IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Report of the Secretary-General

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  UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.  7
I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 14 December 1978, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission, 1/ adopted resolution 33/71 F, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the measures adopted, or about to be adopted, to revitalize the multilateral disarmament machinery available to the United Nations, in particular the fact that the Disarmament Commission has just held its first session on organizational matters and that the Committee on Disarmament is already properly constituted in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document embodied in General Assembly resolution 33-10/2;

"2. Expresses the hope that all nuclear weapon States will participate in the Committee on Disarmament, and is confident that the Committee will include in its rules of procedure provisions to ensure that it may function effectively as a multilateral negotiating disarmament body;

"3. Notes with satisfaction that progress has been, or is being, made in the adoption of measures aimed at promoting studies, information, teaching and training on disarmament;

"4. Regrets, however, that with regard to the Programme of Action it has not yet been possible to achieve any of the priority agreements mentioned therein, in particular the agreement for a comprehensive test ban and the agreement pursued in the second series of the strategic arms limitation talks,

"5. Urgently calls upon all States, in particular the nuclear weapon States, to make every effort to proceed along the road of binding and effective international agreements in the field of disarmament, in accordance with what was approved at the tenth special session, 2/ in order to translate into practical terms the measures called for in the Programme of Action;

"6. Invites all States to communicate, as appropriate, to the Secretary-General all those measures adopted outside the aegis of the United Nations regarding the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session, whether unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral,

2/ Resolution 33-10/2, para. 17.
7. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit periodically the above information, together with any reports he may prepare on similar measures taken within the framework of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, to the General Assembly and the Disarmament Commission."

2. Pursuant to paragraph 6 of the resolution, by a note verbale dated 12 February 1979, the Secretary-General invited members to communicate to him, as appropriate, all those measures adopted outside the aegis of the United Nations regarding the implementations of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session.

3. Pursuant to paragraph 7 of the above resolution, the Secretary-General submits herewith his report to the Disarmament Commission which contains the replies received as of 11 May 1979 from five Member States to the note verbale mentioned in the previous paragraph. Further replies will be issued subsequently in addenda to this report, as they are received.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

ARGENTINA

[Original: Spanish]
[3 May 1979]

I take pleasure in informing you that the Government of the Argentine Republic has decided to initiate the process of ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction through the promulgation of Act No. 21938, which gives approval to my country's ratification of the Convention. The instruments of ratification will shortly be delivered to the Depositary Governments, as prescribed in article XIV of the Convention.

EGYPT

[Original: English]
[12 April 1979]

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has, immediately upon the termination of the special session devoted to disarmament, contacted the Ministries of Defence, Planning and Finance to prepare a study concerning the Egyptian military budget and the utilization of resources for military purposes and the impact of such a policy on development in Egypt.

The compilation of such data will be presented to the negotiating body, the Committee on Disarmament at Geneva, and to the Committee entrusted to study the relationship between disarmament and development in order to assist these organs to establish a concrete basis for the comprehensive survey of this problem.

/...
Similar contacts with the Egyptian National Institute for Planning and the National Academy of Defence (The Nasser Academy) were also carried out towards the same objective.

On the level of non-governmental organization and the utilization of university academic expertise in surveying and research, Dr. Issam El Deen Galal, President of Pan-African PAG/USH Group along with Mr. Ali El Deen Helal, Professor at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University, have both presented research papers on the relationship between disarmament and development to the meetings of the relevant Committee at Geneva.

On the national level, the Ministry of Education is preparing a comprehensive programme to promote education and the dissemination of information relating to the arms race and disarmament in compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the special session devoted to disarmament.

Egypt has decided to allocate a "disarmament week" beginning 24 October of each year and has encouraged its information and broadcasting services to inform the general public of the rationale behind the "disarmament week".

JAPAN

\[\text{Original: English}\]
\[\text{26 April 1978}\]

1. Measures relating to nuclear disarmament:

(a) Japan, through regular diplomatic channels, requested several of those States which have not yet acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to do so (November 1978).

(b) On occasions when underground nuclear tests were conducted by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and an atmospheric nuclear test by the People's Republic of China, Japan requested, through regular diplomatic channels, that those tests be stopped (December 1978);

(c) With a view to facilitating international efforts to resolve the question of verification of a comprehensive nuclear test ban, Japan hosted an informal meeting in Tokyo of the \textit{Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Seismic Events of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD)}, in which experts from 17 countries participated (October 1978).

2. Measures relating to the dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament:

(a) Officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dealing with the question of disarmament held a meeting to exchange views on disarmament with the
representatives of Japanese non-governmental organizations who came to the United Nations Headquarters in New York on the occasion of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (August 1978);

(b) The Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly was translated into Japanese and the translated texts were disseminated among governmental agencies, academicians, media representatives, etc. (September 1978);

(c) The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. II, published by the United Nations Secretariat, will be translated into Japanese and the translated texts will be disseminated among governmental agencies, academicians, media representatives, etc. in April 1979.

3. Measures relating to Disarmament Week (October 1978):

(a) On the occasion of Disarmament Week, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan issued a statement in which he expressed Japan's determination to make every possible effort toward the achievement of disarmament, by taking such measures as are practical and realistic on a step-by-step basis, spurred on by the new stimulus given by the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

(b) Japan organized a symposium on disarmament inviting Mr. TIm Greve (Norway), a member of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) as a main speaker;

(c) Pamphlets outlining the results of the tenth special session devoted to disarmament were prepared and disseminated to the general public;

(d) Senior officials concerned in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conducted a number of briefings to the general public on disarmament through television and radio programmes.

