



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERALA/42/457  
28 August 1987  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH;  
RUSSIAN/SPANISHForty-second session  
Item 64 (a) of the provisional agenda\*REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF  
THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLYDisarmamentReport of the Secretary-General

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION.....**.....	3
II. ACTIVITIES OF THE SECRETARIAT .....	3
III. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH ...	5
IV. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS .....	8
Belgium (on behalf of the States members of the European Community) . . .	8
Bulgaria . . . . .**.....	10
German Democratic Republic .....	12
Hungary .....	17
Mexico .....	19

\* A/42/150.

## CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Poland .....	20
Union of Soviet <b>Socialist Republics</b> .....	23
<b>United States</b> of America .....	27

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 12 December 1984 the General Assembly adopted resolution 39/63 Z, on regional disarmament, the operative part of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"Requests the Secretary-General to submit a further report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of resolutions 37/100 F and 38/73 J;

"Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled 'Regional disarmament; report of the Secretary-General'."

2. In accordance with resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982 and 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, the activities of the Department for Disarmament Affairs and of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research are described in ● ¶¶◆×¶○● II and III of this report. On 5 January 1987 the Secretary-General addressed a note verbale to all Member States requesting them to communicate to him information concerning the implementation of the aforementioned resolutions. To date, the Secretary-General has received replies from Belgium, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. These replies are reproduced in section IV of this report.

## II. ACTIVITIES OF THE SECRETARIAT

3. During the period covered by this report, the Secretariat has undertaken the following activities relating to General Assembly resolution 38/73 on the regional approach to disarmament:

(a) At the invitation of the Egyptian Government, the Department for Disarmament Affairs organized, within the framework of the activities of the World Disarmament Campaign, a regional conference which was held at Cairo (Egypt) from 9 to 14 February 1985. This conference, which was attended by participants from 26 African countries, like the preceding conferences held in various parts of the world, took up disarmament questions of general interest and questions relating more particularly to the region in which the conference was held, such as the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa and disarmament and development in the African context)

(b) A subregional conference for the Nordic countries was organized at Jönköping (Sweden) from 15 to 19 April 1985 at the invitation of the Swedish Government. This Conference, which was attended by 54 participants from the countries concerned, addressed, among other things, the question of confidence- and security-building measures, and disarmament in Europe;

(c) In co-operation with the • ᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡᄡ of the Organisation of African Unity, the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, jointly organized a meeting of specialists on security, disarmament and development, which was held at Lomé (Togo) on 11 and 12 August 1985. This meeting, in which more than 70 experts from various African countries participated, dealt in particular with the question of institutional arrangements aimed at furthering the objectives of security, disarmament and development in Africa;

(d) The Department for Disarmament Affairs collaborated and participated in, a symposium on disarmament in the field of conventional weapons organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Mexico from 28 to 31 May 1985. This symposium, which was attended by about 200 participants in parliamentary delegations from 48 countries, addressed, among other questions, that of regional approaches to disarmament with particular reference to the negotiations under way in Stockholm and Vienna and the negotiations of the Contadora Group in Latin America;

(e) A meeting of experts on the theme of "Strategic Stability and Mutual Security in the Year 2000: Getting There from Here - Implications for the United Nations and Disarmament", organized in co-operation by the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security and the Department for Disarmament Affairs, was held at Erice (Italy) from 25 to 27 April 1986, at the invitation of the Erice International Centre for Scientific Culture World Laboratory, with the support and financial assistance of the Italian Government. Thirty government experts from 13 different countries took part in the work)

(f) In co-operation with the International Year of Peace secretariat (Department of Political and Security Council Affairs), a regional conference of the World Disarmament Campaign was organized by the Department for Disarmament Affairs at Tbilisi (USSR) from 19 to 28 May 1986 at the invitation, and with the financial support, of the Soviet Government. More than 80 experts from Europe and North America participated in the Conference)

(g) Pursuant to resolution 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa was inaugurated at Lomé (Togo) in 1986. Further information concerning the establishment and activities of the Centre is provided in the report of the Secretary-General;

(h) On the occasion of the International Year of Peace, a symposium on global security in the twenty-first century was organized at Florence (Italy) from 9 to 11 December 1986. This meeting enabled 14 high-level experts to express their views before an audience consisting of representatives of the Italian Government, diplomats, academics and national and international specialists. This symposium was organized jointly by the Department for Disarmament Affairs, within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, and the "Forum per i Problemi della Pace e della Guerra" (Forum on the Problems of Peace and War) and received support from the Italian Government and from the city and University of Florence;

(i) From 23 to 27 March 1987, a regional conference for Asia and the Pacific was organized by the Department for Disarmament Affairs, within the framework of

the World Disarmament Campaign, in Beijing (China) at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China. On that occasion some 35 experts discussed, among other things, questions relating to regional aspects of disarmament and security;

(j) A meeting of experts on the theme "After Reykjavik - Planning for the Nineties", likewise organized by the Department for Disarmament Affairs within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, in co-operation with the Soviet Peace Committee and with the financial assistance of the Soviet Union, was held in Dagomys (USSR) from 8 to 12 June 1987, with the participation of 30 experts;

(k) The Department for Disarmament Affairs is currently studying the possibility, within the limits of its human and financial resources, of organizing other meetings: the Tunisian Government has expressed an interest in hosting a regional conference for the Arab countries; the Government of the Soviet Union has offered to host, prior to the third ~~annual~~ <sup>annual</sup> session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, a meeting which could be devoted to the question of verification) and the Peruvian Government has proposed the organization at Lima of a meeting of experts from the region in connection with the establishment of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America;

(l) Pursuant to resolution A/41/60 J of 3 December 1985, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America was established at Lima (Peru) in 1987. Further information concerning the establishment and activities of the Centre is provided in the report of the Secretary-General.

### III. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

4. During the period covered by the present report, the activities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research relevant to the provisions of resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982; 38/73 J of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 F of 12 December 1984 on regional disarmament included the following:

- (n) A study on Israeli nuclear armament;
- (b) Heylona 1 Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa;
- (c) CSCE: The Final Act of Helsinki;
- (d) Conference on Security and Prospects for Disarmament in Europe.

