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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 30 November 1987 the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/39 E on regional disarmament, the operative section of which reads in part as follows:

"The General Assembly,

" . . .

"4. Invites all States and regional institutions associated with regional disarmament efforts to report thereon to the Secretary-General:

"5. Requests the United Nations to lend its assistance to States and regional institutions that **may** request it, with a view to the institution of measures within the framework of an effort for regional disarmament;

"6. Recruests the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly regularly informed of the implementation of resolutions on regional disarmament and of the activities which the Secretariat, in particular the Department for Disarmament Affairs, and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research are conducting in the field of regional disarmament:

" . . .

"8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its Forty-fourth session the item entitled Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General."

2. In pursuance of paragraph 6 of the resolution, the activities of the Department for Disarmament Affairs and of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research are described in sections II and III of the present report. With respect to paragraph 5 of the resolution, the Secretary-General has not so far received any requests from States or regional institutions for assistance concerning efforts for regional disarmament. In connection with paragraph 4 of the resolution, the Secretary-General has, to date, received replies from Brazil, Bulgaria, France (on behalf of the Twelve States members of the European Community), New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan and Poland. 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 42/39 E on regional disarmament:

(a) In co-operation with the Soviet Peace Committee, the Department for Disarmament Affairs organized a United Nations meeting of experts on verification within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign. This meeting took place at

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Dagomys, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from 12 to 16 April 1988 and was financed from the contribution of the Soviet Union to the World Disarmament Campaign Trust Fund. **Some** 35 high-level experts from **more** than 20 countries **met** to discuss the conceptual **issues** and the technical aspects of verification:

(b) A seminar on the topic "African Disarmament and Security" was held at Cairo from 20 to 23 March 1989. The seminar was jointly organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt and the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and brought together **some** 100 junior officials and diplomats dealing with disarmament and security **matters** from Egypt and French-speaking African countries;

(c) An International Seminar on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace was held at Sochi, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from 28 to 30 March 1989. The Seminar was jointly organised by the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Association of the Soviet Union within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign. **Some** 60 representatives of States members of the Ad Hoc Committee of **the** Indian Ocean and of non-governmental organizations and institutions attended the Seminar to discuss questions related to, inter alia, confidence-building measures in the region, the impact of **regiona**.. tensions and peace and **security** in the region, the goals of major powers and concerns of the region, and the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and its implementation:

(d) In co-operation with the Government of Japan, the Department for Disarmament Affairs organized a United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues, which was held at **Kyoto**, Japan, from 19 to 22 April 1989. **Some** 100 distinguished diplomats and representatives of non-governmental organizations from countries of various regions **met** to discuss issues related to security and disarmament, nuclear-test ban and verification, non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and other weapons, openness, transparency and confidence-building measures, and multilateral and bilateral approaches to disarmament:

(e) A regional conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, organized in co-operation with the Soviet Peace Committee and financed from the contribution of the Soviet Union to the Campaign Trust Fund, took place **at Dagomys**, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from 12 to 16 June 1989. Over 70 representatives of the diplomatic community, non-governmental organizations and research institutes from Europe, the United States and Canada **met** to discuss disarmament issues of general interest and of particular concern to the region:

(f) The Department for Disarmament Affairs organized, in co-operation with the Ukrainian Peace Committee, a seminar on multilateral **confidence-building** measures and the prevention of war, with particular reference to the risks of accidental or unconventional nuclear war, which took place at Kiev, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, from 4 to 7 September **1989**. The seminar, financed from the contribution of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the World Disarmament Campaign Trust Fund, brought together **some** 30 expert:: in the field to study the issues:

(g) **Regional conferences** and seminars play an important role in providing a forum for **exchanging** information, discussing relevant **issues** and establishing direct **channels of communication** between various constituencies of the Campaign. They also contribute to underlining the importance of the regional approach to **issues** of security and disarmament as well as to enhancing understanding and **co-operation** of disarmament issues on a regional basis;

(h) The Department for Disarmament Affairs intends to organize **additional** meetings, provided the **necessary** financial and manpower resources are available. In this connection, the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has offered to host an international conference on the subject "Conversion", to be held in June 1990 in **Moscow**, and to be financed out of its contribution to the World Disarmament Campaign Trust Fund. Offers to host such conferences or meetings have also been made by other States, such as by Bulgaria for 1990 on naval armament and by Italy for 1990 on arms transfer and by the League of Arab States (Qatar) for 1990 on **disarmament** issues. In accepting these invitations, the Department will keep in mind the principle of universality of the Campaign as well as the **considerable** constraints on its staff resources involved in **planning** and executing programmes of **ad hoc** meetings ;