4. Japan's activities in the CCD and the Committee on Disarmament (CD):

(a) The representative of Japan made a statement at the summer session of the CCD, the main points of which are as follows:

(i) Comprehensive nuclear test ban,

Requested the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom to make the utmost effort to present to the CCD the results of their trilateral negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test ban at the earliest possible date;

(ii) Cut-off of the production of nuclear fissionable materials for weapons purposes;

Urged the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to start exploratory talks on this question;

/...
(iii) Ban on chemical weapons:

Requested the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to present to the CCD at the earliest possible date part of the agreement that had already been reached.

(iv) Conventional weapons.

Expressed the hope that major arms suppliers, including the United States and the Soviet Union, will start consultations with a view to curbing arms exports.

(v) Confidence-building measures.

Expressed the hope that the CCD will give careful consideration to various confidence-building measures including those referred to in the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

(b) The representative of Japan in his statement made on the occasion of the opening of the CD in January 1979 clarified the basic position of Japan on the question of disarmament and expressed Japan's determination to continue to make positive contributions to the CD.

(c) The representative of Japan, in his statement at the CD in March 1979, stressed that is it is the lack of political will on the part of the nuclear weapon States that has hindered the realization of a comprehensive nuclear test ban, and expressed Japan's views on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and the question of verification, which are of particular interest to Japan in formulating a draft comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

(d) Japan's continued participation in the work of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Seismic Events with a view to contributing to the most important and difficult questions of verification of compliance with the comprehensive nuclear test ban.

ROMANIA

[Original: English]

[13 April 1979]

See document A/34/183.
The Government of the United Kingdom has taken a number of steps to implement the decisions and recommendations in the Final Document of the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. Many of these actions were taken within the United Nations framework. The following is a summary of measures adopted outside the aegis of the United Nations.

**Nuclear matters**

The United Kingdom has continued its intensive negotiations at Geneva with the United States and the Soviet Union on a comprehensive test ban treaty.

The United Kingdom is actively engaged in preparatory work for the second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In discussions with other countries, the United Kingdom is encouraging more States to adhere to that Treaty and is seeking to contribute to the formation of a wider international consensus on ways to prevent weapons proliferation.

The United Kingdom has continued to co-operate in the provision of technical assistance to developing countries for peaceful nuclear programmes, while minimizing the risk of nuclear-weapon proliferation. It has played a constructive part in the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCOE) study, including by its co-chairmanship of the Group on Reprocessing, Plutonium Handling and Recycling.

**Other weapons of mass destruction**

The United Kingdom has encouraged adherence to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and is playing a leading role in preparations for the Review Conference to be held in 1980.

The United Kingdom is a party to all the multilateral arms control and disarmament agreements currently in force, and has carried out its obligations as a depositsary Power for most of these Treaties.

Following its tabling of a draft convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons in 1976, the United Kingdom has continued to work for the conclusion of a multilateral agreement. As a contribution to the study of verification techniques, a group of experts from 21 countries were invited to visit the United Kingdom in March 1979 to inspect a former pilot plant for chemical agents now in process of demolition, and a civil chemical plant manufacturing phosphorous compounds. This visit was generally acknowledged to have been of great value in contributing to the understanding of some of the problems relative to verification which would have to be solved if progress is to be made towards conclusion of a chemical weapons convention.
Conventional weapons and forces

The United Kingdom has continued to work for agreement in the talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions in Central Europe. It has proposed that there should be a meeting at Foreign Minister level once substantial progress has been made in the negotiations.

As a supplier of conventional weapons, the United Kingdom has stated its willingness to consider favourably participation in discussions with the Latin American and Caribbean States on limiting the supply of arms in their area, when they have agreed on possible measures of restraint. Statements by the Government have drawn attention to the need to curb the global accumulation of conventional weapons.

In preparation for the Geneva conference on certain conventional weapons in September 1979, the United Kingdom has advocated a convention restricting the use of mines and booby traps and given support to other proposals for the prohibition or restriction of weapons which may cause unnecessary suffering or be indiscriminate in their effects.

Education and information

Greater public interest in arms control and disarmament has been stimulated through parliamentary debates. Government Ministers and officials have addressed meetings. Articles have been contributed to specialist journals. The Government proposes to launch a disarmament newsletter which will include important documents and other material on current developments in arms control, and will be distributed free.

Copies of the Final Document of the tenth special session were made available to many non-governmental organizations, and a comprehensive report on the special session was published as a White Paper. Specially written leaflets and booklets have been produced for free distribution, including a leaflet and poster celebrating United Nations Day with the theme of "Working for a safer world".

Relations with non-governmental organizations and research institutes have been strengthened. A substantial increase has been agreed to in the annual grant-in-aid to the United Nations Association (UNA) of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reflecting the importance which the Government attaches to the work and influence of UNA.

A decision has been taken to offer government support for a new Arms Control Research Institute based in a British university. The work of the Institute would be concentrated on concrete ideas for progress in arms control.

The Government's own Arms Control and Disarmament Research Unit has developed a close working relationship with academic researchers at a number of institutions. Advice has been given in the establishment of an Armament/Disarmament Information Unit at a British university designed to increase public understanding of the arms race and measures to control it. The British International Studies Association was given support in setting up an arms control study group, which has held several important seminars.