Text submitted by Drafting Group D

Addendum

Additions and Amendments to Document A/S-12/AC.1/WG.1/L.4

OTHER MEASURES

1. Heading of Section 1, page 1 should read:
   1. Confidence- [and security-] building measures.

2. Para of tick 3 (a), page 1, put into brackets.

3. Paragraph (b), page 1, line 4:
   The words "security interest" should be changed to "the right of all States to undiminished security".

4. Paragraph (c), page 3:
   The first sentence should be put into brackets;
   Second sentence, delete brackets.

2. Measures aimed at achieving relaxation of international tension

5. Last para of 2 (a), page 3, delete bracket around first sentence.

6. Paragraph (d), page 4, words "or to establish new" put into brackets.
7. Paragraph (g), page 4, line 1, after "co-operation" insert "[and collusion]; line 2, after "régime" insert "of South Africa".

3. Preventing the use of force in international relations

8. Paragraph (a), page 4, lines 2 and 3, delete brackets around "in particular article 2, para. 4."

4. [Mobilization [Activation] of world public opinion in favour of disarmament] [Promotion of public awareness of disarmament]

9. Paragraph (c), page 6, line 3:

    Delete brackets around "constitute a programme to"

10. DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

    Following is the text:

Introduction

[There is a close interrelationship between disarmament and development, that is, between balanced measures to reduce military expenditure and improve the way of life of all peoples, particularly those in developing countries.

[Although the development and implementation of the new international economic order cannot depend on disarmament,) The process of disarmament can and should make an effective contribution to economic and social progress. At national level, converting resources now used for military purposes into productive use in the civilian sector. At international level, channelling some of those liberated resources to the co-operation with the developing countries. Agreement on the existence of such possibilities can be a strong incentive to move vigorously on disarmament negotiations, and can help create the public and political will to take positive steps to reduce military expenditure.

In a world of finite resources there is a close relationship between expenditure on armaments and economic and social development. Military expenditures are reaching ever higher levels, the highest percentage of which can be attributed to the nuclear-weapon States and most of their allies, with prospects of further expansion and the danger of further increases in the expenditures of other countries. The hundreds of billions of dollars spent annually on the manufacture or improvement of weapons are in sombre and dramatic contrast to the want and poverty in which two thirds of the world's population live. This colossal waste of resources is even more serious in that it diverts to military purposes not only material but also technical and human resources which are urgently needed for development in all countries, particularly in the developing countries. Thus, the economic and social consequences of the arms race are so detrimental that its continuation is obviously incompatible with the implementation of the new
international economic order based on justice, equity and co-operation. Consequently, resources released as a result of the implementation of disarmament measures should be used in a manner which will help to promote the well-being of all peoples and to improve the economic conditions of the developing countries.]

1. There is a close interrelationship between disarmament and development.

2. [Progress in disarmament would greatly help in the realization of development. Mankind today is confronted with an unprecedented threat of annihilation due to vigorous arms race which threatens the vital security of all States.] Security has not only military and political aspects, but also involves the active promotion of the economic and social development of all States in particular of the developing countries.

3. Disarmament would contribute over the long term to the effective economic and social development of all States in particular developing States by removing obstacles to the [required] restructuring of the international economic system on the basis of justice, equity and co-operation. An [immediate] contribution could be made to economic and social development, both nationally and internationally, by the release of resources from military purposes [through disarmament measures]. This would be of particular benefit to developing countries.

[3. Disarmament would contribute over the long term to the effective economic and social development of all States, in particular developing countries, within the framework of an international system based on justice, equity and co-operation. A contribution could be made to this end, both nationally and internationally, by the release of resources from military purposes. This would be of particular benefit to developing countries.]

[3. The economic and social development of all nations, especially the developing countries, requires fundamental changes in the present inequitable structure of international economic relations, with the objective of establishing the new international economic order. Disarmament could contribute to the achievement of this objective. In the short-term, resources released from the military expenditure of the more heavily armed States should be transferred primarily as additional assistance to the developing countries. [However, the efforts to be undertaken in favour of development [in particular] of the developing countries as well as the establishment and the implementation of the new international economic order should not in any way be made dependent on progress in the field of disarmament.]]

4. A comprehensive programme of disarmament can make an effective contribution to economic and social development of all States in particular of the developing countries through the implementation of the following measures, inter alia, with the co-operation and contributions of appropriate organs of the United Nations.

5. In this context, it is of particular significance that substantial progress should be made in disarmament [by the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States] by the [two most heavily armed States] [Five permanent members of the Security Council, countries associated with them by military agreements], [Major armed race participants] so that [inter alia] funds could be released from
the [huge] military expenditure for the benefit of all countries in particular the developing countries].

Measures:

6. Against this background and bearing in mind the United Nations study on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (Doc. A/36/356), effective follow-up on the disarmament-development perspective should be undertaken at different levels so that national and United Nations activities may reinforce each other.