(i) The three United Nations regional centres continued to co-ordinate the **implementation of regional** disarmament activities. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace And Disarmament in Africa At Lomé now **operates** a full programme of activities, including the dissemination of information and participation in conferences And seminars **on issues** relating to peace, security, disarmament and development;

(j) Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/76 G of 7 December 1988, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace And Disarmament in Asia was inaugurated at Kathmandu on 30 January 1989 in the presence of the Prime Minister of Nepal and the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs and has **become** operational. Following the inauguration of the Centre, a meeting on the future work and priorities of the Regional Centre ^{was} held at Kathmandu on 30 and 31 January 1989;

(k) During the reporting period, activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, **Disarmament and Development** in Latin America and the Caribbean focused on (a) expanding the network of contacts with the **diplomatic** community, the media, non-governmental organizations and individuals interested in disarmament issues, (b) setting up a reference and documentation service on issues of peace, **security, disarmament** And development within the Latin American context, and (c) providing assistance to non-governmental organizations involved in peace/disarmament work in organising disarmament-related events;

(1) More detailed accounts of the activities of the regional centres are contained in the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/44/582), the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia (A/44/583) and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/44/584),

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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 (UNIDIR) relevant to **paragraph 6** of **General Assembly resolution 42/39 E** on regional disarmament included the following:

- (a) **A research report on confidence-building measures in Africa;**
- (b) **Research reports on conventional disarmament;**
- (c) **Organisation of a conference on conventional disarmament in Europe;**

(d) **Research papers on confidence-building measures within the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and on the prevention of geographical proliferation of nuclear weapons.**

5. Ongoing and planned projects include: (a) **national security concepts of States** (b) **security of third world countries;** and (c) **conference of disarmament research institutes in Africa.**

A. Completed projects

1. Research report on confidence-building measures in Africa

6. This report, **1/** which was published in 1987, evaluates the relevance of confidence-building **measures** in Africa and shows the difference between the military and security situation in this continent from that in Europe, making such measures less compelling as a permanent feature in relations among African States.

2. Research reports on conventional disarmament

7. Two research reports were published on conventional disarmament in Europe. The first, prepared by **André Brie, Manfred Müller, Helga Schirmeister** of the Institute for International Relations, Potsdam-Babelsberg, German Democratic Republic, and **Andresej Karkosska** of the Polish Institute of International Affairs, Warsaw, **examines** the objectives, requirements and main elements of conventional **disarmament in Europe. 2/** The second report, entitled **Conventional Forces and Arms Limitation in Europe 3/** and prepared by members of the French Institute of International Relations, **recalls** the process of the Vienna Talks on Mutual Reduction of **Forces** and Armaments and Associated Measures in Central Europe, the negotiating stances and the changes in them, as well as the problems related to preparations for the conference on conventional stability in Europe. It **examines** the military context of the **conventional forces in Europe**, presents the Western and Soviet approaches to the **conventional arms limitation negotiations** and two distinct Western objectives in these negotiations.

3. Conference on conventional disarmament in Europe

8. From 23 to 25 January 1989 the Institute organized, with the co-operation of the Institut **français des relations internationales**, the Conference on Problems and Perspectives of Conventional Disarmament in Europe.

9. The Conference opened with a key-note address by Mr. **René Felber**, Federal Counsellor and Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland.

10. The Conference, the first major international gathering after the conclusion of the meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, at Vienna, was attended by **some** 50 participants, diplomats, government officials and researchers from 30 different countries. The proceedings of the Conference are being published.

11. The **five** sessions were devoted to: (a) conventional forces in **Europe**: present state and strategic doctrines: (b) problems of comparison between different conventional armament **systems**: (c) objectives and methods of reduction, limitation and stabilization; (d) confidence-building measures and verification: and (e) conventional disarmament in Europe and its impact on the rest of the world.

