INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 39/160 of 17 December 1984, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Decides to convene an International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, which should be preceded by thorough preparation and should take decisions by consensus;

"2. Also decides that the purposes of the Conference should be:

"(a) To review the relationship between disarmament and development in all its aspects and dimensions with a view to reaching appropriate conclusions;

"(b) To undertake an examination of the implications of the level and magnitude of the continuing military expenditures, in particular those of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily important States, for the world economy and international economic and social situation, particularly for the developing countries, and to make recommendations for remedial measures;
"(c) To consider ways and means of releasing additional resources, through disarmament measures, for development purposes, in particular in favour of developing countries;

3. Further decides to set up a Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development composed of fifty-four members, which should formulate and submit, by consensus, to the General Assembly, at its fortieth session, recommendations as to the provisional agenda, procedure, place, date and duration of the Conference."

2. In accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution, the President of the General Assembly, after consultations with the Chairmen of the regional groups, appointed the following countries to be members of the Preparatory Committee: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

3. In connection with the representation of the countries of the Eastern European Group in the Preparatory Committee, the President of the General Assembly pointed out that, in the course of his consultations, the Eastern European Group had emphasized that its nomination of the six countries listed above did not imply its recognition of the so-called Economic and Social Council formula for the distribution of seats in the Preparatory Committee and that the present case should not create a precedent for future decisions on the composition of such disarmament bodies.

4. Representatives from the following States members of the Preparatory Committee participated: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia. The membership for the two seats allotted to the North African sub-group within the Group of African States was not decided upon until the end of the session.
I. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE IN 1985

5. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 39/160, the Preparatory Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 29 July to 9 August 1985. During the session the Committee held ___ meetings. ___ meetings were held in informal open-ended sessions.

6. The Committee elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Muchkund Dubey (India)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Dietmar Hucke (German Democratic Republic)
Mr. Martin Huslid (Norway)
Mr. Oscar Oramas Oliva (Cuba)

Rapporteur: Mr. Bernard A. N. Mudho (Kenya)

7. At its 2nd meeting held on 30 July, the Committee adopted the agenda as contained in document A/CONF.130/PC/L.1.

8. The Committee devoted its attention primarily to discharging the mandate given to it in operative paragraph 3 of resolution 39/160 to formulate and submit, by consensus, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, recommendations as to the provisional agenda, procedure, place, date and duration of the Conference. At its 2nd, 3rd and 4th meetings on 30 July, 31 July and 1 August, there was a general exchange of views on those matters and statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, the Sudan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

9. For the consideration of agenda item 5, the Committee had before it the following documents:

   (a) Working paper by the Chairman (A/CONF.130/PC/L.2);

   (b) Draft outline of provisional rules of procedure: working paper prepared by the secretariat (A/CONF.130/PC/L.3);

   (c) Draft provisional rules of procedure for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (A/CONF.130/PC/L.4 and Rev.1).

II. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

10. At its ___ meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to submit, by consensus, to the fortieth session of the General Assembly the recommendations set out below:

/...
A. Provisional agenda

(1) The following should be the provisional agenda for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development:

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President.
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
4. Election of the other officers.
5. Credentials of the representatives to the Conference:
   (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
6. Adoption of the agenda.
7. Organization of work.
8. Review of the relationship between disarmament and development in all its aspects and dimensions with a view to reaching appropriate conclusions.
9. Examination of the implications of the level and magnitude of the continuing military expenditures, in particular those of the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily important States, for the world economy and the international economic and social situation, particularly for developing countries, and elaboration of appropriate recommendations for remedial measures.
10. Consideration of ways and means of releasing additional resources through disarmament measures, for development purposes, in particular in favour of developing countries.
11. Adoption of the Final Document of the Conference.
12. Adoption of the report of the Conference to the General Assembly.

