stability and considerably increasing the danger of an outbreak of war. Therefore States must make comprehensive efforts to block the development of the arms race and to achieve practical results with regard to disarmament. As is known, the States of the socialist community have on many occasions said that they are ready for specific and decisive steps in the field of disarmament and have proposed many constructive initiatives which could be realized with the help of the United Nations.

The second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament can and, in the existing circumstances, must play a major positive role, and give a fresh stimulus to talks on the specific and urgent problems of limiting the arms race and achieving disarmament. The previous special session of the General Assembly on these questions, in which the delegation of the Byelorussian SSR also took an active part, was an important landmark in United Nations efforts to strengthen peace.

Considering the progressive nature of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, and considering also that many of its provisions have still to be fulfilled by the international community, the second special session devoted to disarmament ought to stress the continuing importance and topicality of that document.

At the same time, the second special session has been convened to review the situation with regard to the problems set forth in the Final Document, and to point the way towards the achievement of the tasks defined in the progressive decisions taken by the United Nations General Assembly over recent years concerning nuclear disarmament, the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present, the prohibition of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, and of radiological weapons, the prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons, the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States, the non-expansion of armed forces and conventional armaments, and other proposals contained in the USSR memorandum entitled "Peace, disarmament and international security guarantees".

All this, given a responsible approach and political goodwill on the part of all States, will make it possible to identify and formulate new tasks arising out of the developments in the international climate, concerning such issues as the limitations and reduction of strategic weapons, the expansion of the areas of application of measures of trust in the military sphere, the limitation of the

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development and prohibition of the modernization of naval missile systems, the
limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and other pressing problems,
and to map out the way towards solving them.

In order to ensure that positive results are achieved as quickly as possible
on the most urgent matters with a view to ending the arms race and achieving
disarmament, the work should take into account the provisions of the Declaration
on International Co-operation for Disarmament and the declaration of the 1980s as
the Second Disarmament Decade, which the Byelorussian SSR helped formulate.

The second special session should also stipulate the convening of a world
disarmament conference within an appropriate period of time after it completes its
work.

The second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament might
end with the adoption of a suitable final document or documents.

The Byelorussian SSR, as a member of the Preperatory Committee for the
Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, will
contribute in every possible way to the success of the preparatory work and the
achievement of positive results at that session.

CUBA

\[\text{Original: Spanish}\]
\[\text{30 April 1981}\]

In the opinion of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, the second special
session, like the first, will contribute to the efforts made by the international
community to attain the objective, more necessary each day, of halting the arms
race and achieving general and complete disarmament. However, we believe that the
Final Document, particularly the Programme of Action, adopted by the 1978 special
session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament is a valid document in that
it is a reflection of the will of States, as expressed during that session. The
Final Document of the Tenth Special Session should not be either replaced or
amended, since it has retained all its force.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba believes that the usefulness of the
second special session devoted to disarmament will lie in the serious, comprehensive
study to be made of those aspects of the Programme of Action that have been
fulfilled as well as of those questions that have not yet gone beyond the formal
declaration made in the Final Document and, of course, also of statements made in
connexion with the present rarefied international atmosphere, which is fraught with
threats to world peace.

A substantial impetus should be given to the work and negotiations being
conducted in all forums and bodies, both within the United Nations and outside it.
If the Committee on Disarmament seriously carries out its negotiating work without being distracted by political debates on questions extraneous to the negotiating process, the cause of general and complete disarmament will be better served and, in that connexion, the next special session of the Assembly could play an important role by indicating the best course of action for United Nations bodies. The work of the Disarmament Commission, of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and of the various groups of experts is also important.

We believe that the work produced by the United Nations Centre for Disarmament is positive and that it should be encouraged, without substantially changing existing institutional arrangements, since that would not further the cause of general and complete disarmament or the halting of the arms race and might even divert attention from those lofty objectives.

Clearly, if the second special session is to be of the greatest success, the Preparatory Committee has an important role to play in ensuring that its work is carried out in a productive manner, taking into account the views and opinions expressed by all Member States and adopting decisions by consensus, as was done during the first special session and as, of course, should be done during the second special session.