4. Research papers

12. In the framework of a new series of publication, the Institute has published two research papers. Research paper No. 3, **Confidence-Building Measures within the CSCE Process**, 4/ provides a paragraph-by-paragraph analysis of the Helsinki and Stockholm **régimes** and research paper No. 4, 5/ analyses the prevention of geographical proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Southern hemisphere through the existing nuclear-weapon-free zones and zones of peace in the region.

B. Ongoing and planned Projects

1. UNIDIR "Newsletter"

13. The quarterly "Newsletter" **aims** at promoting and strengthening international co-operation in the field of disarmament and related international security research. It focuses, inter alia, on research being carried **out on** issues of disarmament and international security in one particular region. Newsletters have been published on research in Africa (June **1988**), research in Asia (December **1988**) . and research in Latin America and the Caribbean (June 1989). **One** newsletter was published on conventional armaments limitation and confidence-building measure:; in Europe (September 1988). The remaining regional issue of the "Newsletter" for 1989 will deal with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Eastern Europe (December 1989).

2. National security concepts of States

14. For several years, UNIDIR has been conducting a project in the framework of which reports on national security concepts are elaborated. Their objective is to present the concepts that guide the foreign and securities policies or initiatives of States, including their approaches to disarmament. Conducted in a systematic way, such a series may greatly facilitate the understanding of national policies and may permit the placement of each particular behaviour in a more general context including its regional one. It could also help to explain some of the difficulties that present disarmament negotiations encounter.

15. During the period under review, a report on New Zealand's concept of security has been published. The 180-page book was written by Kennedy Graham, former New Zealand diplomat and currently Secretary-General of Parliamentarians Global Action, and published for UNIDIR by Taylor and Francis, the London-based publishing house.

3. Security of third world countries

16. UNIDIR has commenced a research project on security of third world countries structured on a regional approach and hence reflecting the emphasis placed on the importance of regional approaches by many international conferences and studies.

17. The project is being executed in co-operation with research institutes of different regions in the third world,

4. Conference of Disarmament research institutes in Africa

16. In furtherance of its objective of fostering co-operation among research institutes, UNIDIR has organised global conferences of disarmament research institutes. Encouraged by the response to these conferences, UNIDIR proposes initiating regional conferences of research institutes to ensure wider participation and a focus on specific issues. The first of these conferences will be held in Africa. Participants will include researchers, experts and academics from different countries in Africa, including the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and a limited number of specialists from outside the region. The Institut national d'études de stratégie globale of Algeria will co-operate with UNIDIR in its organisation. UNIDIR will publish the proceedings of the conference.

19. Sessions of the conference will be devoted to: (a) analysis of African positions on disarmament and international security; (b) examination of the status of research and teaching in these questions; (c) assistance in setting up different co-operative programmes² and (d) development and facilitation of inter institute contacts in the region.

IV. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BRAZIL

[Original: English]

[30 June 1989]

1. The Brazilian Government understands that the disarmament process, particularly nuclear disarmament, is a subject of vital interest to all States and should therefore be universally pursued on a priority basis.

2. **Hence** the importance Brazil has always attributed to the United Nations as the forum par excellence for deliberations and negotiations on disarmament. The machinery of the United Nations, especially the Disarmament Conference, which is empowered to undertake negotiations, is, in Brazil's view, perfectly qualified to produce universal, verifiable and equitable disarmament agreements once the political will of the Member States exists.

3. Apropos, this is Brazil's expectation towards the work in progress in the Disarmament Commission of drafting a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their destruction. Brazil is firmly against seeking to replace the universal ban on chemical weapons under study in the Disarmament Commission by any interim, limited or discriminatory non-proliferation regimes envisaging, as in the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the mere "disarmament of the unarmed".

4. With these reservations, Brazil acknowledges the important contribution that can be made towards strengthening international peace and security by regional disarmament measures adopted according to directives agreed upon by consensus at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, namely:

(a) Priority should be given to nuclear disarmament:

(b) The nuclear powers and other militarily significant States should take the initiative in the disarmament process;

(c) Disarmament measures should be taken in a balanced and equitable manner so as to guarantee each State the right to security and to ensure that no State or group of States can gain advantages over others at any stage of the process:

(d) The specific circumstances of each region should be respected.

5. The Brazilian Government believes, moreover, that efforts should be intensified to prevent the spread of the arms race to new environments **for, as** President Jose Sarney affirmed at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament, **"the non-militarization of outer space constitutes an essential condition for the adoption of meaningful measures for regional disarmament"** (see A/S-15/PV.10, pp.14-15).

