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

TABULATION OF PROPOSALS CONTAINED IN THE WORKING PAPERS SUBMITTED TO THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE FINAL DOCUMENT(S) OF THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEVOTED TO DISARMAMENT

(Background paper prepared by the Secretariat)
At its twenty-first meeting on 24 January 1978, the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament requested the Secretariat to prepare a tabulation of proposals contained in the working papers submitted to the Preparatory Committee concerning the final document(s) of the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament.

The present document incorporates those parts of the working papers submitted up to 15 February 1978, which are listed below, relating to machinery. They are tabulated in the original wording and in chronological order.


5. Working paper submitted by Romania containing a Declaration on Disarmament (A/AC.187/77).


8. Working paper submitted by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics containing some basic provisions of the declaration on disarmament (A/AC.187/81).


10. Working document submitted by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland containing a draft declaration on disarmament (A/AC.187/87).


13. Working paper submitted by Venezuela on elements to be included in the Preamble, the Declaration and the Programme of Action (A/AC.187/94).


15. Working paper submitted by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on a draft programme of action (A/AC.187/96).


18. Working paper submitted by Austria on disarmament and verification (A/AC.187/101)

All States should have the opportunity to express their views on the substance and basic principles of each programme and on its scope, practical ways and means of implementing it and other aspects of the programme; they should participate actively in terms of full equality in all phases of negotiations on the drafting of the programmes so that it may embody the will of all peoples and give expression to their fundamental interests.

The participation of all nuclear-weapon States and of all other major military Powers in the efforts to contain the arms race and to reduce and ultimately eliminate all armaments is indispensable for a full success of the disarmament efforts.

States participating in the negotiations should seek to achieve an agreement at the earliest possible date. Efforts should continue without interruption until agreement upon the total programme has been achieved, and efforts to ensure early agreement on and implementation of measures of disarmament should be undertaken without prejudging progress on an agreement of the total programme and in such a way that these measures would facilitate and form part of that programme.

All disarmament measures should be implemented from beginning to end under strict and effective international control as would provide assurance that all parties are honouring their obligations. During and after the implementation of the measures,核查 and complete dismantlement, the most thorough control should be exercised, the nature and extent of such control depending on the requirements for verification of the disarmament measures being undertaken in each stage. To implement control over and inspection of disarmament, an international disarmament organization including all parties to the agreement should be created within the framework of the United Nations. This international disarmament organization and its inspectors should be assured unrestricted access without veto to all places, as necessary for the purpose of effective verification.

Disarmament problems are not the concern of a limited group of States and Governments alone; they are of vital interest to all the States and peoples of the world, large or small, irrespective of their military strength and of the types of weapons they possess. It is essential that all States should participate in disarmament negotiations and in the deliberations on and adoption of measures in that sphere.

Disarmament negotiations should reflect the requirements for the demilitarization of international life and for the equitable participation of all States in solving international problems, and should also reflect the great changes that have occurred in international relations.

Arrangements must be made to ensure that multilateral forums for disarmament negotiations are open for participation by all States and, in the case of forums having limited participation, that non-member States are in a position to submit their point of view on the problems under discussion whenever they so request.

The existing negotiating machinery, including the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva, in spite of all the efforts made and the suggestions and proposals advanced, has failed to produce tangible results in the field of disarmament commensurate with the demands of peoples and the security requirements of the countries of the world.

Since the consideration of the problem of disarmament as a whole is related to the national security of all States and to international security in general, the starting-point must be the participation of all States in the negotiations on the basis of full equality in accordance with the principles and actions called for in the declaration and programme of measures to be adopted by the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

If disarmament measures are to be effective, it is of the utmost importance that negotiations and agreements should involve the largest possible number of States, particularly nuclear Powers and States which possess the most powerful and armed forces. The participation of all the nuclear Powers in efforts to curb the arms race and to limit and eliminate all armaments is essential, if complete success is to be achieved in this regard.

The succession of all States to existing international agreements aimed at limiting the arms race and achieving disarmament is a major prerequisite of further progress in this field. A world disarmament conference must be used as an important forum for working out specific, effective measures to solve the problem of disarmament.

Machinery for disarmament negotiations. All channels for the conduct of negotiations should be effectively used by States for the purpose of solving vital problems connected with ending the arms race and achieving disarmament.