5. Ongoing and envisaged projects included:

- (a) A study on the security of States;
- (b) Creation of a data base;
- (c) A study on conventional disarmament in Europe.

A. Completed projects

1. Israeli nuclear disarmament

6. In pursuance of resolution 39/147 of 17 December 1984, the Institute, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the League of Arab States and the Organisation of African Unity, prepared a report providing data and other relevant information relating to Israeli nuclear armament and further nuclear development (A/36/431).

2. Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa

7. A Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa was held in Lomé, Togo, from 11 to 15 August 1985. It consisted of two parts:

(a) The first part was a meeting of experts convened on 11 and 12 August by the Institute and the Department for Disarmament Affairs, in co-operation with the Organisation of African Unity (OAU);

(b) The second part was a regional ministerial conference convened on 13 to 15 August by OAU in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Institute.

8. The meeting of experts brought together over 70 experts representing African research and educational communities and other relevant institutions from most African countries.

9. The agenda of the meeting addressed the following topics:

(a) The objectives of security, disarmament and development and their relationship;

(b) Institutional arrangements for the promotion of the objectives of security, disarmament and development in Africa;

(c) The role of research and educational institutions in promoting the objectives of security, disarmament and development.

3. CSCE: The Final Act of Helsinki

10. A symposium on the evaluation of the Final Act of Helsinki 10 years after its adoption was organized jointly with the Graduate Institute of International Studies on 20 and 21 June 1985 at Geneva.

#### 4. Conference on Security and Prospects for Disarmament in Europe

11. An International Conference on Security and Prospects for Disarmament in Europe was organized by the Xnrtrtute with the assistance of the French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) at Geneva on 16 and 17 December 1985. Its purpose was to permit a wide exchange of views between participants from the academic community, diplomats and government officials and to review the situation in Europe in the field of security and disarmament after the summit meeting, which took place at Geneva from 19 to 21 November 1985.

12. The following topics were examined:

(a) First meeting: Assessment of the state of European security and disarmament negotiations (Chairman: Thierry de Montbrial); presentation of reports by Ljubivoje Acimovic, Jacques Huntzinger, Josef Joffe, Richard N. Perle, Lev Tolkunov and Hubert Vadrine; discussion and interventions by, inter alia, Michael Howard, Sverre Lodgaard and Mircea Niculescu;

(b) Second meeting: The new conceptual and technological challenges: nuclear and space weapons (Chairman: Curt Gasteyger); presentation of reports by Jonathan Alford, François Heisbourg, Yuri Kuznetsov and Eugene V. Rostow; discussion and interventions by, inter alia, Pierre Lellouche, Cesare Merlini and Max Schmid;

(c) Third meeting: The new conceptual and technological challenges: conventional and chemical weapons (Chairman: Liviu Bota); presentation of reports by Johan Holst, Jean Klein, Arnold J. J. Ooms and Janurr Symonides; discussion and interventions by, inter alia, Richard R. Burt, Hubert Thierry and Guernadi Vorontsov;

(d) Fourth meeting: The future of security and disarmament in Europe (Chairman: Miljan Komatina); presentation of reports by Oleg T. Bogomolov, Edouard Brunner, Isabelle Renouard and Konrad Seitz.

See also United Nations Office at Geneva Information Service press releases UNIDIR/16, 10 December 1985, and UNIDIR/17, 18 December 1985.

#### B. Ongoing and envisaged projects

##### 1. Security of States and the lowering of the levels of armaments

13. This is a continuous project, the objective of which is to analyze prevailing security concepts and doctrines in different countries and different regions. During 1985 and 1986 studies on the national security concepts of China, the United States and the Soviet Union have been published. It is the intention to modify somewhat the conceptual basis of this project and also launch in 1988 a study on a specific region, which has yet to be determined.

2. Pilot project on a computerized disarmament data base

14. In October 1986, a pilot project for the creation of a computerized disarmament data base, financed by a special contribution from the Government of Japan, was started within the framework of the Institute. A first subject Pile to be established in 1987 will cover the processes of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe in particular as far as confidence-building measures are concerned.

3. Conventional disarmament in Europe

15. It is envisaged to carry out a study on the problem of conventional disarmament in Europe. This study could be completed in 1987.

16. In connection with the above-mentioned study, it is also envisaged to organize, with the assistance of IFRI, a conference, on the issue of conventional disarmament in Europe, to be held either in Paris or Geneva.

IV. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BELGIUM

(on behalf of the States members of the European Community)

(Original: French)

[28 May 1987]

1. The Twelve note that since the General Assembly included regional disarmament in its agenda, this subject has been the subject of a growing number of political initiatives. A distinct new awareness is gaining ground; more and more countries are recognizing their potential importance for security and stability of a regional approach. This is a positive development which deserves to be encouraged by all countries.

2. At each session of the General Assembly, the Twelve have demonstrated their interest in and support for regional disarmament and its attainment in the various geographical regions of the world.

3. At the Assembly's forty-first session, the European partners voted in favour of all the resolutions having a bearing on regional disarmament, particularly resolutions 41/59 E on confidence-building measures and conventional disarmament, 41/59 M on conventional disarmament on a regional basis, and 41/59 C and G on conventional disarmament.

4. This year, the Disarmament Commission has included in its agenda the question of conventional disarmament, in which the regional approach will certainly occupy an important place.

5. The regional approach to disarmament in no way incompatible with the principle of universality of the United Nations. The regional approach may make it possible to provide progressive and specific solutions to disarmament problems which are adapted to the diversity of situations. Regional organisations have a role to play, in close co-operation with the specialized bodies of the United Nations.

6. In the view of the Twelve, the success of the regional approach entails respect for certain ground rules, in particular:

(a) Consensus among the States concerned;

(b) Respect for the interrelations existing between the region concerned and the rest of the world;

(c) Respect for the right of each State to define the conditions of its security and ensure them in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

(d) Willingness to include the regional efforts within the framework of the measures which are ongoing within the United Nations and are global in nature.

