Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth
Special Session
Working Group III

Documents of Working Group III
Annex I

Working Group III: Report to the Ad Hoc Committee on its deliberations on items under Agenda Item 11

As a basis for further deliberations, Working Group III presents an agreed upon chapeau to introduce a comprehensive list of proposals submitted by Member States. The chapeau is to be found in the annex to this report together with a draft comprehensive list of proposals. The Working Group proposes that the concerned delegations should by midnight of 7 July present to the Secretariat a resumé of the content of their respective proposals. Each resumé must not exceed an equivalent of six lines in the English language version in the standard format of General Assembly documents, not including the title of each proposal.

The Working Group proposes that the question of whether the resumés should be included in the main text of the document of the second special session or be placed in an annex should be decided at a later stage.

The Working Group also proposes that, in any case, the resumés should be published under the same cover as the main text for distribution world wide and that, following the practice set at the first special session, the verbatim text of all proposals would be published in a special volume annexed to this document of this special session.

Proposed Chapeau:

The General Assembly notes with satisfaction that the active participation of the Member States in the consideration of the agenda items of the special session and the proposals and suggestions submitted by them have made a valuable contribution to the work of the special session.

Since a number of these proposals and suggestions deserve to be studied further, taking into consideration the many relevant comments and observations made in both the general debate in the plenary and the deliberations of the Ad Hoc Committee of the second special session, the Secretary-General is requested to transmit, together with this document, all the official records of the second special session devoted to disarmament, in accordance with the recommendations which the Assembly may adopt at its thirty-seventh session, to the appropriate deliberative and negotiating bodies dealing with the questions of disarmament.

Proposals put forth for the consideration of the special session [are] (include):
# Comprehensive List of Proposals

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An immediate nuclear-arms freeze
Annex II (a)

Proposal submitted by Bulgaria to the Working Group III

PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

(Agenda item 11)

The first special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament stated that nuclear weapons posed the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization. It further stated that effective measures for the prevention of nuclear war had the highest priority. In its Final Document the General Assembly declared that measures designed to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war and to lessen the danger of the threat or use of nuclear weapons should be taken.

Moreover, the General Assembly, expressing the views of the overwhelming majority of Member States, has consistently reiterated that the use of nuclear weapons or the first use of nuclear weapons would constitute a crime against humanity. The General Assembly adopted various resolutions on this subject, in particular, resolutions 36/81 B, entitled "Prevention of nuclear war"; 36/92 I entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war"; and 36/100 entitled "Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe".

Conditions prevailing today are a source of even more serious concern than those existing in 1978 because of several factors, such as the deterioration in the international situation, the growth of nuclear arsenals, the increase in accuracy, speed and destructive power of nuclear weapons, the promotion of dangerous doctrines of "limited" or "winnable" nuclear war and the many false alarms which have occurred owing to malfunctioning of computers.

The time has come to realize that nuclear war would have devastating results on the whole of humanity. All States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, should consider as soon as possible various proposals designed to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives.

Although the most effective guarantee against the danger of nuclear war and the use of nuclear weapons is nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, as a first step in this direction, the use of nuclear weapons and the waging of nuclear war should be outlawed.

While it is the common responsibility of all Member States to initiate action to save succeeding generations from nuclear war, the nuclear-weapon States have special responsibility. In this connexion, the obligation by nuclear-weapon States not to be the first to use nuclear weapons should be welcomed and those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet assumed such an obligation should take reciprocal steps to this effect.

/...
It is also the duty of nuclear-weapon States to show restraint and responsibility and act in such a way as to eliminate the risk of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict.

The General Assembly is convinced that no contradictions between States or groups of States, no differences in social systems, ways of life or ideologies and no transient interests can eclipse the fundamental need common to all the peoples—the need to safeguard peace and avert a nuclear war.

Today, as never before, a resolute, purposeful, considered action is required of all States in order to achieve this lofty goal.
Annex II (b)

Prevention of war, in particular nuclear war

Contribution to the consensus text of the concluding document of the second special session devoted to disarmament

(Agenda item 11)

1. The text could start with language to express the grave concern of all people about the continuing arms race - particularly in its nuclear aspects - and could express the profound preoccupation over the danger of war - in particular nuclear war - the prevention of which remains the most acute and urgent task of the present day. It could reiterate that it is the shared responsibility of all Member States to initiate action to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, in particular nuclear war.

The text could also indicate that conditions prevailing today are unimproved since 1978 because of several factors, such as the deterioration of international confidence, the increase of regional conflicts and the growth of arsenals - both conventional and nuclear.

