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REVIEW OF THE **IMPLEMENTATION** OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration
of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/44/150.

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", the operative part of which reads as follows;

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Decides to adopt the relevant portion of the report of the Disarmament Commission,

"2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate the implementation of the activities elaborated in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, as enumerated in the report of the Disarmament Commission;

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

"(a) To reaffirm their commitment to the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade)

"(b) 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 to 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. Pursuant to paragraph 4 of the resolution, the Secretary-General, in a note verbale dated 13 February 1969, requested all Member and non-member States to submit their views and suggestions. To date, the Secretary-General has received replies from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the German Democratic Republic and Qatar. The replies are reproduced in section 11 below. Additional replies received will be issued as addenda to the present report.

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

[Original: English]

[30 June 1989]

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its statement dated 11 January 1986 (S/17764, annex, of 27 January 1986) declared that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as an important measure to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and create a decisively favourable environment for the dialogue between the north and the south of Korea, has decided to refrain from carrying out large-scale military exercises throughout the northern half of the Republic as of 1 February 1986 and to stop all military exercises during the period of the north-south dialogue, and called upon the United States Government and south Korean authorities to announce, in response to its initiative, that they would not hold military exercises in the whole of south Korea as of 1 February 1986 and they put this into practice.
2. The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army in its report dated 17 June 1986 (S/18174, appendix, of 24 June 1986) proposed the initiation of talks between the military authorities involving the Minister of the People's Armed Forces of the **Democrat:c** People's Republic of Korea, the Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations forces in south Korea and the south Korean Defence **Minister, aimed** at taking steps for detente in the military field.
3. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its statement dated 23 June 1986 (**S/18191**, appendix, of 30 June 1986) proposed that to prevent a nuclear war and achieve a durable peace on the Korean peninsula the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone, by stating its position that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would refrain from the testing, production, stockpiling and introduction of nuclear weapons and would not permit the establishment of foreign military bases, including nuclear bases, nor allow foreign nuclear weapons to pass through its territory, territorial air space and territorial waters and calling upon the Government of the United States to take steps to stop the introduction of new types of nuclear weapons into south Korea, to reduce the number of weapons already introduced and to withdraw them completely, and abolish all operational plans on the usage of nuclear weapons **on** the Korean peninsula.
4. The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army in its communique dated 5 September 1986 (S/18325 and **Corr.1**, enclosure, of 8 September 1986) made public its decision to have 150,000 soldiers in active service participate extensively in the peaceful construction of the country as an expression of the Korean people's peace-loving ideal and the desire to relax the tensions and maintain a durable peace on the Korean peninsula on all accounts, and put it into practice.
5. President Kim **Il** Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in his policy speech (S/18629, annex II, of 23 January 1987) made on 30 December 1986 at

the **first** session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a proposal to have **high-level political and military talks** between the north and the south of Korea. It was proposed that the talks would take up measures to remove the present **political confrontation**, such as the matter of **promoting** the national bonds by **refraining from slandering** each other and by **realizing multilateral co-operation and interchange** between the north and the south. They would also have to include steps to ease the present tension, such as **reducing armed forces, stopping an arms race, turning the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone and refraining from large-scale military exercises.** The talks should also **include measures to increase the authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and to organize a Neutral Nations Inspection Force with military personnel of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden,** which are members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, as a set-up to watch the military actions of both sides in the demilitarized zone,

6. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its statement dated 23 July 1987 (S/19017, enclosure, of 3 August 1987) put forward proposals on a phased reduction of the armed forces of the north and the south through three stages from 1988 to 1991 so as to maintain armed forces less than 100,000 strong from 1992 respectively, on a phased reduction and total withdrawal of the United States troops, including nuclear weapons, and dismantling of their military bases in south Korea, on exchange of mutual information on the progress of military reductions in the north and the south and of the United States troops withdrawal, on conversion of the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone and on the holding of multinational disarmament negotiations at Geneva, and **stated** that it would effect a unilateral reduction of 100,000 Korean People's army men by the end of 1987 to open a practical **break-through** for the military reduction on the Korean peninsula,

7. The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in his statement dated 6 August 1987 (S/19040, enclosure, of 14 August 1987) proposed that talks between the Foreign Ministers of the north and the south, with the participation of the United States Secretary of State, be held at Geneva or in any other convenient place at an **early date** in order to discuss arms reduction and other issues far detents on the Korean peninsula.