7. In parallel with the deliberations of the General Assembly, concrete steps directed towards the objectives defined in the various resolutions are being undertaken. All over the world, countries which share, in addition to common membership in a region, a set of common characteristics, are seeking to draw up a series of measures which will afford a basis for increased co-operation in the field of disarmament and security.

8. To this end, the countries concerned are seeking first to create the conditions required in order for a climate of lasting confidence to be established. Such a climate would make a considerable contribution to political and military stability in many parts of the world.

9. In Europe, the Twelve have chosen an overall and progressive approach which involves the adoption, as a first stage in the efforts to strengthen confidence and security and to bring about disarmament in Europe, of confidence-building and security-building measures. The Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, an integral part of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, made it possible to adopt in Stockholm a set of concrete measures designed to create more confidence and transparency in the military sphere in Europe. This agreement strengthens and considerably extends the provisions and range of application of the part of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 dealing with confidence-building measures. The Twelve intend to continue along the course outlined, and their presence at and contribution to the work of the current meeting in Vienna are proof of this.

10. The Twelve are aware that, ultimate solutions to the problems of security and disarmament depend to a very large extent on the situation in a given region. Each specific situation characterizing a region calls for a matching solution which is not necessarily applicable to other regions. Only a realistic approach to security

and disarmament questions in a region is capable of ensuring concrete and lasting results.

11. The Twelve are attentively following developments in respect of regional disarmament in the rest of the world, and wish to encourage and support those countries or groups of countries which would like to see the concept of regional disarmament applied to the situation in their own region.

12. It is in this spirit that the Twelve have always taken an active interest in the efforts for disarmament and regional security in Central America. The inter-American security system comprises a body of provisions which constitute a solid starting-point for disarmament measures in the Latin American continent. The Twelve welcome the establishment of a regional disarmament centre at Lima.

13. In Africa, disarmament efforts on the regional scale are continuing thanks to the active support of the various regional organizations such as the Organization of African Unity. The capital of Togo, Lomé, is currently the headquarters of the Regional Disarmament Centre for Africa.

14. Other projects are under study in various regions of the world, particularly the Middle East, Asia and the Indian Ocean. In addition, nuclear-free zones have been set up on the initiative of certain Latin American (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and south Pacific (Racotonga Treaty) countries.

15. The Twelve recall in this respect that during the process of establishing nuclear-free zones, in which the States of a given region should be involved, account will have to be taken of the particular features of each region and of respect for the principles and freedoms established by public international law.

16. This list is far from exhaustive, or confined only to examples on the continent-wide scale. Examples certainly exist at the subregional level. The ongoing study being conducted by the specialized bodies of the United Nations will be an essential source of information and data for the compilation of a status report regarding the application of the concept of regional disarmament throughout the world.

17. Moreover, it is clear to the Twelve that the United Nations has a leading role to play in the application of this concept. They hope the in-depth debate on regional disarmament within the United Nations can be further expanded so as to enrich the existing stock of ideas and proposals.

#### BULGARIA

[Original: Russian]

[13 May 1987]

1. The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches great importance to all concrete practical steps aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament, particularly in the nuclear

field. Mankind must make the right choice in the *dilemma*: disarmament, and all-round international co-operation for the good of all people or a general nuclear tragedy.

2. In addition to efforts to achieve global disarmament, the People's Republic of Bulgaria also has a high opinion of regional disarmament measures. Such measures can play a vital role in strengthening trust and expanding co-operation in a given region, and in preventing conflict at both the regional and the global level. Bulgaria supports the view expressed in the United Nations study on all the aspects of regional disarmament (A/35/416) that the regional disarmament concept, though in no way a substitute for general and complete disarmament, can be an effective complement to global measures and an important constituent in the step-by-step approach to global disarmament.

3. As a European and Balkan country, the People's Republic of Bulgaria accords particular attention to all initiatives to strengthen trust and achieve disarmament within the European continent and in the Balkans. The unprecedented level of confrontation between nuclear and conventional forces in Europe and the related threat of a global catastrophe impose on the Governments and peoples of this region the obligation to do everything possible to reduce tension and restore a climate of détente.

4. Bulgaria fully supports the initiatives aimed at the establishment in Europe of nuclear-free and chemical-weapon-free zones, and welcomes the readiness expressed by the Soviet Union to give these zones the corresponding guarantee. The European peoples have a right to expect a similar constructive approach from the Government of the United States as well. For example, Bulgaria viewed the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosion, which lasted more than a year and a half, as a very important demonstration of political will designed to strengthen trust and create an atmosphere conducive to progress in all areas of disarmament. No action, however, was taken in response to that step.

5. The Bulgarian Government is actively pursuing a policy aimed at establishing a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone in the Balkan peninsula, and is prepared to undertake at any time concrete steps to achieve this in practical terms. The Bulgarian Government attaches particular importance to the Bulgarian-Greek Declaration of Friendship, Good-Neighbourliness and Co-operation, signed in September 1986, in which the determination of the two Governments to strive to establish in the Balkans a nuclear-weapon-free zone is proclaimed.

6. In addition to the primary tasks of eliminating the threat of nuclear and chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and taking account of the need for a comprehensive approach to disarmament questions, Bulgaria is making very serious efforts to solve the problems of conventional disarmament. In this connection, the Bulgarian Government welcomes the results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and will do everything in its power to ensure that they are consistently followed up.

7. In view of the particular need to promote disarmament in Europe, the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the States participating in the Vienna meeting should now undertake the elaboration of a comprehensive system of confidence- and security-building and disarmament measures in Europe. The problem of security and disarmament should be considered and solved within the framework of the Helsinki process. In the light of the Budapest appeal by the States members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization for the reduction of conventional armaments in Europe, the Bulgarian Government supports the proposal to broaden the mandate of the Stockholm Conference so that disarmament questions could also be discussed in a concrete manner and dealt with in that forum.