2. The text could then continue by recalling the provisions of Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations concerning refraining from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, and the provisions of Article 51 regarding the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs.

3. The text could underline the primary responsibility which nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, must bear for nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war.

4. It could call upon all nuclear-weapon States to maintain, as a priority objective, their policies to remove the danger of war, in particular nuclear war and of the use of nuclear weapons.

5. It could urge again all States to adhere to a policy of constraint and act in such a manner as to prevent the development of situations capable of causing dangerous exacerbation of their relations, so as to avoid military confrontations and exclude the outbreak of war, and in particular nuclear war, between nuclear-weapon States and between any of them and other States.

6. The text could continue with a reference to existing commitments not to use any weapons, whether conventional or nuclear, except in response to attack.

7. The text could then take note of the declarations made by the nuclear-weapon States concerning security assurances for non-nuclear-weapon States and stress the
need to harmonize those assurances with a view to concluding effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of such weapons.

8. In the context of the prevention of nuclear war, the draft could underline the importance of inhibiting a further proliferation of nuclear weapons.

9. The text could also urge all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, to promote the objective of the prevention of nuclear war through the preparedness for more openness and transparency, including on military budgets, and an expanded exchange of information and views on military strategy, in particular as related to nuclear weapons, with a view to enhancing both confidence and stability.

10. The text could stress the necessity to prevent attacks which may take place by accident, miscalculation or communications failure, by taking steps to improve communications between Governments, particularly in areas of tension, by the establishment of "hot lines" and other methods of reducing the risk of nuclear conflict, such as advance notification of ICBM launches within, as well as beyond, national boundaries, advance notification of strategic exercises and an expanded exchange of strategic forces data.

11. In a final paragraph the text could call upon the nuclear-weapon States, in particular the two major ones, to attain the objective of halting and reversing the nuclear arms race by concluding agreements on significant and verifiable reductions, thereby establishing a stable equilibrium of forces at the lowest possible level on the principles of equality and undiminished security.
Appendix

List of official documents other than existing treaties:

- Agreement between the United States and the USSR on the Prevention of Nuclear War;

- Resolution and decisions adopted by the General Assembly during its tenth special session;

- The declarations made by the nuclear-weapon States on the question of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

- Resolution 36/81 B adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1981, entitled: "Prevention of Nuclear War";

- Special Report of the Committee on Disarmament on the state of negotiations on the various questions under consideration by the Committee to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2));

- Substantive Report of the United Nations Disarmament Commission on its work to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (Supplement No. 3 (A/S-12/3));

- Declaration of the Heads of State and Government participating in the meeting of the North Atlantic Council at Bonn on 10 June 1982;

- Replies of Governments in relation to resolution 36/81 B adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1981, entitled "Prevention of Nuclear War".
Annex III (a)

United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament

TEXT ADOPTED BY WORKING GROUP III

(Agenda item 13 (a))

The United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament was established by the General Assembly at the initiative of Nigeria during its first special session devoted to disarmament in 1978 in order to promote expertise in disarmament in more Member States, particularly in the developing countries. The specialized training of government officials undertaken within the framework of the programme since its inception in 1979 has become one of the more concrete results of the special session.

The result of the implementation of the programme thus far, including the continuing contribution to disarmament negotiations by former fellows, confirms the view that the programme has justified the hopes which inspired its establishment. In view of the growing interest which continues to be manifested in the programme by an ever increasing number of States, an expansion of the programme in terms of its content and number of awards has become desirable. To this end, the Working Group recommends that the General Assembly should decide:

(a) To commend the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme of fellowships on disarmament has been conducted so far;

(b) To endorse the report of the Secretary-General on the disarmament fellowships programme as contained in document A/S-12/8 and Corr.1;

(c) To continue the programme;

(d) To increase the number of fellowships from 20 to 25 from 1983 onwards;

(e) To request the Secretary-General to continue to apply the same criteria of objectivity and balance in drawing up the future programme for fellowships as it has done so far, in accordance with the guidelines established by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

(f) To express its appreciation to the Governments of the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary and Sweden for inviting fellows to their countries to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the over-all objectives of the programme, as well as providing additional information sources and practical knowledge for the fellows. In this connexion, it welcomes the offer of the Government of Japan to enable participants in the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament to visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki and encourages other Member States to extend similar support to the programme;