The next special session should take up the serious situation resulting from the current acceleration of the arms race, which is being fuelled by increasingly large amounts of resources. The policy pursued by the Government of the United States, which consists in creating a climate of distrust in order to justify its goal of strengthening its offensive military power, at the same time deploying armed forces throughout the world and lending its allies, both within NATO and outside it, into an endless armament process, should undoubtedly be one of the most important points considered during the special session of the General Assembly. Also, because it is part of the same strategy, the interventionist policy of threats and blackmail which the United States Government is pursuing in the Caribbean, in Central America, in the Indian Ocean, in the Middle East and in other extremely sensitive places, and which is pushing the world to the brink of a conflagration, should also be the subject of in-depth consideration by the Assembly at its special session, since every aspect of that policy makes the objective of disarmament and peace more remote.

The Assembly should also take into account at its special session the mounting appeals from the immense majority of the peoples of the world, calling for the enormous amounts of resources currently devoted to the manufacture of instruments of destruction and death to be devoted to development. The Assembly at its special session must not push this unavoidable demand to one side.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba believes that, considering the difficult international situation in which preparations for the second special session devoted to disarmament are now being initiated, all States Members of the United Nations must display effective political determination and a spirit of co-operation with a view to ensuring the meeting's success. The Government of the Republic of Cuba will be prepared, as always, to make its fullest contribution to the noble endeavour of achieving peace, détente and development.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]
[29 April 1981]

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly to be an important international forum, especially since it will deal with questions of disarmament in a situation which continues to be considerably complicated. In the recent time, too, there have been manifestations and actions directed against the policy of détente and weakening international peace and security.

Characteristic of this situation has been the current course pursued by some NATO countries towards gaining military superiority over the countries of the socialist community and disturbing the existing approximate parity of forces.

A dangerous role is played by the doctrine of protecting so-called vital interests of the United States, by the policy of provoking political confrontation with the socialist countries, the illusion that it is possible to wage a limited nuclear war, the systematic raising of military budgets and by other similar phenomena.

The decisions on re-armament, or the manufacture and deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in some countries of Western Europe, are increasing tension in that part of the world.

Czechoslovakia, together with the other socialist countries - members of the Warsaw Treaty - is convinced that despite the over-all complexity of the international situation, détente continues to be a viable and irreplaceable process which is a factual result of the current relationship of forces in the world.

The only possible way to go is to continue the policy of consolidating peace, strengthening international security and developing mutually advantageous co-operation among States.

Of fundamental importance in that respect are the new peace proposals by the Soviet Union, submitted at the twenty-sixth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which initiated an over-all improvement of the climate in international relations. This programme, as was emphasized at the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustáv Husák, provides a realistic peaceful alternative to the imperialist policy of deliberate deterioration of international tensions. The implementation of this initiative would represent a decisive step towards strengthening the structure of peace and international security and would make it possible to reach a turning point also in the field of disarmament.
The well-founded and realistic proposals by the USSR, which Czechoslovakia fully supports, comprise all the most timely aspects of international life and are designed to encourage a deeper and broader relaxation of international tension in both the political and military spheres, to consolidate the achieved and reach new significant results in limiting armaments and in disarmament.

This approach is fully in keeping with the endeavours of Czechoslovakia which clearly expressed its attitude to the problems of disarmament in its draft of the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament, adopted at the thirty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly. This Declaration may be a strong weapon in the hands of States, if they are willing to use it.

The deliberations of the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament and the decisions it will adopt should be in harmony with the requirements of fruitful constructive and mutually advantageous co-operation among all Member States. At the same time, the session should point out the most important practical tasks in the further development of all-round international co-operation in this field.

In connexion with the preparations for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament to be convened in 1982, Czechoslovakia, as a member of the Preparatory Committee for the session, considers it as most important to direct the political will of States at reaching an agreement on practical measures for halting the arms race and for disarmament and at creating a new strong impulse that would facilitate a speedier and more constructive progress of the current disarmament negotiations, as well as the initiation of new negotiations on questions as yet not considered. Numerous specific proposals in that respect have been submitted and these proposals, as is known, continue to be valid.