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6. Notwithstanding the fact that it is located in one of the least militarised areas of the world and can boast one of the lowest rates of military spending in that area, Brasil has not shirked from joining in regional initiatives of recognised interest aiming at general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

7. Thus, during the 1962 session of the General Assembly, Brazil launched the idea of the military denuclearisation of Latin America, which took concrete form five years later with the conclusion of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, 6/ which was signed and ratified by Brazil. In the expectation that the conditions of article 28 for the full entry into force of the Treaty can be met promptly, Brasil has stated at the biannual meetings of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) that the reinforcement of the Tlatelolco system should necessarily include strict observance by the nuclear powers of the obligations that they have assumed in additional protocols.

8. Inspired by the Tlatelolco experience, among others, Brazil co-sponsored, along with other South Atlantic States, the proclamation by the General Assembly of the South Atlantic as a "Zone of peace and co-operation" (see Assembly resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986), a proclamation approved in three consecutive years by a significant majority of Member States. Among the essential elements of the initiative is the exhortation made to the States of other regions, especially the militarily significant States, to adopt concrete measures to ensure the reduction and eventual elimination of their military presence in the region, the non-introduction of nuclear or other arms of mass destruction and the safeguarding of the region from rivalries and conflicts alien to it.

BULGARIA

[Original: Russian]

[6 September 1989]

1. The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria notes with satisfaction that General Assembly resolution 42/39 E "(Regional disarmament)" was adopted without a vote. This demonstrates the international community's increased understanding of "the importance and potential effectiveness of regional disarmament measures" as a contribution to "the realization of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control", as stated in the resolution itself,

2. Bulgaria regards both unilateral and multilateral regional disarmament measures as a valuable contribution towards the efforts of the world community aimed at strengthening peace, freeing humanity from the threat of war and ensuring extensive, mutually advantageous co-operation among peoples. As it rightly emphasised in resolution 42/39 E ("Regional disarmament"), "disarmament efforts in a region cannot be isolated either from the disarmament efforts in other regions or from global disarmament efforts both in the nuclear and conventional field".

3. In accordance with the above, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue, to the extent of its ability, to assist regional and global efforts aimed at ensuring comprehensive and equal security. In an increasingly interdependent world, it regards regional and global disarmament measures as mutually complementary and reciprocally stimulating. Only in close interaction can such measures help to turn the newly begun process of real disarmament into a continuous and irreversible factor of international life, actively conducive to the restructuring of relations between States on a new basis and to mankind's entry upon a new stage of development under conditions of peace and co-operation.

4. The contemporary world's main task is the cessation of the arms race and immediate disarmament in respect of all types and categories of weapons. Mutual and indivisible security can be guaranteed only through the maintenance of a military balance at the lowest possible level required strictly for defence and precluding the possibility of sudden attack and the launching of major offensive actions. In this context, Bulgaria reaffirms the need for further strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and international security and its readiness to assist that process.

5. Operative paragraph 3 of the above-mentioned resolution **42/39 E** states that the General Assembly "encourages States to consider and develop as far as possible regional solutions in the matter of arms reduction and disarmament". During the current year, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, pursuant to its defensive **military** doctrine, has taken practical steps towards the significant reduction of its own forces, armaments and military expenditure. These unilateral measures are being undertaken with the aim of ensuring a manifestly non-offensive structure both of the Bulgarian armed forces and within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty **Organization**, and of creating **favourable** material **and** political pre-conditions for the consistent continuation of the process of arms reduction and the lowering of the level of military confrontation. The Bulgarian Government considers the unilateral steps taken by allied States to be a positive factor at both the subregional (**Balkan**) and regional (European) levels, as well as at the global **level**. It is expected that the States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will respond to the constructive measures taken by the Warsaw Treaty countries with corresponding steps towards the reduction of armed forces, armaments, military expenditure and military activity.

6. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will steadfastly continue to support efforts to implement joint or individual initiatives designed to contribute to the solution of security problems in specific regions of the European continent., e.g. for **the** establishment of a non-nuclear corridor and a chemical-weapon-free zone in central Europe, for a radical reduction of the level of military **confrontation** in **northern** Europe, for the creation of a zone of trust, co-operation and **good-neighbourly** relations along the line of contact of the two alliances in **Europe**, and for the transformation of the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace and co-operation. The Government and people of Bulgaria attach particular importance to the realization of the idea of establishing a nuclear-free and **chemical-weapon-free** zone in the Balkans.