/...
(g) To request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session the financial implications of awarding 25 fellowships for inclusion in the regular budget of the United Nations, taking into account the necessary staffing requirements to meet the level of activities and structure of the programme and bearing in mind the savings that can be made within the existing budgetary appropriations.
World Disarmament Campaign
Draft by Working Group III
(Agenda item 13 (b))

Introduction:

1. On 7 June 1982, the Second Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to
disarmament launched a World Disarmament Campaign under United Nations auspices in
conformity with the principles laid down in paragraphs 15 and 99 of the Final
Document of the First Special Session held in 1978 and bearing in mind the measures
contemplated in paragraphs 100 to 107 of that document. The World Disarmament
Campaign is intended to promote public interest in and support for the goals set
out in the paragraphs referred to above and in particular for (efforts to halt and
reverse the arms race and) the reaching of agreements on measures of arms
limitation and disarmament with a view to achieving the goal of general and
complete disarmament under effective international control.

[The General Assembly is aware of the increasing public concern at the growing
threat of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and its negative
social and economic consequences, as manifested in several statements of Member
States and the appeals presented to the Second Special Session on Disarmament by
Non-Governmental Organizations and Research Institutes.]

[Adhering as far as possible to the operational guidelines and modalities defined;]
[Taking into account the reports of the Secretary-General contained in documents
A/36/458 and A/S-12/27, which emphasize the role of public opinion as a positive
factor] [and recognizing the role of a well-informed (and freely expressed) public
opinion] in promoting the attainment of meaningful measures of arms limitation and
disarmament, the World Disarmament Campaign should be conducted on the following
basis.

Objectives:

2. The campaign has three primary purposes: to inform, to educate and to
generate public understanding and support for the objectives of the United Nations
in the field of arms limitation and disarmament as stated in the Final Document
adopted at the First Special Session with particular reference to the priorities
and measures set out by its Programme of Action, the decisions taken at the Second
Special Session, the views expressed by Member States, and the recommendations in
the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade.

3. The campaign should be carried out in all regions of the world in a balanced,
 factual and objective manner.

/...
4. [The universality of the campaign should be guaranteed by the co-operation and participation of all States and by the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament, and the dangers relating to the arms race and nuclear war.]

5. The United Nations system, Member States with respect for their sovereign rights, and other bodies, in particular Non-Governmental Organizations, all have their roles to play in achieving the objectives of the campaign.

Contents

6. The United Nations information and education activities conducted in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter must be global in scope and content, and use those means of communication which are most appropriate in reaching the largest number of people. Although the means of informing and educating many vary from region to region, the basic thrust of the activities for the campaign should be equally effective in all regions of the world. The elements of the campaign should be of such a nature that they could be implemented at the global, regional and national levels.

7. The Secretary-General is requested to make every effort to make available to the public in all States, and on as wide a scale as possible, through the United Nations Information Centres, UNDP offices or other appropriate United Nations offices, the substance of the statements in the general debate at the Second Special Session as soon as possible in the official languages of the United Nations.

8. [Member States should be encouraged to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of the arms race, arms limitation and disarmament, to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments, and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the arms race, on the need to avoid a nuclear war, on the benefits that could be derived from a reduction of military outlay and the reallocation of released resources for development, and on the relationship between disarmament and development and international security.]

[Member States should be encouraged to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament, to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments, and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the armaments race, [on the need to avoid nuclear war, and particularly nuclear war,] as well as the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control. Furthermore, emphasis should be placed on the benefits that could be derived from the reduction of military outlay and the reallocation of released resources for socio-economic development and on the relationship between disarmament and development, and between disarmament and international security in view of the need of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the principles of the United Nations Charter,]
9. [In this regard the campaign should provide an opportunity for discussion and debate in all countries on all points of view relating to disarmament issues, objectives and conditions as well as to the state of negotiations in course or envisaged, allowing differing points of view to be heard.]

10. The campaign should encourage bilateral and multilateral exchanges on the basis of reciprocity and mutual agreement and give the widest possible dissemination to such exchanges, for example, among government officials, experts, academicians and journalists of differing countries.

11. The campaign should give full consideration to the role of mass media as the most effective way to achieve wide access to the public with a view to promoting a climate of understanding, confidence and co-operation conducive to peace and disarmament.

12. [To help create an atmosphere conducive to bringing about concrete measures to halt and reverse the arms race, the campaign should concentrate increasingly on the elimination of factors which negatively affect public thinking and tend to make it receptive to the concepts of war and armaments.]

