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Item 67 (f) of the provisional agenda\*REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND  
DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH  
SPECIAL SESSIONReview and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration  
of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament DecadeReport of the Secretary-General

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\* A/42/150.

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 16 **December** 1965, the General Assembly adopted resolution **40/152 L**, entitled "Review and appraisal of **the implementation** of the Declaration of the **1980s as** the Second Disarmament Decade", of which the relevant paragraphs are reproduced below:

"The General Assembly,

"3. Calls ~~upon~~ all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States:

"(a) To reaffirm their **commitment to the** Declaration of the 19806 as the Second **Disarmament** Decade;

"(h) To reaffirm their **commitment to the attainment of the ultimate objective** of general and complete disarmament **under** effective international **control**;

"(c) To adopt concrete and practical measures for preventing **the outbreak** of war, in particular nuclear war ;

"(d) To **take** appropriate steps to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race with a view to improving the international climate and enhancing the efficacy of disarmament **negotiations**;

"(e) To exert greater efforts in **the** implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to **the General Assembly on the** implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the **Second Disarmament Decade.**"

2. The status of the activities provided for in the Declaration, from its adoption by the General Assembly in resolution **35/46 of 3 December 1980** until the forty-first session of **the** General Assembly, and replies of Member States to the Secretary-General's **note** of **22 July 1986** requesting **them** to indicate what measures their **Govenments** had taken or intended to take in implementation **of resolution 40/152 L**, are contained in the report of the Secretary-General to the General **Assembly** at its forty-first session (**A/41/687** and **Corr.1**).

3. The activities of the Disarmament Commission and **the Conference on Disarmament** in various fields related to the implementation of **the** Declaration are described in the reports of **the** Commission 1/ and the Conference 2/ to **the General Assembly** at its current session.

4. On 5 January 1987, the Secretary-General addressed another **note to all Member States**, requesting **them** to indicate what ~~measures~~ **measures** their **Governments** had taken or intended to take in implementation of resolution **40/152 L**. **As** at **3 August**, the Secretary-General had received replies from Cuba, Mexico, the German **Democratic Republic** and **the** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. These replies are contained in Part II below. Other replies will appear in addenda.

## II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

### CUBA

[Original: Spanish]

[23 June 1987]

1. The Second Disarmament Decade **is drawing** to a close and, unfortunately, the objectives set by the General Assembly **are as far** off as when they were first proclaimed, or even more so.
2. One thing is certain: the **machinery** for **attaining the primary objective** - that of general and complete disarmament, is far from having been set in motion. The interests **conspiring against** a real disarmament process, and the obstacle the war-like policy of **these interests** poses to the peace so fervently desired by mankind, **are** well known.
3. The Government of **Cuba**, in keeping with its policy of support for international peace and security, **has given many** examples of **its** determination to contribute all it can to improving the **international** situation and thereby delivering mankind from the danger of war.
4. Both the proposals made **by Cuba** in international forums for disarmament and peace, and many other proposals which it has supported, **are aimed at attaining** these objectives, for which the Government of Cuba will continue to fight.
5. The absence of political will and a spirit of accommodation on the part of the United **States** and some of its principal allies has meant that the major initiatives put forward have brought us no further along the path of **disarmament** and peace and, ultimately, the prevention of nuclear disaster which, today, is mankind's most urgent objective and brooks no delay.
6. The United Nations must continue **its efforts** to see these obstacles removed by denouncing them loudly and clearly.
7. The **substantive** proposals which the Soviet Union has placed on the negotiating table have convinced us that there is still a chance of the 1980s witnessing significant advances in the **struggle** to create a nuclear-weapon-free world and a planet without war. This requires a greater **collective effort, greater action** on the part of all. The fate of the world today, and the destiny of future generations, depend largely on what we can do to turn aside from the path that leads to war.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[21 July 1987]

1. The **declaration of** the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade established that that decade should witness renewed intensification by all Governments and the United Nations of their **efforts** to reach agreement and to implement effective measures **that** would lead to **discernible** progress **towards the goal of** general and complete disarmament under **effective** international control. Similarly, in the context of **international disarmament** negotiations, conducted in both the multilateral **negotiation forum and in other** appropriate **forums**, adequate methods and procedures of verification were to be considered.