7. The Bulgarian Government expresses its conviction that one of the **major** areas for efforts towards arms reduction, disarmament and the strengthening of security and stability is the achievement of the highest possible degree of openness and transparency in matters relating to defence and security in a broad sense. A significant raising of the level of **objective information** concerning the other side's defence possibilities and a considerably increased degree of predictability in relations between, above all, neighbouring **States** - i.e. on a regional but also on a global scale - would be an extremely effective factor in achieving a new **quality** in international relations.

8. Bulgaria reaffirms its view that both regional and global disarmament measures **must be** accompanied by strict **and** adequate monitoring measures. It is interested in the strict observance of disarmament agreements to which it is a party or which have a more indirect bearing upon its security. In this context, the People's **Republic** of Bulgaria is prepared to take the **most** effective action in matters of verification and control, including national and international **forms of** monitoring involving on-site inspections without the right of refusal.

FRANCE

(On behalf of the Twelve States members of the European Community)

[Original: French]

[10 July 1989]

1. The Twelve States members of the European Community wish to refer to the reply to General Assembly resolution **39/63 F** which Belgium submitted on their behalf on 28 May 1987 (see **A/42/457**, sect. IV). That reply outlines the main elements of the position of the Twelve with regard to regional disarmament. It stresses, inter alia, the growing awareness by more and more countries of the potential importance for security and stability of a regional approach. It notes that in the opinion of the Twelve, "the regional approach to disarmament is in no way incompatible with the principle of universality of the United Nations. **i.e.** regional approach **may** make it possible to provide progressive and specific solutions to disarmament problems which are adapted to the diversity of situations" (**ibid.**, reply of Belgium, **para. 5**).

2. The Twelve believe that the adoption of regional disarmament measures is one of the most important and effective ways for all States to contribute to the process of **arms** control and disarmament. It is **no** accident **that** the security perceptions of the vast majority of States are closely related to security conditions in their respective regions. Accordingly, one of the main goals in arms control and disarmament should be the search for greater **confidence** and stability at the international level.

3. In this connection, the Twelve consider that it is the **countries belonging** to a particular region that should seek ways of working out regional disarmament agreements which are conducive to greater world stability while taking specific regional characteristics into account.

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4. The Twelve consider that regional disarmament initiatives inspired by Chapter **VIII** of the Charter represent a specific and effective means of ensuring attainment of the fundamental goals of the United Nations. In accordance with that principle, the Helsinki Final Act, which the Twelve played a key role in negotiating, stipulates: "The participating States recognise the interest of all of them in efforts aimed at lessening military confrontation and promoting disarmament which are designed to complement political detente in Europe and to strengthen their security." For that reason, at the recently concluded Vienna **follow-up** meeting to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Twelve took an active part in efforts to reach agreement on terms of reference for the negotiation of further "**confidence-** and security-building measures". The Twelve warmly welcome the agreement on the terms of reference for the negotiations on conventional armed forces in Europe.

5. Those two rounds of negotiations began in March 1989 at Vienna within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The aim of the negotiations on conventional armed forces in Europe is to strengthen stability and security in Europe by means of a stabler and more secure balance of conventional armed forces at lower levels. The purpose of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures is to achieve greater transparency by promoting a better understanding of military activities through the adoption of further confidence- and security-building measures.

6. With the encouraging start of the Vienna negotiating process, there is good reason to look forward, in the near future, to satisfactory results that would culminate in increased security and stability throughout Europe, in a way that would safeguard the legitimate security interests of every country participating in the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

7. We the Twelve hope that the efforts made in Europe will be imitated in other parts of the world.

NEW ZEALAND

(Original: English)

[6 September 1989]

1. New Zealand believes that every State in every region has a vital role to play in securing regional and global peace and security through the pursuit of regionally derived and agreed arms control and disarmament **measures**.