On the whole, the existing system of negotiations - multilateral, bilateral and regional - is suited to the scope and nature of the varied problems of disarmament. The existing types of negotiation should be utilized further in order to reach the necessary international agreements.
In order to promote disarmament efforts, it is important to secure the active participation and support of all States and particularly the nuclear-weapon States, and of other militarily significant States, for disarmament negotiations.

Arms control and disarmament measures will be most effective when it is apparent to all States concerned that the measures are in their interests and represent concrete progress towards the goal of enhanced security and peace. To ensure that all parties are convinced that their vital interests have been sufficiently protected it is important that negotiations should be conducted on the basis of a consensus about the objectives of the measures and, wherever possible, the terms of any agreements eventually adopted. (A/AC.187/87)

A large number of countries have expressed themselves in favour of greater involvement by the United Nations in the work on disarmament. Although the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States have a special responsibility in regard to the disarmament process, all other countries also have a responsibility and a role to play.

The United Nations Special Session on Disarmament is in part a response to this sentiment, since it provides all States with an opportunity to participate in establishing guidelines, priorities and goals for further progress in the field of disarmament and arms control, including the presentation of views on the international negotiating machinery on disarmament questions.

The Special Session devoted to disarmament will establish a Programme of Action for disarmament over the next few years. International machinery will need to be strengthened to enable implementation of this Programme and fulfil the United Nations role in this context. There is a need for a single multilateral negotiating forum for disarmament questions. However, owing to the very nature of the international society and the uneven distribution of power among its members, some problems are not easily solved through multilateral negotiating processes. Some important questions can be handled on a bilateral or regional basis. (A/AC.187/203)
(2) As all nations have a vital interest in the outcome of disarmament negotiations, disarmament efforts should be granted the active participation of the United Nations, and particularly of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, which bear, in the disarmament process, a special responsibility. (A/AC.137/77)

... establishing an international... the annihilation of... agreements in force. (A/AC.137/77)

Proposals are also being put forward to the effect that decisions should be taken regarding the machinery of disarmament negotiations. It seems to us that a considerable degree of care and caution should be shown here. This question should be considered only after general and specific tasks in the disarmament field, that is to say, substantive issues, have been determined. We see no need for abandoning or radically restructuring the existing channels for negotiations. What is needed is that existing bodies should continue to function with greater efficiency, and it is our task to make full use of their capacities.

Long experience in disarmament negotiations leaves no room for doubt that the main obstacles to the solution of disarmament problems are not the negotiating machinery but rather the powerful forces a number of countries which seek to perpetuate the arms race and international tension. (A/AC.137/95)

The forthcoming special session devoted to disarmament is no doubt called upon to play an important role of its own in progress towards the complete elimination of the material basis for war. It is in the Soviet delegation's intention to do everything possible for its successful outcome. (A/AC.137/96)
General and complete disarmament under effective international control remains the ultimate goal of the international community. The realization of this goal should be resolutely pursued through the United Nations Organization, or under its auspices, on a bilateral or multilateral basis, or within the framework of regional or other international fora, by all States, particularly by the nuclear-weapons States. (A/AC 107/55/Add.1)

The United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has the primary role and responsibility in the field of disarmament. In order to effectively discharge this role, the United Nations shall be kept duly informed of all disarmament steps taken outside its orbit. (A/AC 107/55/Add.1)

(b) Specific measures of the Programme of Action shall be implemented by individual States or groups of States which may undertake, for this purpose, bilateral or multilateral negotiations and shall inform the United Nations of the results thereof. (A/AC 107/55/Add.1)

The United Nations has, under the Charter, a primary role and responsibility in the sphere of disarmament. Accordingly, the General Assembly should exert utmost efforts to ensure the observance of the principles embodied in the Declaration on Disarmament and the full implementation of the Program of Action on Disarmament. (A/AC 107/55/Add.1)

Disarmament being a matter of great concern to all States and to all peoples, there is a pressing need for all governments and peoples to be informed about and understand the prevailing situation in the field of the arms race and disarmament and that the United Nations has a central role in this connection in keeping with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations.

