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DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME OF DISARMAMENT

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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MONGOLIA

/Original: Russian/

/8 June 1979/

The formulation of a comprehensive programme of disarmament is essential in view of the urgent need to adopt further concrete and effective measures to halt the arms race and achieve genuine disarmament. Such a programme must properly define the principles, methods and procedures for negotiations on measures to liquidate the material bases of war.

As regards its content, in our view it should include genuine disarmament measures, and also subsidiary measures and confidence-building measures. The first set of measures should, of course, constitute the core of the programme.

The following documents could be taken as the basis for the establishment of a comprehensive programme of disarmament:

- The Final Document of the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly;
- The proposals of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on practical measures for ending the arms race, submitted for consideration at the tenth special session;
- The specific proposals put forward in the Declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow on 23 November 1978;
- Working paper CCD/552 of 21 February 1978 on the comprehensive programme of disarmament, submitted by the socialist countries to the Committee on Disarmament;
- The working paper on the comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted by the socialist countries for consideration by the Disarmament Commission this year;
- The working paper of the non-aligned countries on the comprehensive programme of disarmament, submitted for consideration by the Disarmament Commission this year.

The views of the Mongolian People's Republic on the fundamental purposes and principles which should constitute the basis for negotiations and decisions on questions of curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament are reflected in the joint paper submitted by the socialist countries (CCD/552), on the comprehensive programme of disarmament, to the Committee on Disarmament on 21 February 1978. These views, which are set out as 10 points, are still valid and current.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic wishes to stress that among the basic principles for disarmament negotiations, the principle of equality and

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equal security is particularly important. Strict adherence to this principle and abandonment of attempts to obtain unilateral advantages are essential prerequisites for the effectiveness of negotiations and the viability of agreements once they have been worked out.

While in no way belittling the leading role which the great or "super"-Powers should play, and the example they should set, in the sphere of disarmament, we consider it quite wrong to take the attitude that these are the only Powers that should disarm, and that the others need do nothing until they themselves find it expedient to take part in disarmament negotiations.

With regard to the main directions of efforts by States in the matter of curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament, which could become key elements in the comprehensive programme of disarmament, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that the halting of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament should be given first priority.

The adoption of bilateral and multilateral measures to avert the danger of nuclear war would be a step of paramount importance for the strengthening of international peace and security.

We therefore consider that it is necessary first of all to agree that all States should cease production of nuclear weapons of all kinds and gradually reduce stockpiles of such weapons until they are completely destroyed. In this connexion, the suggestion made by the socialist countries this year in the Committee on Disarmament, to the effect that negotiations on the cessation of the production of, and on the elimination of, nuclear weapons, should be initiated with the participation of all States of major military importance, and particularly of all Powers possessing nuclear weapons, is of major significance.

The conclusion of an agreement on a complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests should also be one of the basic components of the comprehensive programme of disarmament, since an agreement of this nature would make it possible to put an end to the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and prevent the development of new types of such weapons.

Measures to increase the effectiveness of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and ensure that it is truly universal in nature, to strengthen the IAEA system of safeguards in every possible way, and to develop international co-operation in the use of nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes, must without fail, be considered in the formulation of the comprehensive programme of disarmament.

The achievement of a legally binding international agreement on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons in the territory of States where such weapons are not stationed at present would be of great importance for the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In formulating the disarmament programme, due attention should be paid to the question of prohibiting the development and production of new types and

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systems of weapons of mass destruction. The conclusion of an international convention on this subject would help to curb the most dangerous trends in the arms race.

An international convention on the prohibition of the production and deployment of nuclear neutron weapons must be concluded, on the basis of the draft convention already before the Committee on Disarmament.

The time has come to ban the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, to destroy existing stocks, and thus to eliminate entirely from the arsenals of States this type of weapon of mass destruction which is designed solely for the purpose of destroying mankind and all living things.

Effective measures for the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons must be provided for in the comprehensive programme of disarmament, since the increasing sophistication of these types of weapon makes their use increasingly destructive and dangerous.

It should be added that this process threatens to blur the distinction between so-called conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction, which is the aim pursued by the strategies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which completely disregard the interests of the safety of peoples in their blind attempts to secure an illusory military superiority. The question of limiting international trade in and deliveries of weapons must also be covered by the programme.