2. In recognition of **the** important contribution that regional disarmament initiatives can make to regional security and global efforts to reverse the nuclear-arms race **New** Zealand was an early proponent of a South **Pacific** nuclear-free zone. That concept is now embodied in the Treaty of **Rarotonga**, which has been ratified by 10 members of the South Pacific Forum. The **Treaty** reinforces the non-proliferation undertakings already given by Member States through adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. It gives expression to

the desire of all parties that the South Pacific should not be used as a testing ground for nuclear weapons or as a dumping ground for nuclear waste. Parties also undertake to prevent the stationing of nuclear explosive devices in their territories. New Zealand's Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Act implements the provisions of the Treaty of Rarotonga in New Zealand's domestic law.

3. The nuclear-free zone created by the Treaty of Rarotonga does not exist in isolation. To the east it is abutted by the Latin American zone and to the south by the zone created by the Antarctic Treaty of 1961. New Zealand values the Antarctic Treaty not just because of the nuclear-weapon-free and demilitarised zone it establishes for Antarctica but because for 20 years it has effectively guaranteed the stability of the region south of New Zealand.

4. At the national level, the Government of New Zealand has created a new Ministerial portfolio for Disarmament and Arms Control. It symbolizes the fundamental importance that New Zealand accords to the objectives of disarmament and arms control. In addition, the Government has created a Public Advisory Committee on Disarmament and Arms Control to provide advice to the Government on disarmament and arms control matters and to publish reports on such matters. The Committee also has responsibility for making recommendations on the granting of money from the Peace and Disarmament Education Trust, which has the objective of advancing education on peace and disarmament and thereby promoting international peace, arms control and disarmament. The fund has also supported the work of local non-governmental organisations involved with peace making.

5. New Zealand has made voluntary contributions to the World Disarmament Campaign in recognition of the value of the campaign's role in disseminating factual information on the arms race and disarmament and its assistance with the establishment of regional and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Campaign's objectives. Through the efforts of the Campaign, valuable programmes have been undertaken, including regional meetings and seminars on disarmament issues.

6. The Government of New Zealand was pleased to be associated with the establishment of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia, at Kathmandu, which has as its objectives the provision of support for disarmament initiatives and activities of the States of the region, including the Pacific region, and the co-ordination of activities under the World Disarmament Campaign. New Zealand has made a voluntary contribution towards the costs of running the Regional Centre and a representative of New Zealand participated in the inaugural meeting of the Centre in January 1989. New Zealand expects to have an active and fruitful relationship with the Centre.

7. New Zealand has supported the Australian initiative to convene a Regional seminar on chemical weapons, designed to encourage Pacific and South-East Asia regional support for the draft chemical weapons convention. New Zealand contributed a paper on States' obligations under the draft convention to that seminar, held at Canberra in early August 1989.

NIGERIA

[Original: English]

[3 July 1989]

1. Nigeria's external relations in the African region, in general, and in the West African subregion, in particular, are predicated on harmonious relations and good neighbourliness. In fulfilment of this goal, Nigeria has consistently played key roles in the resolution of conflicts between countries of the West African subregion **either** in concert with other countries or within the context of the Economic Community of West African States (**ECOWAS**).

2. Notable actions in this area are the following:

(a) Nigeria's peace initiative that resulted in the early and prompt resolution of the conflict involving Liberia and Sierra Leone in 1987. This was achieved with the collaboration of Togo;

(b) Intervention by Nigeria (in concert with Togo) in the Mauritania/Senegal clashes, with a view to restore peaceful relations between the two estranged neighbours.

3. Nigeria's efforts in the promotion of disarmament on the continental level include active participation in the programmes of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, based at **Lomé**, to which Nigeria renders moral and financial support. In March 1989, the Nigerian Government contributed the amount of \$50,000 to the Centre.

4. Finally, among other efforts, Nigeria recently co-sponsored and hosted the first ever Regional Disarmament Training Course in Africa, held at Lagos from 3 to 7 April 1989. The Seminar was attended by 21 African nations from different parts of the continent - north to south and east to west.

PAKISTAN

[Original: English]

[5 July 1989]

1. The efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, elimination of the dangers of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits.

2. The essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete **disarmament** were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted disarmament. Unfortunately the goals and objectives accepted at the session are nowhere near achievement.

3. While some hope for progress in the field of disarmament at the global level has been engendered in recent years through the negotiations for nuclear disarmament between the two super powers, it is the view of Pakistan that sustained efforts are needed within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues.