The United Nations which bears responsibility for disarmament under the Charter should be kept informed of all unilateral, bilateral or multilateral effortsthereon. (A/AC 107/65)

The problems of disarmament and particularly nuclear disarmament should not be a secret held by certain categories of persons, politicians and soldiers; they directly affect the security and the very lives of peoples and the peoples should know what action to take in this direction in order to be able to have their say and defend their vital interests. That is why public opinion and peoples of all countries must be fully informed and periodic reports must be issued on the current status of armaments and its consequences and on the steps to be taken to stop the arms race. (A/AC 107/60)

The United Nations should live up to the historic mission for which it was created: to assure present and succeeding generations from the scourge of a new configuration. It is for that reason that it is essential to increase the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, in which it should exercise direct jurisdiction over negotiation, the development of disarmament measures and the monitoring of their implementation. It is necessary that the United Nations should exercise its leadership, and its evaluation, guidance and decision-making functions with regard to all disarmament problems. (A/AC 107/71)

An essential prerequisite for the proper organization of negotiations on disarmament and for the adoption of effective measures relating to the basic problems of disarmament is the concentration of such negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations. The United Nations will be able to fulfill the historic mission for which it was created if in succeeds in bringing about the cessation of the arms race and in implementing concrete measures in the field of disarmament. (A/AC 107/79)
II. ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

In accordance with its Charter and in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly, the United Nations has a primary role and responsibility in the field of disarmament (A/AC.107/56 and 89).

The United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, has the primary responsibility to promote general and complete disarmament and to oversee, monitor, facilitate and encourage all measures—unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral—in this field (A/AC.107/32).

III. SPECIAL SESSION

... and, in addition, the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session should consider the question of the convening of a further special session devoted to disarmament (A/AC.107/103).

Where the deliberative function is concerned, it is undeniable that the General Assembly, at its regular sessions, cannot deal adequately with the numerous disarmament items which are always included in its agenda. Accordingly, until such time as a consensus is reached on convening and institutionalizing a world disarmament conference—which could play the same role in its own sphere as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development plays with regard to economic and social matters—it seems desirable to hold regular special sessions of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (A/AC.107/89).

A second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament will open at the end of May 1980, its main objective being to seminars and adopt the comprehensive programme of disarmament prepared in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph (A/AC.107/89).
The United Nations, as the most representative international forum, undoubtedly has an important role to play in the disarmament field, and we are entirely in favour of the United Nations becoming an even more effective instrument in the struggle for peace, security and disarmament (A/AC.187/F.8).

The General Assembly

1. Decides to convene a second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1982;

2. Further decides that a Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session should be established by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (A/AC.187/95)
(a) The General Assembly should consider annually the progress made in the implementation of the comprehensive programmes. Every three years, the Assembly should review the comprehensive programme and revise it as warranted. This will entail an evaluation of the over-all situation in the field of disarmament and a comparison between the development in regard to armaments and disarmament. 

(A/AC 191/60)

(b) The First Committee of the General Assembly should concern itself exclusively with the problems of disarmament and security. 

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The general view is that the United Nations, as a whole, should bear the main responsibility for the implementation of the comprehensive programmes. It is necessary, however, that the different parts of the United Nations, including the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, all play their parts. It is the task of the Security Council to ensure that the general policy of the United Nations is carried out effectively. The Economic and Social Council is responsible for the general administration of the United Nations. The specialized agencies are responsible for the implementation of the comprehensive programmes. 

The General Assembly should consider annually the progress made in the implementation of the comprehensive programmes. Every three years, the Assembly should review the comprehensive programme and revise it as warranted. This will entail an evaluation of the over-all situation in the field of disarmament and a comparison between the development in regard to armaments and disarmament. The Disarmament Commission might be reactivated and entrusted with part of this task. 

(A/AC 187/65)

The strengthening of the role of the United Nations in this field requires the direct exercise by the General Assembly of its competence with respect to negotiation and the preparation and codification of the implementation of disarmament measures. The General Assembly should examine in-depth discussions on the status situation, based on the principles which must govern disarmament.

The General Assembly, as the main body concerned with political decisions, the basic forum which examines all of the problems of disarmament in its regular sessions or in special sessions, should discuss the situation of disarmament negotiations either in terms of specific topics or as a whole, adopt decisions, resolutions and recommendations on this question and decide on the establishment of negotiating forums, co-ordinate their activity and receive reports from them on the status and results of negotiations. The General Assembly will examine the draft treaties prepared in different negotiating forums, put them into final form and recommend them to States for signature. 