As for the programme of the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is of the view that a comprehensive exchange of views should be held at the session on the current situation in the field of armament limitation and disarmament, including progress in the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted at the first special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1978. Furthermore, the session should consider new initiatives and proposals by States Members of the United Nations in this field and approve appropriate final documents.

In that connexion, Czechoslovakia devotes attention to the elaboration of a Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament. It proceeds from the assumption that the drafting of a balanced and realistic programme could contribute to a revitalization of disarmament negotiations. A suitable basis for the elaboration of the programme is provided by the Final Document of the first special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament, as well as by the Declaration on proclaiming the 1980s a decade of disarmament. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic believes at the same time that apart from measures contained in various documents adopted by consensus, the Comprehensive Programme of
Disarmament should also contain measures reflecting the current needs of the international negotiations on disarmament. The socialist countries have submitted a number of proposals in that respect. Specific initiatives and proposals resulted especially from the deliberations of the 26th Congress of the CPSU. The 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia expressed appreciation and full support for these proposals.

The consideration of the measures contained in the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament should be governed by generally acceptable principles, in particular the principle of undiminished security for all the parties involved. The principles set forth in the Final Document of the first special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament, as well as in various documents adopted by the United Nations, e.g. the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament adopted at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, provide a suitable basis for the elaboration of the respective chapter of the Programme.

Of extraordinary importance in the work of the second special session is the question of convening a World Conference on Disarmament. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is of the view that the session must adopt a basic decision on the convening of that conference and create a machinery for its all-round preparation.

Czechoslovakia is of the opinion that the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament should also contribute to stabilizing and consolidating the established international machinery for negotiations on questions of disarmament on the basis of raising the effectiveness of all its component parts, among which a special place is held by the Committee on Disarmament as the principal negotiating body.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic believes that if the States Members of the United Nations let themselves be guided by political realism and if they show political goodwill to reach a solution of the pressing problems of disarmament, the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament can make a significant step forward in this vitally important field. Czechoslovakia is ready to make an all-round contribution to that end.

JAPAN

Original: English
15 May 1981

1. The Government of Japan considers it important that wide ranging and intensive deliberations will be conducted on the question of disarmament, one of the most pressing tasks confronting the international community today, at the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament which will be held next year four years after the first special session.

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Japan, earnestly desiring that a nuclear holocaust would never be repeated, and strictly upholding the three non-nuclear principles of not possessing, not manufacturing, and not permitting entry into Japan of nuclear weapons, has consistently stressed the necessity of promoting disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. It is Japan's sincere hope that the international community will work untiringly toward the ultimate objective common to all mankind — general and complete disarmament, in particular the total elimination of nuclear weapons, by realizing, step by step, concrete disarmament measures which are feasible under the prevailing international circumstances.

2. Although certain advances have been made in the field of disarmament since the first special session, progress toward disarmament has been tardy against the fact that arsenals of nuclear and conventional weapons in the world have increased considerably. Since then, the world has witnessed developments in the international situation detrimental to the fundamental mutual trust among nations that is indispensable to the promotion of disarmament. Under these circumstances, the Government of Japan holds the view that, among international efforts toward world peace and stability, those in the field of disarmament and arms control are becoming ever more important.

3. The Government of Japan strongly hopes that the next special session, while reviewing the progress made in the field of disarmament since the first special session, will conduct concrete and constructive deliberations on ways and means to promote disarmament by eliminating obstacles to the disarmament process and by enhancing mutual trust among nations. The Government of Japan is resolved to play a positive role in these efforts.

From this viewpoint, the Government of Japan expects that the second special session, through reaffirming the final document adopted by consensus at the first special session and reviewing its implementation, will give renewed impetus to international efforts in the pursuit of concrete measures of disarmament and arms control which are equitable and reciprocal, and are accompanied by effective verification measures. It is also desired that the United Nations will play a more effective role in such efforts.

4. The Government of Japan considers that, based on the belief that nuclear disarmament should be given the highest priority in the field of disarmament, the question of a comprehensive nuclear test ban is a task that should be tackled most urgently in order to apply a brake to the further production and development of nuclear weapons. It believes that the realization of a comprehensive nuclear test ban would constitute an important first step toward nuclear disarmament, and would provide a realistic basis for efforts toward a reduction of nuclear weapons. It urges the nuclear-weapon States concerned to pursue in earnest the process of limiting and reducing strategic and theatre nuclear weapons.