8. At the same time, the future of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe gives rise to serious concern. The unconstructive approach of the Western participants and their lack of readiness to find a mutually acceptable compromise have kept the negotiations at a standstill for 14 years. The Bulgarian Government considers that the Budapest appeal of 11 June 1986 by the States members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization to the States members of NATO and to all European countries, which contains a programme for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, can become an important milestone on the path to achieving progress in this field.

9. Bulgaria considers that, while disarmament efforts in a regional context cannot be a substitute for effort at the global level, they can significantly facilitate the implementation of global disarmament measures. Regional and global disarmament measures complement and support one another and strengthen the spirit of trust and mutual understanding among peoples. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to do everything within its power to bring about the speedy implementation of disarmament measures at both the global and the regional levels.

#### GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[22 July 1987]

1. The German Democratic Republic supports regional measures designed to stop the arms race and to promote disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field. A number of treaties in force, such as the Antarctic Treaty and the Treaty of Tlatelolco, are barring large geographic areas to activities of a military character and/or lay down their nuclear-weapon-free status. Such a status is also what the Treaty of Rarotonga provides for. In Europe, where the military strength exceeds 20 times the world average of armed forces and armaments, the mutually complementary confidence- and security-building measures adopted at the Helsinki and Stockholm conferences are of great importance for future measures of regional disarmament.

2. Like other States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, the German Democratic Republic favours the scaling down of the levels of military confrontation on the European continent, the reduction of the military potentials existing in the area, as well as the complete liberation of Europe from nuclear and chemical weapons. The

communiqué issued by the Political Consultative Committee of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty front its session at Berlin on 29 May 1987 contain a fair number of specific proposals to these ends, which aim to ensure a durable peace and good-neighbourly co-operation in Europe with due respect for the territorial and political realities existing on the continent.

3. The German Democratic Republic has been making contributions of its own to facilitate an early signing of an accord on the elimination of all United States and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe on the basis of the basic agreement reached at Reykjavik.

4. It has been agreed with the Governments of the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic that once that accord is signed, the Soviet missiles that have been deployed there to counter the stationing of United States intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe will be withdrawn. The German Democratic Republic advocates the strictest possible measures of verification, which would cover its own territory, too.

5. The German Democratic Republic favours a simultaneous elimination of the Soviet and United States shorter-range missiles in Europe and the conduct of negotiations on missiles of that category that are deployed in the outer parts of the Soviet Union and on the territory of the United States. The German Democratic Republic supports a solution to the issue of tactical nuclear forces in Europe, including tactical missiles, by way of multilateral negotiations along the lines of the initiative the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty proposed from Budapest on 11 June 1986.

6. These proposals in their entirety open up real prospects of a nuclear-weapon-free Europe, on a continent where the biggest concentration of such weapons is still being maintained.

7. The establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Europe would help increase the security of the countries participating in such zones, indeed the security in Europe and in general would help strengthen stability and mutual confidence, reanimate détente, reduce forces and armaments, strengthen the régime of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Along these lines the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty on 8 April 1986 called on the European countries, the United States and Canada to join in determined efforts to implement the proposals on the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the European continent. They expressed their readiness to take part in a specific and in-depth exchange of views among the various interested States so as to promote practical steps for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Northern Europe and in the Balkans. In addition, they supported the start of negotiations among interested States on the question of creating a corridor free from battlefield nuclear weapons in Central Europe.

8. With the Soviet Union's proposal for a separate agreement to eliminate the Soviet and United States medium-range missiles in Europe, the efforts of the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to create a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in Central Europe have assumed particular importance.

As early as 1983, the German Democratic Republic supported the Swedish initiative to establish a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons, 150 kilometres wide on either side of the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty organization. The German Democratic Republic declared its readiness to extend such a zone to its entire territory, provided that the principle of equality and equal security is observed.

9. Subsequently, working groups of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany from the German Democratic Republic and of the Social Democratic Party of Germany from the Federal Republic of Germany worked out principles for a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in Central Europe and made them public on 21 October 1986. The principles contain considerations with regard to the scope of the corridor, the definition of nuclear weapons and concerning treaty obligations and verification. They constitute useful preparatory work on which negotiations between the Governments of the German Democratic Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany could be based. The Berlin communiqué of the Warsaw Treaty States says on this matter: "As regards the proposal made by the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free corridor along the dividing line between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries that would be 300 kilometres wide (150 kilometres on either side), these provide for the withdrawal, on a reciprocal basis, of all nuclear weapons, i.e. nuclear munitions, including nuclear mines, shorter-range and tactical missiles, nuclear artillery, nuclear-armed tactical strike aircraft and nuclear-capable surface-to-air missile systems."

10. On 3 April 1987, the German Democratic Republic proposed to the Federal Republic of Germany to begin negotiations on a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in Central Europe. It is the view of the German Democratic Republic that such a corridor would facilitate the elimination of all nuclear weapons in Europe and create a favourable political and military environment for negotiations on conventional disarmament on the continent. The German Democratic Republic welcomes the readiness expressed by the Soviet Union to withdraw its nuclear weapons from such a corridor and to guarantee and respect its nuclear-weapon-free status.

11. The German Democratic Republic also supports the establishment of a chemical-weapon-free zone in Europe. A working group consisting of representatives of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Social Democratic Party of Germany on 19 June 1985 presented to the public an "Outline of an agreement to establish a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe", which contains the geographical definition of the zone, the treaty obligations, verification provisions and so on.

12. On 12 September 1985, Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of the State of the German Democratic Republic proposed to Helmut Kohl, Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, that joint negotiations that would also involve the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic should be held to establish a zone free of chemical weapons initially comprising the territory of these three States. Delegations of Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic have been holding consultations since 1986 on the margin of the Geneva Conference

on Disarmament to discuss the prohibition of chemical weapons, where the establishment of a chemical-weapon-free zone in Europe is a point under debate.

13. On 21 May 1986, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia submitted to the Federal Republic of Germany "Principles and main lines for future negotiations", which on 6 June 1986 were also communicated for information to Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg and Norway as well as to the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic. Regrettably, practical measures in the interest of establishing the zone have so far not been initiated.