(A/AC 187/79)

The negotiation of a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control is the first step towards the establishment of a world order based on peace and security. A treaty of this kind should give a legal guarantee of the right of the United Nations to make such a commitment, and should define the obligations and responsibilities of all States in relation to the achievement of that objective. The United Nations Disarmament Commission should continue to work on this question, and take into account the views and proposals of States parties to the United Nations Charter. 

The United Nations Disarmament Commission should also consider the question of the establishment of a permanent international forum for the discussion of disarmament problems. Such a forum could be established by decision of the General Assembly and, if it is established, could be given such responsibilities as it might determine. The General Assembly should consider the question of the establishment of a permanent international forum for the discussion of disarmament problems. Such a forum could be established by decision of the General Assembly and, if it is established, could be given such responsibilities as it might determine. 

The United Nations Disarmament Commission, comprising all the Members of the Organization, will be able to concentrate all disarmament negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations. It will be able to recommend the disarmament problems entrusted to it by the General Assembly and exercise supervisory functions with respect to the implementation of international agreements in the field of disarmament. 

(A/AC 187/19)
IV. UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

All States undertake to work toward the fulfilment of this programme, and to respect agreed measures relating to it. The General Assembly should examine its implementation, and appropriate, taking account of the recommendations on disarmament machinery made later in the final document. (A/AC.107/96)

A deliberative body comprising all United Nations Members and meeting annually is necessary to consider the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments.

To follow up the Programme of Action, a new item entitled "Review and Implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the Eighth Special Session" should be placed on the agenda of the thirty-third and the subsequent session of the United Nations General Assembly.

A/AC.107/643

The former requires that the General Assembly be kept duly informed regarding all steps taken in the pursuit of disarmament, whether unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral. (A/AC.107/126 and 130)

The agenda for the thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions of the General Assembly should include an item permitting the Assembly to review the manner in which the Three-year Disarmament Plan is being carried out and to make any appropriate recommendations resulting from that review. (A/AC.107/69 and Add.1)

V. FIRST COMMITTEE

The First Committee should in future deal exclusively with disarmament and related questions.

The recommendations of the A/AC.107 Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament should be promptly implemented. (A/AC.107/103)

VI. UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT COMMISSION
(c) An early link be established between the General Assembly and the Conference of the Conference on Disarmament, currently the main body for multilateral negotiations on disarmament. For this purpose it is necessary that:

(i) All Member States of the United Nations may submit directly proposals on measures of disarmament that are the subject of negotiations in the CCD and attend meetings of the Working Bodies thereof whenever such a proposal or proposals are examined;

(ii) The representative of the Secretary-General and the Centre for Disarmament of the United Nations be utilized for enhanced role in the CCD.

(g) The review of the present composition of the CCD and the creation of the necessary conditions for the participation of all nuclear-weapon States in the work thereof be made:

(v) The CCD be presided by a Chairmen on the basis of merit;

(f) The CCD adopt its rules of procedure (A/AC.137/15/Add.1)
VII. CONFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

6. Encourage the further discussion and development by the CND of a comprehensive programme for disarmament (A/AC 197/96)

RECOMMENDATIONS

The CND should continue to exercise its full functions as the principal multilateral negotiating body under the auspices of and reporting to the United Nations. Its consensus procedures should remain unchanged. The CND's structure, procedures and functions should be improved by providing for such measures as:

1. The participation of all nuclear weapon States;

2. Further participation of other UN-member States in its work by considering:

(i) a limited increase in its size, bearing in mind the need for the negotiating body to remain sufficiently small;

(ii) arrangements for non-CND member States to observe plenary meetings, and to participate fully in other sessions when their particular concerns are under discussion or when they have submitted proposals or working documents;

(iii) other arrangements for interested non-CND member States to participate;

3. Strengthening of the link between the CND and the United Nations by inter alia granting the Secretary-General's representative authority to bring relevant matters to the attention of the CND;

4. Improved opportunities for the public to follow the CND's work (A/AC 197/103)

The organization and procedures of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament should be subject to the modifications deemed appropriate for the participation by China and France in its work. (A/AC 197/96 and 99)