The reduction of military budgets could be a genuine disarmament measure. In order to achieve this goal, agreement must first be reached, among the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and other States with a high economic and military potential, on the specific size of the cuts to be made by each State in its military budget.

An international agreement on the complete demilitarization of the sea-bed and the ocean floor should be elaborated so that this vast and promising field for human activity can be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. A major contribution would be made to the achievement of this goal if all the parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof complied strictly with the provisions of that Treaty, and if there were more accessions to the Treaty.

The establishment of nuclear-free zones and zones of peace is another measure that would help to curb the arms race, deepen détente and strengthen international security at the regional and world levels.

The achievement of understandings and agreements on crucial disarmament questions would be substantially facilitated by the adoption of parallel measures to strengthen political and international legal guarantees of the security of States. The first step towards this goal should be the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations unconditionally

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prohibiting the use of all types of weapons, and especially nuclear weapons. An international convention on strengthening the security guarantees for non-nuclear States, whereby the parties would undertake not to use nuclear weapons against States which have decided not to produce or acquire nuclear weapons and do not keep any such weapons in their territory, should also be worked out in the Committee on Disarmament.

The implementation of the constructive programme to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, adopted by the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee on 23 November 1978 in Moscow, and the further suggestions put forward by these States on 14 and 15 May this year at Budapest, concern the adoption of practical measures to deepen the process of détente on the European continent and to build confidence among the States of that continent, will undoubtedly help to reduce tension not only in Europe, but also in other regions, and contribute to the further strengthening of the peace and security of peoples.

The conclusion of a new Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty, which should be signed in the middle of June this year at the forthcoming meeting in Vienna between the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States, will be immensely important for the curbing of the nuclear arms race. The entry into force of this treaty will limit the nuclear arms race to a certain extent and will give momentum to other disarmament negotiations and contribute to the improvement of the international atmosphere in general. The United Nations should actively take advantage of the favourable atmosphere created as a result of the conclusion of this historic treaty, so as to promote the cause of disarmament effectively and, in particular, to elaborate a comprehensive programme of disarmament in the very near future.

A truly universal forum, involving the participation of all States, is needed for the consideration of the entire range of disarmament questions and the adoption of effective decisions on them. A world disarmament conference would provide an authoritative and competent forum of that kind. The question of convening such a conference as soon as possible should be included in the comprehensive programme of disarmament.

PORTUGAL

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1. General and complete disarmament under effective international control -- a necessary element for the establishment of a true climate of peace and general security -- is likely, however, to be reached only at the final stage of a long and complex process. A comprehensive disarmament programme therefore constitutes a necessary step towards the achievement of this aim.

A programme which must necessarily be drawn up in such a way as to ensure its adaptability to changing conditions.

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2. The Portuguese Government believes it should be:

(a) Realistic - In other words, it must take into account the structure of international relations;

(b) Of a general nature - That is to say it must comprise the most significant weapons and weapons systems of the offensive military potential of States, particularly the major Powers;

(c) Flexible - It should facilitate and bring about negotiations of a partial nature and of a regional character, which can play an important role in the establishment of an environment of peace and security in international relations.

3. The various elements of a comprehensive disarmament programme should be assembled in such a way as to form a complete and coherent structure. This should comprise an introduction, which would state the basic principles of the whole programme, and an operative part which would reflect and implement those principles.

The Portuguese Government believes, for instance, that the fundamental principles mentioned in paragraph 25 and those following the Final Document of the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly - in particular, the principles embodied in paragraphs 29 and 30 of the Document to which Portugal attaches great importance - should be included in the introduction and implemented in the operative part.

4. The operative part of the programme should also include measures aimed at limiting and curbing the arms race, in order to arrive at a general and complete disarmament under effective international control. These measures must take into account the agreements already in effect and those under negotiation.

5. The Portuguese Government, while recognizing the particular responsibility of the nuclear Powers in the disarmament process, believes it to be of great importance that the programme, in establishing disarmament measures, take into account the fact that the global military potential of States results from the conjunction of nuclear and conventional weapons. Consequently, the programme must establish a balance between the measures related to each of those two types of weapons so as to prevent one State or group of States from gaining superiority over another, in any phase of the disarmament process.

6. Finally, Portugal shares the view that genuine disarmament can only become a reality in an atmosphere of confidence. It therefore believes the programme should also contain measures, apart from those specifically related to disarmament, conducive to the establishment of such a climate of confidence.