8. The Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a communiqué dated 7 November 1988 at their joint meeting (S/20268, enclosure, of 14 November 1988) put forward four new principles for the guarantee of peace as a common basis for peace on the Korean peninsula, namely, peace on the Korean peninsula **must** be firstly, oriented towards the reunification of the country; secondly, **guaranteed** by the withdrawal of foreign armed forces; thirdly, **guaranteed by arms reduction** in the north and the south; and fourthly, realised through dialogue among the parties **responsible** for the aggravation of tensions. The joint meeting set forth the comprehensive peace proposal **envisaging the phased reduction of all armed forces on the Korean peninsula and the relaxation of political and military confrontation for the present.**

9. The **Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea** through the **statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated 26 January 1989** proposed to turn the Korean **peninsula into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons,**

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

[19 May 1989]

1. The **Government of the German Democratic Republic** has on several occasions commented on the "**Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade**".

2. In its international behaviour it has been guided by the historical commitment to ensure that no more war, but only peace will emanate from German soil. In this sense it is working actively for the achievement of the goals proclaimed by the international community for the **Second Disarmament Decade**, particularly for:

(a) *Effective agreements on the cessation of the arms race and on disarmament, first of all in the nuclear field)*

(b) **Releasing funds through disarmament measures for the purposes of development ;**

(c) **Strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.**

3. The **German Democratic Republic** has emphatically supported the **achievement of these goals in its bilateral relations as well as in regional and global forums in the 1980s.** It notes with regret that, despite the **solemn pledge by the community of States with regard to the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, and to the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,** no substantial progress has been made in the first half of the decade. **Tensions and military confrontation have increased.**

4. Recently, an improvement of the international situation has been initiated. This manifests itself in the **Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles.** Other important steps towards disarmament are the **Document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe** and the **Treaty of Rarotonga on a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.** The documents adopted by the **International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development** and by the **Paris conference on the prohibition of chemical weapons** are far-reaching manifestations of the will of the international community of States, which must be followed by deeds. The discussion conducted at the **fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third**

special session devoted to disarmament, has elucidated the interest of States in effective measures for the strengthening of international security and for disarmament. but has, at the same time, shown what obstacles are still in that way.

5. Now hopes have been awakened by the negotiations on conventional disarmament and on new conference- and security-building measures in Europe, which began in Vienna earlier this year.

6. High on the agenda of international disarmament efforts are now the halving of the strategic arsenals of the Soviet Union and the United States while adhering to the ABM Treaty, the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons, the cessation of nuclear testing, and conventional disarmament, especially in Europe. Regional measures such as the establishment of chemical- and nuclear-weapon-free zones would be conducive to disarmament. All these steps would contribute to the implementation of the priority measures provided for in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade.

7. The conclusion and realisation of the Soviet-United States INF Treaty constitute an essential step on the road to nuclear disarmament.

8. The German Democratic Republic, a State situated at the dividing line between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, has a vital interest in the speedy elimination of the missiles covered by the Treaty. Therefore, it did everything possible to promote the conclusion, entry into force and implementation of that agreement.

9. The international legal foundations for the verification measures on the territory of the German Democratic Republic have been established through!

(a) The Trilateral Agreement between the German Democratic Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Czechoslovakia on Inspections in Connection with the Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on the elimination of their intermediate-range and Shorter-range nuclear missiles of 11 December 1987;

(b) The Agreement between the German Democratic Republic and the United States of America on inspections at the former Soviet missile sites on the German Democratic Republic territory of 23 December 1987 in the form of an exchange of diplomatic notes.