4. An important dimension of the global security environment that demands attention and redress is the danger posed to the security of smaller States by the militarisation and aggressive postures of larger States aimed at exercising regional domination and hegemony.

5. Pakistan has for a number of years advocated a regional approach to nuclear and conventional disarmament. Pakistan believes that it is only through such an approach that the diverse situations and perspectives of a particular region, which may not be applicable globally, can be given appropriate attention and consideration with a view to the evolution of remedial measures. Such an approach can also take into account the relationships among the regional countries as well as the interaction between them and external powers so that the legitimate security concerns of all can be addressed.

6. In the South Asian context, Pakistan looks forward to promoting a regional and bilateral framework of disarmament, security and confidence-building measures. Pakistan's proposals for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, mutual inspection of nuclear facilities, simultaneous accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, a joint declaration regarding non-acquisition or manufacture of nuclear weapons, mutual acceptance of international safeguards, a bilateral or regional nuclear test ban treaty, mutually acceptable ratios of armed forces and restraint over military expenditures, etc., are all designed to promote disarmament, confidence building and regional security. Pakistan is encouraged by its agreement with India not to attack each other's nuclear facilities as an important first step towards achieving those objectives.

7. A collective endeavour by countries at the regional level to promote disarmament and enhance security at the lowest possible levels of armaments is an indispensable corollary to their advocacy of global disarmament. Pakistan believes that a regional approach would effectively promote nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament and would strengthen the security of smaller countries, thus contributing to international peace and security. The global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and can, therefore, be pursued simultaneously.

8. Pakistan believes that the following steps should be taken to promote the regional approach to disarmament:

(a) The United Nations should lend its support to the evolution of confidence-building measures at the regional level. Initiatives by regional States in this field as well as for disarmament, non-proliferation and security should be encouraged and supported:

(b) Outstanding differences/disputes among regional States should be resolved by graceful means in order to promote the process of regional disarmament;

(c) Agreements should be concluded for mutual restraint in arms acquisition, non-proliferation and confidence-building measures. Policies of interference, intervention, domination, coercion or the use or threat of force in any form whatsoever should be renounced)

(d) The regional States should endeavour to establish a mutually acceptable military equilibrium among themselves. The measures to create regional balance could include creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones, renunciation of the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction, radiological weapons and certain types of advanced weapons, and agreed ceilings in armed forces, conventional weapons and military expenditures;

(e) Institutions and mechanisms should be created that can facilitate disarmament and security initiatives at the regional level:

(f) Once a degree of mutual confidence has been achieved, the regional States may evolve joint and co-ordinated positions regarding external threats to the region, including the presence of foreign forces in the vicinity;

(g) A fresh United Nations study should be conducted by the Secretary-General with the help of a group of governmental experts on the regional approach to disarmament, specifically analysing threats to the security of small States and suggesting remedial measures.

POLAND

[Original: English]

[7 September 1989]

1. In its efforts to promote peace and international security as well as the best conceived interests of its own national security, Poland has traditionally striven to contribute significantly to the development of international co-operation and a dialogue on disarmament in Europe. As a rule, those efforts have focused on the most sensitive area on that continent - Central Europe, where two opposed politico-military blocs are in direct contact,

2. Poland's commitment to regional security and disarmament in Europe, particularly in its central part, found its practical reflection in such initiatives as, inter alia, the concept for a nuclear-free zone (the Rapacki Plan) and the idea of a nuclear arms freeze (the Gomulka Plan). Unfortunately, at that time, neither of them found favourable external conditions for realization.

3. A conceptual expression of Polish interest in regional disarmament is the plan of 1987 to decrease armaments and increase confidence in Europe, known as the Jaruzelski Plan (see A/43/411). This latest proposal amplified and specified in

subsequent documents issued by the Government of Poland has corresponded to other disarmament concepts regarding Europe and has enriched a disarmament offer of the socialist States. The essence of the Plan is to reduce and disperse the military potentials in Central Europe.

4. The Plan calls for the removal, in a balanced way, of the existing asymmetries and disproportions in mutually agreed categories of weapons.

5. The Plan puts special emphasis on the elimination of the possibility of the undertaking of offensive operations, particularly the possibility of surprise attack, by converting military potentials into strictly defensive ones. To this end, it proposes a number of undertakings aimed at reducing and limiting both tactical nuclear weapons and the most destructive kinds of conventional weapons, without envisaging their direct linkage.