7. [The economic and social consequences [at national and international levels] of the military spending of all States in particular of all militarily significant States, should be assessed nationally and internationally and their public be informed about them. States have a special responsibility in this matter as regards to their own military spending.]

8. The Secretary-General, assisted by qualified experts, should up-date periodically the Study on the Economic and Social Consequences of the arms race and of military expenditure.

9. [In pursuit of] [During the consideration of] the conversion of defence industries to civilian production [of the most heavily armed States] during the process of disarmament taking into account the specific internal impacts of such measures [and the importance of international exchange of data on this issue], the following measures could be pursued:

(a) The creation [inter alia] by Member States in conjunction with the progress of disarmament measures of the necessary prerequisites to facilitate the conversion of resources freed through disarmament measures to civilian purposes including planning.

(b) International exchange of conversion experiences [inter alia through the submission of reports by Member States] [through appropriate channels] from time to time on possible solutions to conversion problems

(c) [The Secretary-General should explore methods for collection, reporting and dissemination of national information on experiences in conversion.]

(d) [The Secretary-General should take] appropriate action for identification and analysis of the possible benefits of conversion in the field of economic and social development.

(e) The matter of conversion should be included in the periodic review of the Comprehensive Programme on Disarmament.

10. All States [especially those with the largest military arsenals] should facilitate the development and implementation, at the national level, of methods for identifying and analysing the benefits that could be derived from the reallocation of military resources, following disarmament measures, to address economic and social problems at the national level and to contribute towards /...
reducing the economic disparities between developed and developing countries and establishing [a] [the] new international economic order based on justice, equity and co-operation. [Studies could be conducted in this field].

11. [All Member States, especially the militarily significant States, should make public data on their utilization of human and material resources for military purposes [and military transfers and participate in the United Nations reporting instrument for military budgets].

12. The Secretary-General should take appropriate action to promote and co-ordinate the incorporation in concrete and practical ways of the disarmament and development perspective in the appropriate programmes and activities of the United Nations system. In this regard, the Centre for Disarmament should be given a major role. 1/ This paragraph should also be considered in the chapter on machinery.

13. (a) [Bearing in mind the urgent need for increased flows of resources to promote the development [in particular] of developing countries, there exists several practical measures by which disarmament could contribute to the process. To embody the relationship and channel resources flows, there have been proposals for special funds, special accounts, special Committee, armament levies and voluntary contributions. Taking into account the capabilities and needs of the agencies and institutions currently responsible for the international transfers of resources, further consideration should be given, as an integral part of the Comprehensive Programme on Disarmament, and in its review process, to the administrative and technical modalities of establishing a special account or an international disarmament fund for development. In the first stage of a CPD such a new facility could be based on voluntary contributions, with further funding possibilities being considered as progress in disarmament permits. The methods adopted for generating such resources should encourage the disarmament process and the resulting funds should be allocated on a just and non-discriminatory basis [in particular] among developing countries.]

13. (b) [The allocation of funds set aside for the benefit of developing countries as a result of disarmament measures should be carried out on a just basis, taking into account the most urgent needs and requirements of the developing countries, and without any discrimination. A special Committee should be set up for the allocation of such funds.]

13. (c) [Immediately after the adoption of the CPD, a separate account should be established under an appropriate United Nations agency such as UNDP, to receive voluntary contributions from Member States, particularly the most heavily armed States and utilize these for the purposes of economic and social development of the developing countries. Study on the modalities and practical aspects of establishing a special United Nations Disarmament Fund for Development on the basis of proposals submitted on this subject should be undertaken, including the question of taxation on the military expenditure of the most heavily armed States.]

14. States should endeavour when possible to transfer to the purposes of internal and international development, all resources released by disarmament measures rather than transfer them from one type of military expenditures to another.
VI. Machinery and procedures

11. Paragraph 5, page 9, line 3:

put into brackets the words "at the end of each stage of the Programme;"

lines 4, 5 and 6, put into brackets "The first special session devoted to
the review of the Programme's implementation shall be held in ...";

Also place into brackets "Such special sessions of the General Assembly".

12. Paragraph 9, page 10, delete brackets.

13. Paragraph 11, page 10, delete brackets around the phrase:

"under agreements reached on the disarmament measures included in the
Comprehensive Programme".

14. Paragraph 12, page 10, insert the following text as an additional alternative:

"[12. In order to expand and strengthen the United Nations disarmament
machinery, as has been done up to now, in a gradual manner, the next step
should be to change the existing "United Nations Centre for Disarmament"
into a "Department for Disarmament Affairs", to be headed by an
Under-Secretary-General. The Department would report directly to the
Secretary-General and would be at the same level as the other
Departments, such as the Department of Political and Security Council
Affairs and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.]

[VII. Verification]

15. Paragraph 5, page 13, line 12:

After "organization" insert "[International verification agency]"