2. As indicated in the Declaration proclaiming the second Disarmament Decade, the Government of Mexico believes **that the** 1980s opened with ominous signs of deterioration in the international situation, **jeopardizing** international peace and security. It was clear that if the trend **continued** and meaningful efforts **were not made to check** and reverse it, international tensions would **be** exacerbated and the danger of war would increase,

3. With the aggravation of the world situation in the early **1980s**, and **an arms** race that is endangering the survival of mankind and limiting its opportunities for economic and social **development**, the Government of Mexico decided to step up its **usual** efforts on behalf of **peace and** disarmament, with a view to **establishing** world peace rooted in **genuine** security and **free** from the threat of **a** nuclear holocaust.

4. To this end Mexico has in recent years within the relevant **multilateral** forums, put forward various initiatives for **the** promotion of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, among them: the elaboration of a comprehensive multilateral nuclear-test-ban **treaty**; a freeze on **the nuclear** arms of the two super-Powers; prevention of the **extension of the** arms race into **outer** space; the conclusion of a comprehensive disarmament **programme** establishing the guidelines and courses of action which would lead to general and complete disarmament; the adoption of measures to prevent the **outbreak** of nuclear war; and the **establishment** of a world disarmament **campaign** which would inform, **educate** and foster public understanding and support of United Nations objectives in the field of **arms** limitation and **disarmament**.

5. However, Mexico's active efforts in support of peace and disarmament have not been limited to its participation in multilateral forums for **the** consideration of those topics. Through its involvement in other international forums, such as the peace and disarmament initiative - a joint effort launched in May **1984** by President Miguel de la Madrid in conjunction with the heads of **State** or Governments of Argentina, Greece, India, **Sweden** and the United Republic of Tanzania, **an attempt** was made to **break the** deadlock in the international disarmament negotiations and to **open up new avenues of understanding** which would result in **agreements** recognizing the legitimate interests of **States**.

/...

6. The initiative by the **six** stateemen came in response to the void **created in** the negotiations **between the major nuclear powers**, which had not only failed to **make any progress** since 1980 in their bilateral discussions, **but** had even broken off all **dialogue in late** 1983 and in 1984.

7. The **sole purpose** of the intense activity channelled into the peace and disarmament, **initiative for the past three years has** been to promote a new **international** atmosphere more conducive **to the negotiation and** achievement Of **disarmament agreements**. **Such measures** should **have** priority under the terms of the Declaration establishing the **Second Disarmament Decade**.

8. The six leaders' **proposals** for a comprehensive **nuclear-test** ban, and their concrete offer of **assistance in the verification and** effective control of **any such tests, must be viewed** in this **same context, as** must their efforts to prevent an arms race **in** outer space and reduce existing **nuclear arsenals**.

9. Furthermore, the **activities** of these statesmen have undoubtedly done **much to** publicize the dangers of the current world **armaments situation** and **thereby shape a** world public opinion more aware of **its responsibility in this** respect. In **keeping** with **the** provisions of the Declaration of **the** 1980s as the Second Disarmament **Decade**, it is essential that a world public opinion **mobilized** on behalf of peace and disarmament be **more** attuned to the dangers **of** the arms race, and of the **nuclear** arms race **in** particular,

10. Mexico believes that the recent progress **in the** bilateral discussions **between** the super-Powers is, in part, a **response to the international community's** efforts to **gain recognition** of its legitimate right to survival. The current atmosphere favourable **to the negotiation** and achievement of multilateral disarmament **agreements must** be preserved **and strengthened** so that these **agreements** may be concluded at the earliest possible **date**. The **Government of Mexico** will **spare** no effort to **see that** this goal **is realized**.

#### GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[22 July 1987]

1. Both **in** 1985 and **1986** the Government of the German Democratic **Republic** outlined its principled positions **on the review and appraisal** of the implementation of the Declaration of **the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade** (see A/CN.10/68/Add.1 and A/41/687 and Corr.1) . **Since then it has added a** number of other initiatives in an effort to render **a constructive** contribution to implementing the **Declaration**.

2. **At the Berlin session** of the Political **Consultative Committee of the Warsaw** Treaty States on **28 and 29** May 1987, the German Democratic Republic **and the allied** socialist States **harmonized future** approaches **as well as** co-ordinated a number of new, substantive **moves designed to halt** the arms race on **earth** and prevent one in

/...

space. These **moves** have **been** brought to the notice of all States Members of the United **Nations** in document A/42/313. In the **view** of the German Democratic **Republic** genuine disarmament steps today are possible, **and** indeed indispensable, in order to put peace on a stable and lasting basis and deliver mankind from the nightmare of nuclear obliteration. Opportunities to achieve that end have definitely grown. They must be used resolutely and without delay.