[To help create a broad and enhanced understanding of disarmament issues as well as an atmosphere conducive to bringing about concrete disarmament measures, the campaign should ensure that a wide range of views are reflected in its programme and materials.]

13. In view of the fact that Disarmament Week has played a useful role in fostering the objectives of disarmament, the week starting 24 October should continue to be widely observed as Disarmament Week.

Modalities:

14. In the light of the guidance given by the Second Special Session, the United Nations should provide the substance of information for and generally co-ordinate the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign which should be carried out at the global, regional and national levels under the United Nations auspices. The Secretary-General is urged to take the necessary steps to ensure that all appropriate resources available, human, financial and material, within the United Nations system are adequately co-ordinated in order to further the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign as set out above.

15. The Centre for Disarmament, [taking into account the existing mechanisms of co-ordination] [and in view of the need for reinforcing co-ordination] should provide the central guidance in co-ordinating the World Disarmament Campaign activities within the United Nations system and in maintaining liaison with the governmental and non-governmental organizations and research institutes. The Centre should also provide the substance of the information material to be disseminated in the implementation of the campaign. Within the World Disarmament
Campaign, the Department of Public Information should play its role as assigned by the General Assembly in utilizing its expertise and resources in public information to ensure its maximum effectiveness.

[The Secretary-General should conduct a study, taking into account the decisions of the Second Special Session under agenda item 12, to determine whether the Centre for Disarmament requires to be strengthened to take account of the additional responsibilities which may be entrusted to it under the World Disarmament Campaign and report thereon to the thirty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly]

16. The campaign should facilitate and complement existing programmes of information, research, education and training in the areas of disarmament. The promotion of such programmes should be encouraged, particularly in the developing countries and the United Nations and its agencies should be instrumental in this process.

17. Considering the ongoing activities of UNESCO in promoting disarmament education as a distinct field of study and the materials produced thereby, the programme of action to be implemented by the campaign should set out appropriate tasks for UNESCO in its fields of competence and in co-ordination with the Centre for Disarmament. The United Nations Information Centres should be drawn into the process of giving the widest possible dissemination to the materials for distribution, particularly among those countries where the existing facilities are not adequately utilized or equipped bearing in mind the special needs of the developing countries in this respect.

18. Every effort should be made to ensure an equitable and timely distribution of materials in accordance with the principle of conducting the World Disarmament Campaign on a universal basis.

19. The General Assembly commends the Secretary-General for outlining a programme of a World Disarmament Campaign as contained in document A/S-12/27 and requests him to submit to the thirty-seventh regular session the specifics of such a programme, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the Second Special Session.

20. [In order to inform world public opinion and generate public understanding and support for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, a world-wide action for collecting signatures in favour of measures to prevent nuclear war, curb the arms race and for disarmament, will be held as part of the World Disarmament Campaign.]

[The Working Group recommends that the General Assembly invites the Secretary-General to study the contribution which a council composed of eminent personalities, representing the main branches of spiritual life, scientific, cultural and philosophic fields, could make to the World Disarmament Campaign,]
in connexion with measures which might be adopted within the framework of this
Campaign. This council that might be called the "Universal Council of Conscience"
would have a role of reflection and of general information on the questions dealing
with disarmament, international security and on the link between disarmament and
development]

21. [Specific proposals were made by delegations pertaining to the holding of a
world conference on the role of mass media; [instituting a council of consciences
representing eminent personalities in the spiritual, scientific, cultural and
philosophical field;] [world-wide action for collecting signatures in favour of
measures to prevent a nuclear war, curb the arms race and for disarmament;]
installing in the United Nations the documentation and materials concerning Japan's
atomic experiences and banning of war movies and war toys.]

22. The Secretary-General is further requested to submit at each subsequent regular
session of the General Assembly for its review, a report on the implementation of
the World Disarmament Campaign during the preceding year, [taking into account the
views of the Advisory Board (on disarmament studies) thereon.]

Financial Implications:

23. Bearing in mind the need for additional human, financial and material
resources which may be necessary to implement an effective World Disarmament
Campaign, the Secretary-General is urged to explore the possibilities of
redistributing existing resources and to submit to the thirty-seventh regular session
of the General Assembly a report in this respect. Member States are invited to
supplement [such] [regular programme budget] resources

[as may be available for reallocation within the United Nations system,]

[and from the existing budgetary allocations of the United Nations Centre for
Disarmament and the DPI]

with voluntary contributions to carry out the objectives of the World Disarmament
Campaign on a world-wide basis.