Relevant inspections by the United States are carried out in the territory of the German Democratic Republic.

10. At their meeting at Berlin in May 1987, the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty underlined in their document on the military doctrine the exclusively defensive character of their alliance and the seriousness of their peace strategy. They reaffirmed their intention to do everything possible in order to consolidate the positive trends in the world and to make them irreversible. For this purpose they expressed the conviction that all States should intensify their efforts to conclude, as soon as possible, significant agreements on the reduction of armaments and armed forces as well as to strengthen security and stability.

11. This requires the renunciation of acts that would impede progress on that road.
12. Guided by the desire to make another constructive contribution to the disarmament process, which should be continued without interruption, as well as to demonstrate with deeds its good will and readiness to reduce armed forces and armaments, the German Democratic Republic will make significant unilateral reductions in its armed force⁶ in 1989 and 1990.
13. The National People's Army will be reduced by 10,000 troops, and at the same time 600 tanks will be scrapped or converted for civilian use. One air force wing will be disbanded, and there will be a 10 per cent reduction in spending on national defence.
14. The announcement of significant unilateral reductions of armed forces and armaments on the part of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and other socialist States is designed to promote confidence and set an example. It should trigger a positive response on the part of NATO.
15. The events in the 1980s have convincingly demonstrated how important are the mobilisation of world public opinion in support of disarmament and the dissemination of information on the arms race and the efforts undertaken for its cessation. Actions of the peace movement and of broad circles of the public in all countries play an important role in ushering in the process of genuine nuclear disarmament.
16. The German Democratic Republic actively supports the United Nations World Disarmament Campaign and made available financial funds for this purpose on several occasions. In 1983 and 1987 it hosted United Nations disarmament fellows.
17. The International Meeting for Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, which took place in Berlin in 1988 and in which 1,034 representatives from 113 countries participated, strongly elucidated the commitment of world public opinion to disarmament and a nuclear-weapon-free world.

QATAR

[Original: Arabic]

[25 May 1989]

1. Qatar remains committed to the objectives of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, in which the General Assembly calls for general and complete disarmament under effective international control.
2. Qatar is of the view that nuclear disarmament continues to be of the highest priority, in keeping with the Final Document of the Tenth Special session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament. It has accordingly been of the view that responsibility for that devolves on the major nuclear-weapon States, which control nuclear weapons and the means of their

development. With a view to achieving that goal, Qatar has supported the objectives of nuclear disarmament in all its forms, the most important of which is the cessation of nuclear tests, as well as the conclusion of an international convention prohibiting such tests, guarantees of the protection of the non-nuclear-weapon States from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, with all the commitments and responsibilities for both nuclear-weapon States and the States of the regions concerned that that involves. Specifically, Qatar has been of the view that the implementation of the Declaration of the Denuclearisation of Africa will help to stop the spread of nuclear weapons and thus consolidate international peace and security. It deplores the continued possession of nuclear weapons by Israel and the régime in South Africa and their co-operation with certain States, in contravention of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the matter.

3. Qatar has supported all measures aimed at halting the arms race and transforming expenditure for military purposes into expenditure for purposes of peace and development.

4. It has supported the key role of the United Nations in the disarmament field, stressing the vital interest of peoples in negotiations leading to disarmament.

5. The conclusion of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles and the belief that this first step will facilitate negotiations on other matters relating to disarmament, most significantly the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and the limitation of conventional forces, thereby helping to reinforce international peace and security and eliminate tension in international relations, have been a source of satisfaction to Qatar.

6. Qatar is nevertheless of the view that there remain in the world many problems that require a rapid solution if they are not to be further aggravated and jeopardize international peace and security. It is of the view that the efforts made to halt and resolve international conflicts in recent years must continue in order to consolidate international peace and security on a basis of justice, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. During the past decade, Qatar has supported the efforts of the United Nations to achieve the above-mentioned goals by means of information activities and education, the most significant of which is the World Disarmament Campaign, in its conviction that that Campaign has a positive role to play in promoting the achievement of those objectives.