3. Priority among the steps the **materialization** of which appears possible attach to the immediate conclusion of an agreement on **eliminating** American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, the simultaneous elimination of the Soviet **and** United **States** shorter-range missiles in Europe and **negotiations** on such **missiles** stationed in the **eastern** parts of the Soviet Union and on the **territory** of the United States, as well as the settlement of **the issue** of tactical nuclear weapons, including tactical missiles, in Europe.

4. The German Democratic Republic believes that **an agreement** on the elimination of **American** and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe could **be** a breakthrough towards world-wide disarmament. At the same time, it would open **the** road for security, co-operation and understanding to prevail in **Europe**.

5. The **German Democrat ic** Republic **support s**, with **contributions** of its own, **all** efforts designed to bring **about** accords **on the elimination** of Soviet and American medium-range and shorter-range missiles **in Europe as well as on the settlement** of the **issue of** tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. It agreed that immediately following **the conclusion of an agreement** on eliminating all American and Soviet medium-range **missiles in Europe** there will be a withdrawal of the Soviet missiles emplaced **on its territory in response to the deployments of American medium-range missile** in Western Europe. **Likewise, it advocates** most stringent verification measures covering also its **own** territory.

6. The creation of a nuclear-weapon-free corridor **along the dividing line** between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO **countries**, as proposed **by the German Democratic Republic** and Czechoslovakia, would be an efficient move to complement and support **the** aforementioned efforts towards nuclear disarmament **in Europe**. **Such a corridor** would provide favourable **political** and military conditions particularly for the settlement of the **issue** of tactical nuclear weapons in **Europe**.

7. Fully in **line** with **the** priority measures **outlined** in the Declaration of the **1980s as** the Second Disarmament Decade, the States Parties to **the** Warsaw Treaty consider desirable the conclusion of an agreement on radical reductions in **the** offensive strategic **weapons** of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to **start with a** 50 per cent reduction within **a** period of five **years** coupled with a strengthening of the **ABM Treaty régime**. Then negotiations should follow **on** subsequent reductions. They firmly support **the** idea that **outer space** be kept free of weapons, **that the** ABM Treaty **be** strictly observed, and that **agreements be concluded** to ban anti-satellite **systems and space- to-earth** weapons and prevent **an** arms race in space. Any activities **in outer space** must serve **exclusively** peaceful purposes for **the** benefit of **all** mankind.

8. In the Declaration of the **1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade** high priority **is** given to a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty. Although the Declaration **was** adopted through a **consensus** decision by **the** Member States, negotiations **still** need to be started on **such** a treaty. The **Warsaw Treaty States** have **proposed** entering without **delay into** substantive negotiations **on** relevant agreements in that field. This preparedness **was reaffirmed through concrete proposals** which are contained in the document entitled "**Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Complete and General Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon Tests**" submitted by the German Democratic Republic and other socialist States in the **Conference on Disarmament** on 9 June 1987.

9. The **German Democratic Republic**, just **as** its socialist allies, **is** committed to eliminating nuclear weapons and other means of **mass** destruction until the end of **this** century. In Berlin, the **Warsaw Treaty States** underscored their resolve to complete the preparation of an international convention banning chemical weapons and providing for the destruction of the **stockpiles of such weapons** and the industrial basis for their production by the end of **this** year. The German Democratic Republic's initiative concerning the **establishment of a** chemical-weapon-free zone in Europe and its pertinent **activities** at the **Conference on Disarmament** are designed to lead to the finalization of the convention and to **ensure** its implementation.

10. **Increasing** importance **is** attached to reductions in armed **forces** and conventional armaments in the context of **efforts** to rid Europe of nuclear **weapons** and other means of **mass** destruction. Following up on the **programme for the** reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments **in** Europe by 25 per cent, submitted in the **Budapest Appeal** of June 1986, the **Warsaw Treaty States** in the Berlin **session** of their Political Consultative Committee proposed to all States Participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe that a meeting of their Ministers for Foreign Affairs **should** be held to adopt a decision on initiating relevant negotiations covering **also** the **issue** of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. The reductions in armed **forces** and conventional armaments **should** be attended by appropriate cutbacks in military expenditures.