14. The German Democratic Republic is convinced that a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe would facilitate attaining a world-wide prohibition of these weapons and the implementation of such prohibition.

15. The German Democratic Republic views the document adopted by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe on 19 September 1986 as a significant contribution to the process of enhancing security and developing co-operation on the European continent, thereby serving peace and international security the world over.

16. The German Democratic Republic conscientiously fulfils its obligations under this document, a fact which is proved, inter alia, by invitations extended to observers from all the other participating States to attend the two troop exercises held on the territory of the German Democratic Republic, and by the facilities provided for observing the military activities.

17. At the CSCE follow-up meeting at Vienna, the German Democratic Republic has been urging that the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures should go on and also that talks on conventional disarmament be started.

18. Together with the other States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, the German Democratic Republic subscribed to the Budapest Appeal of 11 June 1986 proposing to the member countries of NATO and indeed all European countries a substantial reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. Their proposal foresees a reduction of some 25 per cent in the current levels of land forces and tactical aircraft of both alliances in Europe by the beginning of the 1990s, whereby the armed forces facing each other in Europe would be cut down by more than one million troops. The formations, units and subunits eligible for reduction would be disbanded together with their organic armaments and combat equipment, their personnel would be demobilized, the armaments and technical equipment to be reduced would be scrapped or stored on national territory, while some type of military equipment would be converted to peaceful purposes. The organic tactical nuclear weapons of formations and units eligible for reduction would have to be destroyed. All parties to an accord on such a reduction would undertake not to increase the levels of land forces and tactical aircraft outside the area of reduction.

19. While the proposed reductions are being implemented it would be necessary to work out new measures so that even more drastic cuts in armed forces, armaments and military expenditure could be made by the year 2000.

20. Together with the other States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, the German Democratic Republic on 9 April 1987 appealed to the member States of NATO proposing that the military expenditures of the member States of the Warsaw Treaty and of NATO should not be increased for one to two years. The concept of such a moratorium takes into account the need to discuss the disarmament problems coherently so that the elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction will be accompanied by reductions of armed forces and conventional armaments, with corresponding cuts in arms expenditure. The moratorium would facilitate the beginning of negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, create a favourable starting position for actual reductions in arms spending, and assist in building confidence and enhancing the political and economic situation the world over.

21. The German Democratic Republic advocates, jointly with the other States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, a meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to take a decision for the beginning of comprehensive negotiations on the drastic reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments as well as of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe to be combined with corresponding cuts in military expenditure. The best forum to negotiate these issues would be the second phase of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. At the same time, other variants appear feasible for the discussion of questions of disarmament, notably within the CSCE process, including the convening of a special forum.

22. In this connection, the German Democratic Republic attaches great importance to the informal consultations being held between representatives of the member countries of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty at Vienna, which are to contribute towards working out the mandate for future negotiations.

23. Together with the other States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, the German Democratic Republic on 29 May 1987 proposed to the member States of NATO that consultations be held to compare the military doctrines of both alliances, with emphasis on analysing their nature and jointly discussing the patterns of their future development so as to reduce the mutual suspicion and distrust that has accumulated over the years, to ensure a better perception of each other's intentions and to guarantee that the military concepts and doctrines of the two military blocs and their members are based on defensive principles.

24. Other possible subjects for the consultations are the imbalances and asymmetrical levels that have emerged in certain categories of armaments and armed forces, as well as the search for ways to eliminate them through a reduction by the side that has an advantage over the other, on the understanding that these reductions lead to ever lower levels. The consultations could be started before the end of 1987.

25. At the Berlin session of their Political Consultative Committee, the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty reaffirmed all the aforementioned proposals and initiatives for regional disarmament in Europe and in other parts of the world. They also spoke out in favour of establishing zones of thinned-out arms

concentration and increased mutual trust, of introducing military confidence-building measures on a reciprocal basis in Europe, and of negotiating agreements on such measures in other regions of the world, including the seas and oceans.

26. The German Democratic Republic supports the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in the Middle East, in Africa and on the Korean peninsula, as well as the creation of zones of peace in the Indian Ocean, in South-East Asia, in the Mediterranean area, the South Atlantic and the Caribbean. It regards the efforts made to these ends as a contribution towards enhancing the security of the peoples and States of the regions concerned and towards diminishing the danger of war, as well as towards general and complete disarmament under international control.

27. In the view of the German Democratic Republic, disarmament on a regional scale, aimed at a strictly verified decrease in the levels of the armaments potentials of States to a sufficient reasonable measure, would substantially promote the creation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security, which is planned to be discussed further, in accordance with resolution 41/92, at the forty-second session of the General Assembly.

#### HUNGARY

[Original: English]

17 May 1987]

1. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic regards regional disarmament as an important landmark on the road to general and complete disarmament. In its view, the European continent, where the largest concentration of opposing military forces is to be found, is one of the most important regions that need increased stability and security.

2. The Hungarian People's Republic maintains that today, in the nuclear and cosmic age, the question of disarmament should be dealt with under a complex approach and that, in addition to the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, armed forces, conventional armaments and military expenditures should be reduced to a minimum level rationally required for purposes of defence.

3. Because of all these considerations, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic:

(a) Deems it necessary that an agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles deployed in Europe be signed by the Soviet Union and the United States as soon as possible, and welcomes the readiness of the Soviet Union to include in such an agreement a commitment to dismantle all its operational-tactical missiles in Europe;

(b) Comes out for the immediate termination of the activities aiming at the realization of a European Defence Initiative, just as for that of the Strategic Defence Initiative programmes

(c) Attaches importance to the implementation of proposals for the establishment of denuclearized zones in the Balkan Peninsula as well as in the Central, Northern and other regions of Europe;

(d) Deems it necessary and possible for a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and storage of chemical weapons as well as on the elimination of stockpiles of such weapons and the industrial basis for their manufacture to be concluded within this year, and it lends support to proposals for the declaration of all Europe, the central part of Europe and the Balkan Peninsula as zones free from chemical weapons;

(e) Deems it necessary that armed forces and armaments in Europe be reduced to such an extent that, in respect of the two military-political alliances, they will be 25 per cent less by the early 1990s in comparison to present levels and the military expenditures be reduced accordingly, with this process continuing to advance;

(f) Expresses its view that disparities, where they exist in respect of certain components of armed forces, should be levelled out by appropriate reductions;

(g) Deems it important that, in parallel with lowering the level of military confrontation, measures to reduce and then to preclude the possibility of surprise attack should be adopted, particularly in the domain of arms reduction)

(h) Is firmly in favour of disarmament accords providing for a system of strict and effective verification, including on-site inspection;

(i) Welcomes the results achieved in respect of confidence- and security-building measures and urges efforts to develop them further.