3. With regard to the negotiating body which functions within the framework of the United Nations, namely, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, it is obvious that it too has not been in a position to fulfill the extremely important task required of it in its own field of competence. Among the reforms necessary to increase its effectiveness, priority ought to be given to the following: the co-chairmanship system should be replaced by a chairmanship to be held on a monthly rotating basis by non-nuclear-weapon States represented in CND, thereby helping to make it easier for China and France to participate in its work; a standing sub-committee of the whole should be established, and appropriate steps should be taken to ensure that, without prejudice to its limited membership, CND can receive such co-operation as all States, or at least all members of the United Nations, may wish to extend to it

X. States members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament which have not yet established in Geneva adequately staffed permanent delegations to the Committee should endeavour to do so as soon as possible (A/AC 197/99)

XX. The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, as soon as it has undergone the reforms envisaged in the Guidelines comprising section XVII of this Final Document, will undertake the preparation of a comprehensive programme of disarmament encompassing 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 the new international economic order is strengthened and consolidated. The comprehensive programme should contain appropriate procedures for facilitating the co-ordination of all disarmament negotiations, regardless of nature and in what form they are conducted, and for ensuring that the General Assembly is kept fully informed of the progress of the negotiations so that it can appropriately perform its functions, including an appraisal of the situation when appropriate and, in particular a continuing review of the implementation of the programme. The said programme should be completed by 1 March 1980 at the latest and should immediately thereafter be submitted, as a draft, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations so that he may transmit it to Member States and to the General Assembly at the latter's second special session devoted to disarmament (A/AC 187/99)
The General Assembly

1. Invites the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to make it possible for non-members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to participate in certain meetings to be decided by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, through the submission of written and oral proposals and participation in the discussions thereon;

2. Invites the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to replace the present co-chairmanship institution by a bureau of four members, consisting of one chairman and three vice-chairmen. Two members of the bureau should be selected from the States belonging to the military blocs and the other from the group of neutral and non-aligned States in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. The chairmanship should rotate in alphabetical order on a monthly or occasional basis between all members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament; (A/AC 101/95)

(c) The CCU should proceed, in consultation with the States parties to the Sea-bed Treaty, to the consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of the arms race on the sea-bed and the moon floor and the subsoil thereof.Parallel efforts should be made for outer space in accordance with the spirit of the 1967 Treaty (A/AC 101/97)
The feasibility of convening, in due time and after appropriate preparatory work, a world disarmament conference of all States should be thoroughly studied. (A/AC.107/65)

Disarmament negotiations, under the firm direction and control of the United Nations and carried out in bodies with clearly defined agendas and priorities, should be compartmentalized in various categories of activity, such as the consideration of all problems relating to the evolution of the nuclear arms race and the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition, reduction and elimination of nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction, the negotiation of measures to reduce armed forces and conventional weapons at the world and regional levels; discussion of the problem of freezing and gradual reduction by stages of the military budgets of States; the adoption of collateral measures of military disarmament and disarmament.

Within this framework a decision can also be adopted concerning the convening of a World Disarmament Conference with the participation of all States and all nuclear-weapon Powers. (A/AC.107/79)

A breakthrough in solving the problem of disarmament, which affects the interests of all countries without exception, requires that the problem be considered in the broadest and most authoritative international forum – a World Disarmament Conference. Such a truly universal forum could consist with expertise and in sufficient depth the totality of disarmament questions. If properly organized and with working bodies available to ensure a thorough preparation and practical agreement in taking appropriate decisions with due regard for the interests of all States, a World Disarmament Conference could work out specific, effective measures aimed at curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament.

A World Disarmament Conference should be convened in ... A preparatory committee is being set up for its practical preparation. (A/AC.107/62)

24. The practice of requesting the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of expert consultants, authoritative studies on concrete questions relating to the arms race and disarmament should be continued.

25. The advisability of carrying out studies by qualified groups of experts on specific problems of disarmament, which warrant it, should be carefully explored in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/AC.107/44)

Full information must be made available, through the United Nations, on the status of arms races so that all States may be able to obtain the basic data required to enable them to participate in or to bear in mind the progress of negotiations. (A/AC.107/77)
VIII. WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

The deliberative machinery of the United Nations should be reinforced through the institutionalization of a world disarmament conference on terms acceptable to all Member States (A/AC.107/56 and 89).

