EGYPT

Egypt has always been, and will continue to be, in the forefront of States that call for the halt and reversal of the arms race. Egypt's position stems from its conviction that the arms race not only endangers the security of States, but also diverts resources away from economic and social development, particularly of developing countries.

The second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament offers an important opportunity that should be fully made use of in devising practical solutions to a number of difficulties that have thus far precluded the realization of concrete results towards halting and reversing the arms race.

Although the international situation is experiencing some difficulties that threaten international détente, it is our view that it is precisely these difficulties that should prompt the international community to proceed with greater urgency to seek to halt and reverse the arms race or else the continuing arms race shall constitute an additional negative element that would further aggravate an already precarious international situation. We maintain that realizing concrete results towards disarmament shall positively contribute to the international situation, and that in turn shall lead to military and political...
relaxation and confidence between States, the result of which would generate a rapid disarmament process. In other words, it would become a self-supporting process.

In the light of the above, it is our view that the upcoming special session should:

1. Affirm the final document of the tenth special session.

2. Be held amidst a constructive spirit away from polemics and recriminations.

3. Discuss the practical measures required for the implementation of the programme of action agreed upon at the first special session devoted to disarmament, and towards that end, adopt the comprehensive programme for disarmament now being negotiated at the Committee on Disarmament.

**Agenda of the session**

1. **Nuclear weapons**

Together with most States, Egypt views nuclear arms as the most serious danger facing mankind, therefore we are of the view that:

(a) An early agreement on the cessation of all nuclear-weapon tests is required. The trilateral negotiations between the United States, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have thus far not achieved any real progress. Therefore, we believe that the United Nations should play the principal role in this endeavour.

(b) Confirm and deepen the principle of non-proliferation through, *inter alia*, the following:

(i) Providing effective assurances to non-nuclear States against the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons.

(ii) Evolving a reliable and effective régime for co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, especially with those States party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

(iii) Exploring the modalities required for the implementation of the declaration on the denuclearization of Africa and the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East as well as those pertaining to the creation of zones of peace in the Indian Ocean.

(iv) Urging States which have not yet done so to adhere to the Treaty.

(c) Agree to the effective reduction of nuclear-weapon stockpiles and their means of delivery.
2. Conventional weapons

(a) Confirm the relationship between the nuclear arms race and the conventional arms race.

(b) The proposed study on conventional weapons should take into account the following:

(i) It should not restrict itself to developing countries only;

(ii) That the third world, and particularly certain regions thereof, contains recipient as well as supplier States of conventional arms;

(iii) The root cause of the conventional arms race;

(iv) Conventional disarmament is only possible within the context of general disarmament.

3. New types of weapons

The special session should underscore the need to put an end to the development and production of new types of weapons, both those of mass destruction and conventional weapons.

4. Reduction of military budgets

Seek the appropriate formula acceptable to all countries for the reduction of their military spending by specified annual amounts and divert the released resources from such reductions to a fund for the purpose of economic and social development of developing countries.

5. Verification measures

It should be noted that each disarmament measure may require a different set of verification measures. Although verification measures are for the purpose of inspiring confidence and to assure that each party is fulfilling its obligations, nevertheless it should be emphasized that the manner in which such measures are implemented should be acceptable to all parties, or else it would in itself bring about apprehension. Therefore, verification measures should not be exaggerated.

6. Strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament

This item includes, among other things, the rationalizations of institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament.

/...
7. **Recommendations on all studies undertaken by the United Nations such as studies on**

(a) The relationship between disarmament and development;
(b) The comprehensive study on nuclear weapons;
(c) Regional disarmament;
(d) Confidence-building measures.

In conclusion, it is our view that the special session should last four weeks, that certain parameters should govern the general debate and appropriate working groups should be established. The agenda should be structured in such a way to permit the presentation of new initiatives during the special session.

We also propose that consideration should be given to convening a third special session in the latter half of the 1980s, to consider the implementation of the results of the second special session on disarmament.

In conclusion, we wish to underline that if the upcoming special session fails to inspire confidence in the third world as to the seriousness of halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the implications for the security of the entire world shall be ominous. For the third世界 States, either individually or collectively, shall feel that their security depends on the size of their military arsenal and particularly the possession of nuclear weapons. At that point, the outbreak of nuclear catastrophe will become inevitable.