B. Venue

(2) Favourable consideration should be given to holding the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in Paris. In this connection, the attention of the Assembly is drawn to the initiative taken by the President of the French Republic at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly. 1/
C. Date

(3) The Conference should be held in June/July 1986.

D. Duration

(4) The duration of the Conference should be three weeks.

E. Procedure

(5) (a) Rules of procedure. The General Assembly should recommend to the Conference the adoption of the provisional rules of procedure for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development as contained in document A/CONF.130/PC/L.4/Rev.1. A number of delegations took the position that the rules of procedure pertaining to decision-making by consensus, which was being recommended by the Preparatory Committee for adoption by the International Conference, should not be seen as setting a precedent for other international conferences to be held under the auspices of the United Nations;

(b) Structure of the Conference. The structure of the Conference should be as follows:

(i) A plenary, where opening and closing statements will be made and all formal decisions on behalf of the Conference will be taken;

(ii) A Credentials Committee to scrutinize the credentials of delegations and make appropriate recommendations;

(iii) A Committee of the Whole, where the reports of the Committee and working groups will come for consideration before their submission to the plenary;

(iv) Three working groups, one for each of the three substantive agenda items;

(c) Final outcome of the Conference. The conclusions and decisions of the Conference should be in the form of a final document which may be called a Declaration and such other documents as may be agreed upon;

(d) In conformity with General Assembly resolution 39/160, the Conference should be held at a high political level.

F. Participation

(6) The General Assembly should invite to the Conference all States and such other participants as are traditionally invited to international conferences convened by the General Assembly.
G. The preparatory process

1. Additional sessions of the Preparatory Committee

(7) The General Assembly should renew the mandate of the Preparatory Committee and authorize it to hold one more session of two weeks with the possibility of its deciding to convene, if necessary, a resumed session immediately before the Conference. The renewed mandate of the Preparatory Committee should be to make substantive preparations for the Conference. The session or sessions should be held in New York or Geneva taking into account all relevant factors including the need for minimizing cost and for adequate representation.

(8) In order to enable all the Member States to contribute effectively to the substantive work, the sessions of the Preparatory Committee should be open-ended.

2. Appointment of a Secretary-General of the Conference

(9) The Secretary-General of the United Nations should be requested to designate as early as possible a Secretary-General of the Conference. The Secretary-General of the Conference should: assist the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee in organizing the business and time tables of the Preparatory Committee and similarly assist the President of the Conference; provide professional assistance through preparation of background papers, bibliographies and compilation of information and analysis relevant to the work of the Conference; and perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by the Preparatory Committee and the Conference.

3. Documentation

(10) The Conference will have at its disposal documents and papers which have already been prepared on the subject and those under preparation. Moreover, updating of existing material should be undertaken as appropriate. In addition, a short succinct document should be prepared covering each of the three substantive agenda items. These three documents should give an overview of the developments in the area, with particular reference to the involvement of the United Nations, update the available information and analysis as may be necessary in the light of latest developments, and contain possible conclusions drawn from the analysis. A compilation of agreed formulations which would facilitate the task of the Preparatory Committee and the Conference should also be prepared. Preparation of a number of other new documents and papers, on a strictly selective basis, might be necessary. In this connection, the Secretary-General of the Conference should make full use of the United Nations system and also be free to consult acknowledged expertise in the field.

4. A panel of eminent personalities

(11) The Secretary-General of the Conference should be able to convene a panel of eminent personalities active in the field of disarmament and development and drawn from different regions of the world covering a wide range of views in order to channel their input for the benefit of the Conference into the preparatory process at as early a date as possible.
(12) Appropriate information on the preparatory process should be available to the General Assembly at an early stage.

H. Dissemination of information

(13) Due consideration should be given to the widest possible dissemination of information relating to the Conference, and to its preparatory work as appropriate.

Notes

1/ The Preparatory Committee adopted its recommendation on the venue of the Conference, taking into account the indication given to it by the French delegation that France would be prepared to host the International Conference in Paris.

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