IX. UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

IV. STUDIES TO FACILITATE FURTHER MEASURES

In order to facilitate further steps in disarmament and parallel measures to promote international peace and security, the Secretary-General is requested to carry out studies relating to:

1. The strengthening of the security role of the United Nations in peace-keeping and the peaceful settlement of disputes to enable it to anticipate and resolve international crises;

2. Ways of limiting the build-up of conventional weapons, regionally and throughout the world, taking into account all relevant aspects.

The international transfer of conventional weapons:

The feasibility of reciprocal limitation of the level and types of conventional weapons;

The proposal for a United Nations Register of weapons transfers;

3. The relationship between disarmament and development to be initiated as soon as possible after the special session. The terms of reference of this study should be on the basis of the report of the ad hoc group of governmental experts;

4. All regional aspects of disarmament, including further measures designed to increase confidence and stability as well as means of promoting disarmament on a regional basis;

5. The possible contribution to confidence-building among States of technical measures such as demilitarized zones, zones of limited forces and surveillance and early warning system which could be used as appropriate in areas of tension, and on the use of some of these measures in the verification of arms control agreements (A/AC.107/56).

The preparation of the study provided for in resolution A/30/88 A concerning the relationship between disarmament and development (A/AC.107/56/Add.1)

The United Nations has done considerable work in disseminating information on the armaments race, but further efforts are needed to enable world public opinion to play its proper role effectively in the arduous task of combating that phenomenon. It is clear that it would not do this effectively without the open and resolute co-operation and determination of Sixteen Members of the United Nations (A/AC.107/46).

Accordingly, one of the primary objectives of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament must be the adoption of specific measures directed towards expanding the dissemination of information about the armaments race and the efforts being made by the United Nations to contain it. In this connection, the following measures, among others, should be considered:

1. Governmental and non-governmental information organs and those of the United Nations and its specialized agencies should give priority, first, to the preparation and distribution of material relating to the danger represented by nuclear weapons and, second, to the dissemination negotiations which are progressing within the framework of the United Nations.

2. The United Nations Information Centre should be more active in the dissemination of the above-mentioned material.

3. Encouragement should be given to the preparation by the United Nations of studies and reports which would state in a succinct and clear manner the various problems and implications of the armaments race in its many facets.

4. Encouragement should also be given to the preparation and wide distribution of audio-visual material.
C Disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him to initiate an expert study on the relationship between disarmament and development, the results of which to be reported to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session for subsequent action at the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

2. Decides that the expert study should have the following terms of reference (to be inserted at the special session on the basis of the report of the ad hoc group of governmental experts appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution ____)

(a) Publication by the United Nations of all available data on the production and transfer of weapons and the development of an effective system for processing such data (A/AC.107/97)

(b) A United Nations expert study on the relationship between disarmament and development should be initiated as soon as possible after the special session (A/AC.107/97)

(c) The Secretary-General is requested to carry out a study on all aspects of verification and control of arms limitation and disarmament measures on the basis of targets of reference to be specified by the appropriate disarmament organs (depending on the relevant decisions of the special session concerning machinery for disarmament negotiations) (A/AC.101/101)
In addition to undertaking the specific arms control and disarmament tasks described above, the States Members of the United Nations, in order to strengthen international confidence and deepen the dialogue between those involved in defence matters in different countries, should:

1. Support the Secretary-General in his efforts further to strengthen the expertise and capability of the United Nations to play its essential role as a catalyst in the disarmament process; (A/AC.105/95)

4. Supply full information on military budgets using the method shortly to be finalized through a pilot study by the Secretary-General for the standardized reporting of such budgets as a step towards verified and balanced reductions in military expenditure; (A/AC.105/95)

The Disarmament Centre should be so strengthened and reorganized that it can carry out the tasks allocated to it under the Programme of Action.

The Disarmament Centre should also be provided with sufficient capacity to enable it to carry out, inter alia, the following tasks:

1. Prepare reports and expert studies in accordance with the Programme of Action;

2. Produce information and material related to continuing negotiations and topical disarmament questions;

3. Increase contacts with the member countries, non-governmental organizations and research institutions; (A/AC.105/103)

(5) The United Nations Centre for Disarmament should intensify its activities in the presentation of substantive information concerning the arms-control and disarmament, directed principally towards government officials, academic circles and other sectors.

(6) Throughout this process of disseminating information, there should be increased participation by non-governmental organizations concerned with the matter, through closer co-ordination between them and the United Nations Centre for Disarmament (A/AC.105/94).