4. In furtherance of these goals the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic attaches great importance to the Soviet-American talks, the development of the all-European process and the successful outcome of the Vienna follow-up meeting. It deems it necessary for disarmament issues along with confidence- and security-building measures to be concretely discussed within the framework of the CSCE process.

5. In formulating its position on disarmament and regional disarmament the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic focuses attention on the need and efforts to remove the nuclear threat, to rid mankind of nuclear and other weapons, to strengthen stability and security in Europe and worldwide, and to develop international co-operation.

MEXICO

(Original: Spanish)

[ 19 June 1987 ]

1. Mexico believes that regional disarmament measures are an important contribution to the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. It also feels that regional disarmament tends to mitigate the effects of the world arms race in whatever region it is applied and contributes to strengthening regional and international security.
2. In this context, Mexico has attached particular importance to the conclusion of agreements promoting detente and regional disarmament in Central America, and it notes with deep concern the development of militaristic situations which prevent pacification and progress in this area.
3. Accordingly, through its actions in the Contadora Group, Mexico has been unstinting in its effort to promote peace and regional disarmament, and has at the same time stressed how important it is that resources now used for military activities be urgently channelled towards the socio-economic development of the region's peoples.
4. To this end, the Government of Mexico, together with the Governments of Colombia, Panama and Venezuela, drafted the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America, which was submitted for signature to the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua on 6 June 1986.
5. This Act, in chapter I II, relating to security matters, sets forth commitments with regard to the prohibition of international military manoeuvres; the halting of the arms race; the dismantling of bases and other foreign military installations; the withdrawal of foreign military advisers; the prohibition of the traffic in arms; the elimination of support for irregular forces; abstention from encouraging or supporting acts of terrorism, subversion or sabotage; and, lastly, the establishment of a direct regional communications system.
6. In addition, Mexico and 26 other Latin American nations signed, in 1967, the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America. The Treaty of Tlatelolco made Latin America and the Caribbean the first densely populated region free from the threat of nuclear weapons. This legal instrument thus constitutes a significant contribution towards preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and promoting general and complete disarmament. In this context, the Government of Mexico notes with deep concern that some nations have still not fully acceded to the Treaty of Tlatelolco and its Additional Protocol I.
7. Mexico feels that the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the Treaty of Tlatelolco for signature is an excellent opportunity to strengthen and achieve the full effect of this legal instrument. Specifically, paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 37/100 F encourages Governments to "consider the possible

establishment or strengthening at the regional level . . . of institutional arrangements ...".

8. In this respect, and in accordance with resolution 208 of the Ninth General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (OPANAL) in 1985, the Government of Mexico proposed to the Council of this Agency that a working group should be established to consider possible measures to be taken to put the Tlatelolco system into full effect. The OPAWAL Council decided, on 20 February 1986, to establish the working group in question and agreed that it would be composed of Mexico, as Chairman, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Peru and Venezuela.

9. The Working Group has carried out a process of consultation, during its first year of activity, with some of the States which have not acceded to the Tlatelolco systems; this process has created a climate of confidence and political will between the Agency and these States. Mexico hopes that this work will contribute to the ultimate strengthening of the denuclearised zone in Latin America.

10. In this context, Mexico is particularly concerned that the South Atlantic be respected as a zone of peace and co-operation, as set forth in General Assembly resolution 41/11, adopted at its most recent session. This would help strengthen Latin America as a denuclearised zone, since that resolution, inter alia, calls upon all States in the region situated between Africa and South America to promote further regional co-operation for the peace and security of the whole region. It also calls upon all States of all other regions to respect the region of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and co-operation, especially through the reduction and eventual elimination of their military presence there, the non-introduction of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction and the non-extension into the region of rivalries and conflicts that are foreign to it.

POLAND

{Original: English}

{9 July 1987}

1. The perils resulting from international tensions and the harnessing of the most modern achievements of science for use in the arms race make disarmament more than ever one of the conditions of human survival.

2. It has become obvious in the present era that armaments can ensure neither individual nor collective security. On the contrary, they only increase the danger of an accidental outbreak of conflict and the probability of its escalation, and introduce new tensions into the international situation that could not be predicted earlier.

3. The awareness of those dangers requires new approaches to the question of consolidation of international security. The establishment of common security can be reached only through understanding and taking into account the interests of all

/...

parties. Efforts of states aimed at stopping the arms race and reducing the existing military arsenals have increased in recent years.

4. For obvious reasons, a special role in those efforts falls to the major Powers. The Polish Government takes note with great satisfaction of the intensification of the Soviet-American dialogue and expects it to lead to the conclusion of concrete agreements based on the principle of equal security of all parties. Of particular importance would be the elimination from Europe of intermediate-range as well as operational-tactical nuclear missiles. Its significance would transcend the regional framework and could also establish a good point of departure for the search of further agreements relating in particular to the reduction of strategic nuclear arms. It would likewise create propitious conditions for endeavours to limit conventional armaments in Europe as well.

5. Regional measures are of great importance in efforts towards rendering the world more secure.

6. Endeavours in this direction find their political and legal foundations in the United Nations system and its basic documents. As was rightly stressed in General Assembly resolution 37/100 F, States have the right to ensure their security and to a sovereign choice of measures to that end, compatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. It is an expression of the principle of co-responsibility of all States for the elimination of threats resulting from the arms race to both their national safety and international security.

