Twelfth special session
AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE
TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION
Agenda items 9 and 11

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND
DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH
SPECIAL SESSION

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE 1980s AS THE SECOND
DISARMAMENT DECADE AND CONSIDERATION OF INITIATIVES AND
PROPOSALS OF MEMBER STATES

Note verbale dated 28 June 1982 from the Permanent Missions of
Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the United
Nations addressed to the Secretariat

The Permanent Missions of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden present
their compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and have the honour to
request that it arranges for the attached proposal on the follow-up decisions by
the twelfth special session on the Secretary-General's report on the relationship
between disarmament and development to be distributed as a document of the twelfth
special session of the General Assembly under agenda items 9 and 11.
ANNEX

Proposal on the follow-up decisions regarding the report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between disarmament and development

1. There exists a close relationship between disarmament and development, which are two major challenges to the world community. There also exists an increasing range of non-military factors affecting the security problems of nations, factors which must be recognized and met as non-military. Balanced world economic development, which would enable a reduction of the gap in income between industrialized and developing nations, will also be beneficial to promoting international security.

2. Resources released from military use, following disarmament measures, should be utilized to promote economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries and a new and more just international economic order.

3. Against this background and in the light of the conclusions of the United Nations study on the relationship between disarmament and development (A/36/356), effective follow-up on the disarmament-development perspective should be executed on different levels. Measures to promote economic and social development in developing countries must not be made contingent on progress in the field of disarmament.

A. United Nations level

4. The Secretary-General should take appropriate administrative action to involve continuously, in a more close and active manner, the United Nations agencies and organs in activities on the relationship between disarmament and development.

5. The matter of conversion should be included in the agenda of the General Assembly every five years, starting with its fortieth regular session in 1985.

6. The Secretary-General, assisted by qualified experts, should be confided the task of:

   (a) Updating at regular intervals the study on the economic and social consequences of the arms race;

   (b) Developing methods for identifying and analysing the benefits that would be derived from the reallocation of military resources, following disarmament, to address economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries;

   (c) Investigating the nature and amount of information on military use of resources and arms transfers - and in what form - Member States ought to be invited to supply to the United Nations; such investigations should be submitted to the General Assembly for appropriate action;
(d) Exploring the methods for the collection, reporting and dissemination of information on experiences in conversion;

(e) Further investigating - with due regard to the capabilities of the agencies and institutions presently responsible for the international transfer of resources - the administrative and technical modalities of an international disarmament fund for development.

B. **National level**

7. At the national level, all Member States, in particular the major military powers, should:

(a) Analyse the economic and social consequences, nationally and internationally, of their military spending, and inform the public about them;

(b) Facilitate the development and implementation methods for identifying and analysing the benefits that would be derived from the reallocation of military resources, following disarmament, to address economic and social problems at the national level and to contribute towards reducing the gap in income between industrial nations and the developing world and establish a new and more just international economic order;

(c) Create the necessary prerequisites to facilitate the conversion of resources freed through disarmament measures to civilian purposes;

(d) Make conversion experiences internationally available by submitting reports from time to time to the General Assembly on possible solutions to conversion problems.

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

8. In the field of information the United Nations should:

(a) Give increased emphasis in its disarmament-related public information and education activities to the social and economic consequences of the arms race and the corresponding benefits of disarmament;

(b) Publish scientifically comparable data on all countries on their military expenditures, military use of human and material resources and military transfers between countries as well as the necessary scientific analysis and commentary relating to those data;

(c) Collect, analyse and disseminate information on the social and economic consequences, nationally, regionally and globally, of military spending and arms transfer.