11. The German Democratic Republic is gratified to note that on 19 September 1986 the **Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe**, following a recommendation contained **in** the **Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade**, adopted **confidence-building** measures **aimed** to strengthen the security of States. **This** move is a **major step towards** bringing about the much-needed accord on the renunciation of the use of force, proving at the same time that agreement can be reached after all even on intricate **issues** including that of verification, **if** a sense of **reason** and realism prevails.

12. Achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the **1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade** would be much **easier** if the military doctrines of States and military-political alliances were exclusively of a defensive character. The **States Parties** to the Warsaw Treaty have **proposed** to the NATO member States entering into consultations in order to compare the military doctrines of these **alliances**, analyse their character and jointly discuss their future orientation in order to ensure in the first place that the military concepts and doctrines of the **two** military **blocs** and their members are based on defensive principles.

13. A review of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s AR the Second Disarmament Decade bears out that real progress **has remained elusive** with regard to the greater part of the measures foreseen. **The** ~~therefore~~, **all** States must redouble and pool their efforts in order to achieve the objectives of **the Decade** in the period that remains until **the** close of the Second Disarmament Decade.

14. The third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament **will** provide a good opportunity along **that** road. **At that session, the Assembly is** called **upon** to stake **out the** way towards a world devoid of nuclear weapons. **Thus, the** special session could lead **to the creation** of a comprehensive **system of** international peace and security, the central pillar of which would be measures to halt the arms race **on** earth and prevent its extension to outer **space**, as **well** as to bring **about disarmament**. The **German Democratic Republic** is resolved to add its share to these efforts.

#### UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[10 August 1987]

1. The Soviet Union, drawing on the experience of the First **Disarmament Decade** in whose **achievements** it played no **small** part, is continuing to work actively to avert the nuclear threat, **turn back the** arms race in all fields and bring about disarmament. It believes that there are **now** serious and **genuine** opportunities for rapid progress in this direction.

2. **Together** with other socialist States, the Soviet Union has put **forward** specific proposals on the establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security to encompass the **military**, political, economic, **ecological** and **humanitarian** spheres. If put into effect, those proposals would lead to the creation of a nuclear-free, non-violent world in which the highest priority was the preservation of human life, the triumph of **reason**, and swifter **socio-economic**, scientific and humanitarian development for all members of the International **community**. The concept of security through disarmament **expounded** in the statement of 15 **January** 1986 and fleshed out in subsequent Soviet initiatives reflects the central **point** of the **new** political thinking: in the nuclear **and space** age there can be no goal more important **than** the survival of mankind.

3. This **immeasurably enhances** the significance of and **need** for progress in the field of **disarmament**, to which, under modern-day conditions, there **neither is nor** can **be** any rational alternative.

4. The Soviet Union favours a radical **reorganization** of **the** system of international relations, doing away with the **need** for military force as **a mean::**; of **ensur ing** security **whi**lo the **mi l i t a r y s e c u r i t y g u a r a n t e e s t h a t** today predominate ate supplanted **by** safeguards of a different order.



5. The Soviet Union has **proposed** a wide-ranging programme that could produce a **decisive shift** in the disarmament field by the end of the decade - a programme that **encompasses all the main disarmament areas: a significant reduction in nuclear and conventional weapons and in armed forces, the eradication of chemical weapons, and moves to build military confidence.**

6. The Soviet Union has proposed a bold and radical solutionr abolishing two categories of nuclear **weapons** entirely.

7. The conclusion of a Soviet-American treaty abolishing medium-range, theatre and tactical missiles would mean that for the first time in history the **actual** destruction of nuclear weapons had gained the ascendant. After that problem is resolved, it will be possible to make significantly faster progress in disarmament and, as a result, mankind will no longer be hostage to military, nuclear and space technology.

8. The Soviet Union is working steadily and persistently towards the conclusion of an agreement with the United States on strategic strike weapons and the prevention of an arms race in space. Upholding and strengthening the **terms of the ABM Treaty** is of prime importance in this matter.

9. Mankind has suffered bloodshed and wars for centuries. Putting a stop to war on earth and preventing space from being turned into an arena for violence and threats to human civilization is the historic challenge of our age. The Soviet Union counters "Star Wars" with the "Star Peace" programme. Action on the Soviet Union's proposals to create a world space organization and an international centre for joint research and the development of space technology on commission from developing countries would be important steps in this direction. These initiatives reflect the genuine desire of the USSR to ensure the genuinely democratic and mutually profitable use of space technology for the general good of all States and peoples.