7. All States, irrespective of their size, are entitled to bring their authentic contribution to the disarmament dialogue and to the search for solutions to specific disarmament and security problems of their regions. They have thus gained an instrument of self-defence against the negative consequences of the global arms race, especially in the nuclear field, and the threats posed by policies on which their influence is limited.

a. Discharging this co-responsibility, numerous States have already begun to implement agreements checking the arms race within a regional framework or in areas of general international importance. In 1959 the Antarctic Treaty was signed, in 1967 the Tlatelolco Treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America, and in 1985 the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty was signed.

9. The Polish Government supports efforts aimed at the establishment of nuclear-free zones. This support has been manifested in a number of its statements at the United Nations and in joint documents of States parties to the Warsaw Treaty issued in the years 1985 to 1987 and in particular in a special declaration on this subject of June 1986. It considers that regional disarmament measures encourage the search for more radical solutions of a general character while, at the same time, having direct beneficial consequences in the area of consolidation of international security.

10. Throughout the whole post-war period the Polish Government has attached particular importance to disarmament solutions in Europe. It has kept warning

against the negative consequences of extending the nuclear-arms race to Europe and has proposed specific steps with a view to its prevention. Thirty years ago, On 2 October 1957, the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Adam Rapacki, submitted in the General Assembly a proposal for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe.

11. Although this proposal failed to be adopted, the discussions it generated had great significance for defining the model of a nuclear-free zone as a partial disarmament measure and for initiating considerations pertaining to the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the globe.

12. Despite the attainments of the CSCE process inaugurated by the signature of the Helsinki Final Act, the military situation in Europe has seen no radical improvement. The perfection of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery and the possibility of the first use of nuclear weapons assumed in the NATO military doctrine make nuclear war in Europe more probable. The technological arms race, extended to the conventional sphere as well, further increases the ruinous consequences of a possible conflict.

13. That explains the urgent need for lowering military confrontation to the level of adequate defence, through the elimination of the most destructive arms and a consequent reduction of the danger of surprise attack and the outbreak of armed conflict.

14. Together with other States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, Poland submitted in the Budapest Appeal of June 1986 and in a communiqué of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty of May 1987, concrete proposals aimed at a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments as well as tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

15. Pursuing Poland's traditional policy of searching for peaceful stabilisation and disarmament in Europe, the President of the Council of the State of Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski, submitted on 8 May 1987 a plan for reduced armaments and enhanced confidence in Central Europe. Its goal is to check the danger of outbreak of armed conflict in Europe by preventing a surprise attack. The implementation of the plan could result in securing military stability at a relatively low level, with equal security for all and contributing to the acceleration of the process of regional disarmament in Europe. The territorial scope of the zone envisaged would be, on the Warsaw Treaty side, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Poland, and on the NATO side, Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands, with a prospect of its extension to the whole continent, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

16. The plan envisages:

(a) A gradual withdrawal and reduction of mutually agreed types of operational and tactical nuclear weapons and the inclusion of all types of nuclear weapons in the scope of international negotiations;

(b) The withdrawal and reduction of mutually agreed types of conventional weapons, firstly those of great precision and strike force, which could be used in a surprise attack;

(c) An evolution of military doctrines so that they could be mutually recognized as strictly defensive;

(d) Sustained common search for and agreement on new security and confidence-building measures;

(e) Strict verification of the observance of obligations assumed.

17. The Polish Government stands ready to enter into discussions on the plan and, together with other States, to look for such a solution as could be mutually acceptable and would infringe upon the security interests of no one.

18. The Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to emphasize in conclusion that the submission of the plan for reduced armaments and enhanced confidence in Central Europe is in compliance with recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 37/100 F, especially its first paragraph.

#### UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

(Original: Russian)

[4 June 1987]

1. The Soviet Union believes that the security and survival of mankind in the nuclear and space age can be ensured only through the joint efforts of all States and peoples interested in the effective guarantee of their right to security which disarmament would provide. Security cannot be based on nuclear deterrence or other varieties of power politics. That kind of politics condemns mankind to the permanent threat of self-annihilation and deprives it of any hope for the future. There is at present no task more important than the elimination of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction, the prevention of the spread of weapons to outer space, and disarmament.

2. Regional disarmament measures, which take into account the specific circumstances and the characteristics of the planet's various regions, also have a part to play in the solution of this global problem facing all mankind.

3. Regional disarmament in Europe, where vast amounts of both nuclear and conventional weapons are concentrated, and where the armed forces of the two largest military and political alliances - the Warsaw Treaty and NATO - stand in direct confrontation, is particularly important.

4. A new situation has emerged which is conducive to a radical solution of the problem of reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe, thanks to the Soviet Union's willingness to single out from the cluster of issues being

considered at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons the question of medium-range missiles in Europe. The USSR has proposed a bold and radical solution: the complete elimination in Europe of two classes of nuclear weapons - medium-range missiles and shorter-range missiles. The implementation of that proposal would give mankind the historic chance to turn back, for the first time in history, the nuclear-arms race and to take the first and extremely important step in ridding Europe - and, in future, the entire planet - of nuclear weapons. A corridor must be built through Europe, leading to a way out of the nuclear impasse and to the elimination, forever and everywhere, of all types of weapons of mass destruction.

5. The programme of measures for reducing armed forces and conventional and tactical nuclear weapons on the European continent, proposed in Budapest in June 1986 by the Soviet Union and the other States parties to the Warsaw Treaty is also aimed at diminishing significantly the threat of war in Europe.

6. The implementation of those proposals, which were addressed to all European States, the United States and Canada, would lead to the reduction, and ultimately elimination, of tactical nuclear weapons and to a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons, the purpose of which is to eliminate the eventuality of a sudden attack and to reduce significantly the level of military confrontation in Europe.

7. In proposing a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe, the USSR and the other States parties to the Warsaw Treaty assume that there will be no increase in land forces and tactical strike aircraft outside the zone where the reductions apply. That is an obligation which should be assumed by all parties to agreements on the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe.

