1. In addition to working papers A/CN.10/73 and Corr.1, and A/CN.10/80, the authors of this document find it necessary to submit the following considerations and proposals.

2. Curbing the arms race in the world's seas and oceans should make a major contribution to the establishment of comprehensive security. To this end, it is essential to make full use of the possibilities of the regional approach to the limitation of naval armaments and naval activities and to confidence-building measures.

3. It is necessary to start negotiations on the reduction of naval fleet activities in the Pacific Ocean.

4. The Soviet Union is prepared at any time to begin with the United States and other non-littoral States, which have warships stationed on a permanent basis in the Indian Ocean, negotiations on substantially reducing the size and activities of naval forces there.

5. If the United States withdrew its navy from the Mediterranean Sea, the Soviet Union, being ready to enter into talks on this question without delay, would do so at the same time. In this first phase no limitations would be imposed on the naval activities and naval armaments of the coastal States of the Mediterranean.

6. The envisaged measures could include the establishment of limits on the presence of vessels of various classes in the said areas of the world's seas and oceans, placing of limits on anti-submarine forces and weapons, measures relating to naval bases in foreign territories, etc.
7. Further along the way towards direct and effective limitation of naval armaments, measures of this kind could extend to limitation of the number of warships of the principal classes, and later on to balanced reductions of the numbers of operational vessels in the navies of major Powers.

8. Many States are in favour of taking steps without delay to curb nuclear naval armaments. The Soviet Union shares their concern and is ready to consider possible ways of reducing this component of the naval power of States both within the context of measures for its limitation and at the relevant talks on nuclear weapons. As a whole, this question could be radically resolved simultaneously with the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

9. It is now essential to reach agreement on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons in seas and oceans and on their withdrawal from certain ocean and sea areas. The Socialist countries regard as a matter of priority the solution of this question in the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

10. The Soviet Union is ready to assume the obligation not to station nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean and in the countries of the region if a similar obligation is assumed by all nuclear-weapon Powers and if the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean undertake not to allow such weapons to be deployed on their territories.

11. Still in force are the Soviet proposals to withdraw from the Mediterranean Sea ships carrying nuclear weapons and renounce the deployment of nuclear weapons in the territory of non-nuclear-weapon Mediterranean countries, and for the nuclear Powers to undertake not to use such weapons against any Mediterranean country which does not allow them to be deployed in its territory. Nuclear arms in the Mediterranean Sea could be radically reduced by the simultaneous withdrawal of the navies of the United States and the USSR.

12. It is also essential to hold talks on the reduction of naval fleet activities in the Pacific Ocean, particularly of ships carrying nuclear weapons. The strengthening of stability would facilitate the easing of confrontation in the field of anti-submarine warfare and in particular the reaching of agreement to refrain from anti-submarine activities in certain areas of the Pacific Ocean.

13. In connection with the decision taken by the General Assembly at its forty-first session concerning the declaration of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and co-operation (resolution 41/11), the Soviet Union is ready to discuss with the United States and other major naval Powers, as well as with the States of the South Atlantic region, the question of taking relevant measures to implement the call of the General Assembly to reduce military presence and not to deploy nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction in the region.

14. The geographic curtailment of nuclear naval armaments would contribute directly to strengthening the status of existing nuclear-weapon-free zones and to establishing new ones in various regions of the globe.
15. Within the framework of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in northern Europe, the Socialist countries support the idea of giving the Baltic Sea a nuclear-free status. Provided that an agreement on this question is reached among the States concerned, the USSR could withdraw from the Soviet Baltic fleet its submarines equipped with ballistic missiles.

16. The Socialist countries welcome the entering into force of the Treaty of Rarotonga on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific.

17. In order to ensure possible agreements on the withdrawal of ships carrying nuclear weapons from one area or another of the world's seas and oceans, the nuclear-weapon Powers should, on a mutual basis, undertake the practice of notification of the absence of nuclear weapons on board their naval vessels which are stationed in agreed areas of nuclear-weapon-free seas and oceans.

18. Safeguarding the safety of maritime communications is an essential problem. The Socialist countries are convinced that today security is a political problem and should be settled on the seas and oceans as well as on earth by political rather than military-technological means.

19. The Socialist countries are ready to begin without delay to search for substantive solutions which would ensure the security of maritime communications in peace-time by politico-legal and military-technological confidence-building measures and by non-use of force at sea, as well as by creating a situation which would fully allay any fears on the part of States in this regard. We propose that concrete negotiations begin relating to the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans, the Persian Gulf and the international straits with a view to elaborating guarantees for security of maritime communications.

20. The question of combating terrorism, piracy, etc., on the seas could also be considered within the framework of developing such guarantees.

21. The Soviet Union is also prepared to conduct negotiations with the United States and the Asian countries concerned on confidence-building measures in the military field relating to Asia and the adjacent waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. In particular, this refers to notification of transfers and exercises of ground (amphibious), naval and air forces of those countries.

22. The Soviet proposals concerning the extension of confidence-building measures to the Mediterranean Sea still remain.

23. The reduction of the size of naval fleet exercises, particularly of States belonging to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Treaty, should become a major confidence-building measure.

24. The Socialist countries have in mind raising the question of notification of naval exercises and of placing limits on the size of naval and other military exercises at the Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.
25. Very promising is the idea of possible confidence-building measures relating to northern Europe and the adjacent waters of the North, Norway, Barents and Baltic Seas. There should be limitations on the scale of major military exercises in that region, limiting their number, for example, to no more than one or two per year.

26. Another issue that has emerged in ensuring the safety of maritime communications and confidence-building is the elaboration of a multilateral agreement to prevent incidents on the seas and in the air. The existing Soviet-United States and Soviet-United Kingdom agreements in this field could be of assistance in this respect.

27. All the necessary measures should, of course, be elaborated and implemented in accordance with the principle of undiminished security for all, with due account being taken of all factors that determine the balance of forces at sea, as well as of other aspects of arms limitation which affect naval forces in one way or another.

28. The measures to reduce naval activities and naval armaments should affect all the major naval Powers and other interested States. At the same time, it is only natural that in questions of naval limitations attention should be focused primarily on the navies of the USSR and the United States as the world's two largest naval fleets. For this reason, the measures and negotiations in this field as proposed by the Soviet Union could in a first phase involve the USSR and the United States, to be followed by the participation of other major naval Powers.

29. The resources released from the limitation and reduction of naval activities and naval armaments would be directed for the purposes of peaceful development, including the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and exploitation of the world's seas and oceans.