10. The Soviet Union intends to continue its determined campaign for a ban on nuclear testing. Its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions demonstrated the real possibility of this quickest way to effect an about-turn in the nuclear arms race, which the advocates of "Star Wars" are threatening to extend into space. It does not regard the moratorium as a closed chapter, and is prepared to return to it at any moment on the basis of reciprocity with the United States. Further confirmation of this can be found in the "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Complete and General Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon Tests" which the Soviet Union put forward on 9 June this year in collaboration with the other socialist States.

11. The USSR challenges the United States to begin full-scale talks on the complete cessation of nuclear testing subject to strict international control, including on-site inspections. As a first step towards this primordial goal, such talks could consider the issue; associated with ratifying the Soviet-American agreements of 1974 and 1976, significantly lowering the thresholds established by those agreements for the force of nuclear explosions, and simultaneously limiting their number. The Soviet Union is also prepared to take immediate practical steps in conjunction with the talks: for example, to strike an interim agreement with

**the** Americans setting a threshold of 1 kiloton for underground nuclear explosions, and restricting the number of nuclear-weapon ~~tete~~ to two **or three** per year.

12. Significant progress has been made towards ridding the world of the barbarity of chemical weapons. The Geneva Conference on Disarmament has done a significant amount of extremely thorough **work, which** the USSR is prepared to **bring** to completion in 1987. The Soviet Union has offered a **whole series** of compromise proposals to hasten the signature of an international convention banning such weapons and eliminating stockpiles, together with the industrial facilities for their manufacture. It has halted production of chemical weapons and is constructing **a** factory to dismantle them. What is needed is a genuine desire on the part of **a**ll countries to attain one of the priority goals **of** the Second Disarmament **D** ~~de~~: doing **away** with the threat of chemical weapons forever.

13. Measures to limit and reduce armed forces and conventional weapons are a matter of increasing urgency.

14. The Soviet **Union** attaches cardinal importance to **such** efforts in Europe, where the concentration of forces and weapons is greatest. The programme of **measures** to reduce armed forces, conventional and tactical nuclear weapons on the **European** continent which was put forward by the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty Budapest in June 1986 is designed to bring about a marked reduction in the **level** of military confrontation in Europe. The USSR and its allies would like **the** imbalances and asymmetries that have evolved in Europe to be eliminated through reductions by whichever side has the lead and the maintenance of ever-lower levels of armed forces and conventional weapons. They support proposals for **the** establishment of nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones in Europe, together with zones reduced weapon concentrations and increased mutual trust.

15. **A** correct perceptton of the military goals and intentions of **States** and military-cum-political allies as embodied in their doctrines is, in present-day circumstances, a matter of growing importance. The States parties to **the** Warsaw Treaty, during the session of the Political Consultative Committee held in **Berlin** in May 1987, **issued** a document entitled "On **the** Military Doctrine of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty". It sets **out the main** precepts of military doctrine informing activities under the Warsaw **Treaty**, revealing that the parties to **the** Treaty have kindred defence-related military and political objectives **and national** military doctrines. The military doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty is **strictly defensive**. It is subordinate to the task of preventing **war**, whether nuclear or conventional. The States parties to the Warsaw Treaty have invited a comparison of the military doctrines of **the two** alliances.

16. The disarmament and confidence-building measures developed on **the European continent** are of wider importance: they can also **be** applied in other parts of **the** world, with due allowance for the particular features of each individual region.

17. The Soviet Union is ready **to** support any initiatives that are dictated **by a** **genuine** desire for peace and designed to bring **about** disarmament in Europe based on the principles of reasonable sufficiency and equal security.

18. The Soviet Union does not in its international policy apply different principles to Europe and Asia or other continents but acts on the assumption that in today's interdependent world all peoples experience the same concerns and alarms. The aim of its initiatives is to provide security and a peaceful future for the inhabitants of all parts of the planet.

19. As it seeks to purge Europe of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union's purpose is not to shift the nuclear threat to other parts of the world. Its goal, beginning in Europe where the greatest stocks of nuclear weapons are held, is to press on until the other continents are also rid of nuclear weapons.