The Government of Japan also considers it essential to strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation régime, including the achievement of universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

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While giving the highest priority to nuclear disarmament, the Government of Japan also hopes for progress in the field of non-nuclear disarmament and maintains great interest in the early realization of a prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons in view of their capability of inflicting severe and extensive suffering and destruction. Bearing in mind such factors as regional characteristics and the security requirements of each State, it considers that appropriate attention should also be paid to disarmament in the field of conventional weapons, including the question of unlimited international transfer of conventional weapons which intensifies regional conflicts and risks provoking new disputes.

The Government of Japan considers that due attention should be given to the reduction of military budgets, including the problem of the method of calculating and comparing such expenditures on a fair and objective basis. It hopes that the resources released as a result of nuclear and non-nuclear disarmament and the consequent reduction of military expenditures can be reallocated towards promoting the living standards of the peoples of the world.

MONGOLIA

[Original: Russian]
[29 April 1981]

1. The Mongolian People's Republic, since the first days of its existence, has steadfastly followed a policy of strengthening international peace and the security of the peoples, curbing the arms race and achieving general and complete disarmament. It unfailingly supports constructive initiatives and proposals for the attainment of these objectives and always strives to make the best contribution it can to the efforts of the international community in this field.

The Mongolian People's Republic is approaching the preparations for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in the same spirit.

2. This session is particularly important because it will take place at the beginning of the 1980s which the General Assembly has declared to be the Second Disarmament Decade and in circumstances when the problem of halting the arms race and achieving disarmament is becoming a matter of real urgency.

At the end of the 1970s there was a marked shift in the policy of certain States of the West, and above all the United States, towards undermining the process of détente and stepping up the arms race with the goal of changing the existing military and strategic balance between the West and the East and ensuring a unilateral military advantage for the NATO bloc.

As a result of these actions, the arms race, far from being halted, has continued to acquire momentum, absorbing enormous resources which are needed so much for the socio-economic development of countries and for raising the standard of living of the peoples of the world.
Many constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and peace-loving States in the field of limiting the arms race and bringing about disarmament have remained unimplemented or are proceeding at an intolerably slow pace and in some cases the Western Powers are artificially blocking bilateral or multilateral talks on vital aspects of the problem of restraining the arms race and bringing about disarmament.

All this runs counter to the interests of strengthening world peace and security and hinders the implementation of the decisions of the tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament.

3. In these conditions the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic believes that it is extremely important to step up the efforts of the international community to achieve progress in disarmament in order to preserve and consolidate everything positive that has been attained up to now by joint efforts and to take effective steps to realize the goals and objectives set forth in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic regards this as the basic task of the forthcoming special session on disarmament.

4. Attention must be concentrated on the problems of eliminating the threat of war, ending the arms race, in particular, the nuclear arms race, and adopting effective measures in the field of nuclear disarmament.

5. The solution of these and many other problems of peace and disarmament is the focus of a range of proposals contained in the Declaration of the meeting of the Political and Consultative Committee of States Parties to the Warsaw Pact of 15 May 1980, the Soviet Union's proposals on urgent measures to reduce the military danger, and its Memorandum entitled "Peace, disarmament and international security guarantees" submitted for the consideration of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

6. The new major initiatives and proposals put forward by the twenty-sixth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are of exceptional significance and relevance to improving the international situation as a whole and implementing concrete measures in limiting the arms race and achieving disarmament.

These new proposals of the Soviet Union which are inspired by a constructive and realistic spirit once again demonstrate its genuine concern about a radical solution of the urgent problems of eliminating the threat of war and, in particular, the pressing problems of nuclear disarmament.

In the view of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, the United Nations, in its preparations for the second special session, should pay due attention to ensuring that these proposals are accorded an appropriate place in the session's discussions.

7. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic believes that a positive approach on the part of the Western Powers and other States to the new initiatives /...
of the USSR would help create a favourable international atmosphere conducive to preparations for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and the formulation at the session of specific measures for limiting the arms race and achieving disarmament.

8. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic continues to believe that the early ratification of the SALT-II agreement and the resumption of the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic arms will be an important contribution towards attaining concrete results at the second special session.

9. The establishment of a moratorium on the emplacement of new medium-range nuclear missile systems in Europe and the achievement of concrete progress at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe would also have a very favourable effect on the progress of preparations and on the success of the special session.

10. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic believes that it is particularly important that all States, and in particular those States which are most significant in the military sense, should play a constructive part in the preparations for the second special session in order to ensure tangible results in its work.

11. The special session should be an important stage towards the convening of a world disarmament conference as the most universal and authoritative international forum with the participation of all States. Such a conference could adopt specific and binding decisions in respect of halting the arms race and achieving disarmament.

The Mongolian People's Republic therefore believes that one of the most important tasks of the special session is to formulate measures for the practical preparation and holding in the near future of the world disarmament conference, the convening of which has been unjustifiably delayed for many years under various pretexts.

The Mongolian People's Republic is guided by the above-mentioned considerations in the preparations for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. As a member of the Preparatory Committee for the session, it is determined to do everything possible to make a constructive contribution to the successful preparation and holding of the session.

SPAIN

[Original: Spanish]

[4 May 1981]

1. The Spanish Government attaches great importance to the holding of a second special session devoted to disarmament, as it would provide the international community with an opportunity to consider what achievements have been possible in the field of disarmament since 1978 and why progress in certain cases has been impossible and, above all, to examine the prospects for future action.
2. The Final Document of the first special session devoted to disarmament, which was adopted by consensus, is still in the view of the Spanish Government the most comprehensive and balanced text dealing with disarmament issues. The next special session should solemnly reaffirm the validity of that Final Document.

3. The second special session must adopt a constructive approach to disarmament problems and avoid unnecessary recrimination and purely propagandist statements. Although it will be impossible not to refer to certain events that in the past have prevented the arms race from being halted and not to analyse their origins, the positive developments that have taken place must also be recalled. While in many cases these reflect trends rather than achievements, they nevertheless represent a solid basis for future action.

4. The most important part of the work of the second special session must be the consideration of measures required in order to complete the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by consensus in 1978. These measures must be concrete, balanced and amenable to international control. Among other things, they must take into account the regional viewpoint and the security requirements of States, so that agreements can be reached which fulfil the fundamental requirement of being realistic; any move to adopt decisions that are impossible to carry out must be viewed with great scepticism.

5. Priority among such measures should continue to be given to nuclear disarmament. In this area, the rapid conclusion of a treaty banning all nuclear-weapon tests is an urgent task.

6. The conclusion of agreements on the banning of chemical and radiological weapons are also matters of urgency.

7. The priority given to nuclear disarmament must not observe the fact that over three quarters of all military expenditure in the world are devoted to conventional armaments. Spain will continue to support any efforts to reduce the present alarming level of conventional weapons, always bearing in mind the legitimate right of States to take measures for their own defence.

8. During the second special session devoted to disarmament, the General Assembly must pay particular attention to reviewing the functioning of the disarmament machinery (deliberative and negotiating). The restructuring that took place in 1978 has on the whole been beneficial and both the Disarmament Commission and the Committee on Disarmament have helped to improve the climate in which disarmament issues are debated. An examination of the way this machinery has operated so far is, however, necessary.

9. Specifically, the second special session will have to undertake the first of the periodic reviews of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament, as stipulated in paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the first special session on disarmament and recalled in General Assembly resolutions 33/91 G of 16 December 1978 and 35/156 I of 12 December 1980. The Spanish Government wishes to confirm its interest in this subject, to which it attaches the utmost importance, and its intention to contribute in a constructive manner to the achievement of a satisfactory solution.

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10. In view of the foregoing, the agenda of the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament could include the following items:

(1) General debate

(2) Examination of the implementation of the contents of the Final Document of the first special session devoted to disarmament, including:
   (a) Reaffirmation of the validity of the Final Document
   (b) Review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament

(3) Examination of new proposals, including:
   (a) A comprehensive disarmament programme
   (b) Recommendations contained in the United Nations studies on various aspects of disarmament

(4) Adoption of a Final Document.