8. The Soviet Union advocates a solution to these issues within the framework of the Helsinki process. That would make it possible, by continuing the success achieved at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament, to move on to tangible disarmament measures with the aim of establishing a military balance at the lowest possible level within the limits of reasonable sufficiency.

9. In the Soviet Union's view, the time has come for the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States parties to the Conference on Security and co-operation in Europe to meet in Vienna. The Ministers could adopt a decision on the beginning of comprehensive negotiations on the radical reduction of tactical nuclear weapons, armed forces and conventional weapons.

10. The Soviet Union considers that the appeal by the Governments of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, proposing the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in Central Europe, is of great importance.

11. The Soviet Union supports other proposals on strengthening the security in various regions of Europe; for example, the initiative of Bulgaria, Romania and

Greece on the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Balkans, and that of Finland and other countries of Northern Europe on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in that region.

12. The USSR lends its support to the call by the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia for the elimination of chemical weapons in Central Europe, and the initiatives of Bulgaria and Romania on the creation of a chemical-weapon-free zone in the Balkans.

13. The USSR supports the comprehensive plan, proposed by Poland in May 1967, on the reduction of weapons and the strengthening of confidence in Central Europe through the gradual reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons in that region.

14. The Soviet Union welcomed the proposal by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the transformation of the Mediterranean region into a zone of lasting peace and co-operation, and put forth a number of specific ideas on that subject, proposing, in particular, the withdrawal from the Mediterranean of the Soviet and United States fleets.

15. Guided by the interests of universal security, the USSR actively and consistently supports peace-loving initiatives aimed at strengthening security and disarmament in the various regions of the world.

16. For the Soviet Union, as one of the largest Asian Powers, the guaranteeing of security in Asia is of vital importance. The Soviet programme for the complete elimination, by the end of this century, of weapons of mass destruction is in keeping with the mood of the peoples of Asia, for whom the problems of peace and security are no less acute than for Europeans.

17. The Soviet Union's position of principle is that the reduction of both nuclear and conventional weapons in Europe should not result in the spread of such weapons to other regions including, of course, Asia. The USSR has proposed to the United States that, in addition to the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, only 100 warheads a piece should be kept on such missiles in the Asian part of the Soviet Union and in the territory of the United States, and that talks should be held on shorter-range missiles in the eastern part of the Soviet Union and in the territory of the United States.

18. The USSR has repeatedly declared that it is willing to solve the problem of the elimination of medium-range missiles on a global basis. The Soviet Union would see no obstacle to its renouncing the right to keep 100 warheads on medium-range missiles in Asia, if the United States agreed to eliminate its nuclear weapons in Japan, the Republic of Korea and the Philippines, and to withdraw its carrier-based air forces behind agreed lines. Of course, in doing so, the United States would not maintain any medium-range missiles in its territory. The USSR is also willing to resolve the problem of shorter-range missiles on a global basis, once an understanding has been reached on medium-range missiles.

19. The Soviet Union's comprehensive proposal on the guaranteeing of security in the Asian and Pacific region set forth measures on the non-proliferation and

non-accumulation of nuclear weapons in Asia; the reduction of the activities of navies in the Pacific Ocean, and especially of ships carrying nuclear weapons; the limitation of anti-submarine activity in certain zones of the Pacific; the step-by-step reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Asia to levels of reasonable sufficiency; progress towards the practical discussion of confidence-building measures and the non-use of force in that region; and other measures of a regional nature.

20. The Soviet Union has expressed support for the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Korean Peninsula, and also the idea of creating a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South-East Asia, which would be in the interests of all peoples living in that region.

21. The USSR supported the efforts of a number of Pacific Ocean States to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific, has expressed its willingness to become a guarantor of the nuclear-weapon-free status of that zone, and has signed the second and third protocols to the Rarotonga Treaty.

22. The Soviet Union is directing its efforts for the speedy implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, and is endeavouring to achieve the immediate convening of an international conference. As is well known, the USSR made a number of proposals on the substantial reduction of naval activities in the Indian Ocean, and the creation of reliable guarantees for the security of the littoral and hinterland States and of sea and air traffic in the region.

23. Having signed and ratified the Additional Protocol to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, the USSR firmly advocates the strengthening of the nuclear-weapon-free status of Latin America.

24. The Soviet Union supported the declaration of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and co-operation, which was adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the initiative of Brazil.

25. Aware of the importance of regional disarmament measures, the Soviet Union believes that the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements and the implementation of specific measures in that area would facilitate the creation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security which would be in the interests of all States and peoples.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Original: English]

(7 May 1987)

1. 'The United States Government welcomes the opportunity to provide information on the implementation of resolutions 37/100 F and 38/73 J. In 1985 and 1986 the United States supported General Assembly resolutions dealing with regional disarmament, namely 40/94 A and 41/59 M (Conventional disarmament on a regional scale); 41/86 L (Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe); and 41/60 D and 41/60 J (United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and Latin America). United States support for these resolutions was based upon the conviction that improvement of security and stability on a regional scale is an important factor in enhancing international security. Therefore, the United States welcomes the adoption of a set of concrete confidence- and security-building measures in Europe at the Stockholm Conference. With the objective of strengthening security in Europe in mind, the United States and its NATO allies have called for negotiations on conventional stability at lower levels of forces from the Atlantic to the Urals. Efforts in other regions could complement those by major Powers and enhance stability throughout the world. Finally, it should be recognized that disarmament alone cannot ensure stability, but that it must be accompanied by strict observance of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly paragraph 4 of Article 2 (refraining from the threat or use of force) and paragraph 3 of Article 1 (promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms).

2. With regard to the establishment of regional centres for peace and disarmament, the United States takes this opportunity to underscore its continuing concern about the establishment of new United Nations institutions away from headquarters in New York. The United States supported the resolutions establishing such centres in Africa and Latin America because those resolutions clearly indicated that the centres would be supported solely by voluntary contributions from Member States and on the basis of existing resources.

-----