6. It also envisages far-reaching mechanisms for verification of compliance with the undertaken commitments as well as new confidence- and security-building measures.

7. It provides for such an evolution of the nature of military doctrines and concepts that they could be reciprocally assessed as being strictly defensive.

8. In launching the initiative, Poland has assumed that the present shape of political relations in Europe does not justify the existing high level of armaments and military preparedness, particularly the concentration of armed forces in Central Europe. This assumption was based on the conviction that the domination of the military factor in East-West relations had been caused by a lack of mutual confidence and the long-fixed image of the other side as an enemy and a potential aggressor.

9. The enlarged military arsenals in Europe have become a source of threat rather than an assurance of the peaceful development of the continent. The danger of an outbreak of nuclear conflict in Europe has been heightened by the presence of nuclear arms on the continent, especially of the highly destabilizing tactical nuclear forces and of the battlefield weapons and by the NATO war doctrine's provision of the possibility of the first use of nuclear weapons. Conventional military arsenals whose destructive power in a possible armed conflict is multiplied by the continuing technological arms race have created another factor that has reinforced the sense of insecurity. The existence of an approximate military balance between NATO States and Warsaw Treaty States on the European continent cannot assure military stability, both because of the large scale of military potentials involved and the character of the military doctrines and strategies and because of the structures of each other's military potentials, which are reciprocally perceived as offensive.

10. The following long-term objectives are set forth in the Polish initiative:

(a) To contribute, to the highest degree, to the reduction of the role of the military factor in East-West relations in Europe;

(b) To establish durable premises for military stability in Europe, based on quantitatively reduced and restructured military potentials;

(c) To prevent, taking into account the inevitable process of the dcnuclearization of Europe, the establishment of the conventional deterrence;

(d) To strengthen the sense of security of all European States, especially in central Europe, by eliminating the **possibility** of the outbreak of war on the continent.

11. The Jaruxelski Plan is, therefore, a framework for efforts covering all outstanding issues of European security in the military area.

12. An important platform for Polish disarmament efforts is the Vienna talks involving the 23 NATO and Warsaw Treaty States on conventional armed forces in Europe and the negotiations on **confidence-** and security-building measures of the 35 CSCE States.

13. The present improvement in East-West relations creates favourable conditions for the success **of** the talks. Poland aims at reaching as soon as possible an agreement on force and arms reductions to mutually agreed upon levels, with particular attention to the Central European States.

14. Poland also supports the developmept of existing and the introduction of new confidence- and security-building measures in Central Europe that would also cover autonomous air and naval operations. Poland is for the limitation of military activities, including their scale, number and duration, for greater exchange of information on military activities and its greater openness and predictability, and for improved conditions for observation and inspection.

15. **Poland has unilaterally** decided to cut down **its armed forces**, **to reduce**., military spendings and to restructure its own forces. The 1989 defence spendings will be cut by 4 per cent in comparison with the figure for 1988 and will go down from 7.7 in 1988 to 5.5 per cent of the overall national budget in 1989. By the end of 1990, Poland will have reduced its military potential by 55,000 troops, 1,269 **tanks**, 925 armoured personnel carriers, 1,150 cannons, 274 fighter aircraft and a number of other military equipment. A total of 50 combat units will be disbanded,

16. Poland has followed with great interest the United Nations **efforts** in the field of disarmament. It attaches a particular importance to their **outcome and** takes them into **account** in defining its approach to the **question of disarmament, including that on the regional scale.**

17. In the future, Poland intends to continue **to focus its efforts on disarmament** in Europe, particularly in its central part. Since, in its view, a non-confrontational pattern of European security would strengthen peace and international security and would facilitate disarmament efforts **in other regions and on the global scale.**

Notes

- 1/ Confidence Building Measures in Africa, by Augustin P. Mahinga and Fidelis Nji, Geneva, UNIDIR, 1987, United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.87.0.5.
- 2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.88.0.6.
- 3/ United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.89.0.6.
- 4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. GV. E. 89.0. 5.
- 5/ The Prevention of Geographical Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons : Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Zones of Peace in the Southern Hemisphere, United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.89.0.8.
- 6/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068.
- 7/ Ibid., vol . 402, No. 5778.