20. The USSR has repeatedly stated its willingness to resolve the problem of medium-range, theatre and tactical missiles on a world-wide basis; as its starting-point, it took the formula agreed upon in Reykjavik, which envisioned the elimination of such missiles in Europe alone. At the same time, in view of the growing anti-nuclear trend in Asia and the western Pacific, and wishing to make a worthwhile practical contribution to the security of that region, it has decided to proceed with the destruction of all its medium-range missiles and its tactical and theatre missiles in the Asian part of the Soviet Union - on condition, of course, that the United States will do the same. This does away with the issue of the 100 warheads to be retained on tactical and shorter-range missiles in Asia and in United States territory, which are currently under discussion at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

21. The Soviet Union is not linking this initiative to the question of the United States nuclear presence in Korea, in the Philippines, or on Diego Garcia, although it does assume that that presence will at least not increase.

22. The USSR believes that, if put into effect, this proposal would do a great deal to enhance security in two parts of the world at once - Europe and Asia - and prove a great global asset in efforts to create a comprehensive system of security.

23. The Soviet Union's extensive proposals for safeguarding security in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region call for moves to prevent the proliferation or stockpiling of nuclear weapons in Asia: these include agreement not to deploy any further airborne nuclear-weapon delivery systems in the region; reducing the activities of naval fleets in the Pacific Ocean, especially those involving vessels fitted with nuclear weapons, and restricting the areas in which they can sail; restricting anti-submarine activity in specified areas of the Pacific Ocean; reducing the number and extent of large military and naval exercises and manoeuvres in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and the adjoining seas; gradually reducing armed forces and conventional weapons in Asia to adequate but reasonable levels; and promoting confidence-building measures and the non-use of force in the region to the level of practical discussion.

24. The USSR believes it essential that, at every stage in the execution of genuine moves to limit and curtail the arms race in any area, there should be strict reciprocal verification of compliance with the agreements reached, using all available forms and methods, not excluding on-the-spot inspections. The development of confidence-building measures, including measures on the lines drawn

up **at the** Stockholm Conference, improvements in the political **climate** in other parts of the world and, ultimately, **the** creation of a unifier, **world-wide system** Of confidence-building measures and the **introduction** of elements of openness and **glaenoet** into the military field **should become** an inseparable part of the disarmament process.

25. During the Second Disarmament Decade, **greater efforts** still **must he made to** establish nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world.

26. The USSR welcomed the invitation extended **by** the Governments of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia to **the** Government of the Federal Republic Of Germany **to** establish a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in central **Europe**. It also supports **the proposals** for **chemical- and** nuclear-weapon-free **zones** in the Balkans **and** northern Europe, throughout the Korean peninsula **and** in south-eastern Asia, and ef forte to enhance the nuclear-free status of Latin **America** and the **southern Pacific** with a view to the ultimate **transformation** of' the entire planet into a nuclear-f tee-zone. **The** successful completion of efforts to establish zones of peace and **co-operation** in the Mediterranean region, the Indian **Ocean** and the southern Atlantic would **do A great** deal to enhance q lobal security.

27. **Clearly**, one of the principal pursuits of the **Second** Disarmament Decade should be to consolidate the interrelationship **between** disarmament and development . The principle of disarmament in lieu of development should be **superseded by** disarmament for development; every action that limits **or** reduces **armaments**, every step towards ridding the world of nuclear weapons should **not** only offer people greater security, but also enable more resources **to** be **devoted** to improving people's living **conditions**.

28. The forthcoming International **Conference on the** Relationship between Disarmament and Development is expected to do a good deal to turn this idea into specific undertakings.

29. The USSR favours a general enhancement of the role in disarmament played **by** the United Nations, the consolidation of **achievements** to date, and steady movement towards further achievements. It sets great store by **he** third special session **of** the General **Assembly** devoted to disarmament, which will help to define the **specific** pathways **for** advance **towards** a nuclear-free world, including the creation of the political atmosphere **of** trust and **mutual** understanding, **glasnost** and **democracy** that is essential for disarmament.

30. The Soviet Union believes that **during the** Second Disarmament Decade there can and **must** be swifter real movement towards **the** construction of a secure world free from nuclear weapons.

31. **In the** belief that present-day conditions demand constant improvements in the **machinery** of **foreign-policy** interaction **and** greater collective efforts to deliver mankind from the nuclear threat and inject more **humanity** into international relations, and considering that firm foundations for a comprehensive **system** of

international security can already be laid, the Soviet Union proposes that the 1990s should be proclaimed the Decade for the construction of a nuclear-weapon-free, non-violent world.

Notes

1/ Documents officiels de l'Assemblée générale, quarante-deuxième session, Supplément No. 42 (A/42/42).

2/ Ibid., Supplément No. 27 (A/42/27).

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