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for
REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE ~~TO~~ THE INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND
DEVELOPMENT

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I. INTRODUCTION

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

"The General Assembly,

"...

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

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

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

"(b) To undertake an examination of the implications of the level of magnitude of the continuing military expenditures, in particular those of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily important States, for the world economy and international economic and social situation, particularly for the developing countries, and to make recommendations for remedial measures;

"(c) To consider ways and means of releasing additional resources, through disarmament measures, for development purposes, in particular in favour of developing countries;

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

II. FIRST SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

2. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of the above resolution, the first session of the Preparatory Committee to the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development was held at United Nations Headquarters from 29 July to 9 August 1985.

3. The Committee elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Muchkund Dubey (India);

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

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

/...

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

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

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

6. The Preparatory Committee submitted by consensus its recommendations in its report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session. 1/

7. By its resolution 40/155 of 16 December 1985, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee. 2/ By paragraph 4 of the same resolution, the General Assembly decided that the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development should be held in Paris from 15 July to 2 August 1986.

8. In pursuance of paragraph 8 of the same resolution, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Jan Martenson, Under-Secretary-General, Department for Disarmament Affairs, as the Secretary-General of the Conference.

III. SECOND SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

9. Pursuant to paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 40/155, the second session of the Preparatory Committee was held at United Nations Headquarters from 1 to 11 April 1986. The officers elected by the Committee at its first session continued to act in that capacity (see para. 3 above).

10. Pursuant to paragraph 6 of the same resolution, the second session of the Preparatory Committee was open to all States.

11. At its 1st meeting, on 1 April 1986, the Committee adopted the following agenda for the session:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Organization of work.
4. Status of the preparation of the Conference: report of the Secretary-General of the Conference.
5. Amendment to rule 36 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Conference.
6. Invitation to non-governmental organizations.
7. Preliminary consideration of the three substantive items (8, 9, 10) included in the agenda of the Conference.
8. Exchange of views on the content and format of the final document of the Conference.
9. Decision to convene a third session of the Preparatory Committee.
10. Any other business.

12. The Preparatory Committee had before it the following background papers prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Preparatory Committee on the work of its first session: 1/

(a) Relationship between disarmament and development: a compilation of agreed formulations (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/3);

(b) Relationship between disarmament and development: a bibliographical survey of recent literature (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/4 and Corr.1);

(c) Relationship between disarmament and development: an overview of United Nations involvement (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/5);

(d) Review of the relationship between disarmament and development in all its aspects and dimensions with a view to reaching appropriate conclusions (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/6 and Corr.1 and 2);

(e) Examination of the implications of the level and magnitude of the continuing military expenditures, in particular those of the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily important States, for the world economy and the international economic and social situation, particularly for developing countries, and elaboration of appropriate recommendations for remedial measures (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/7);

(f) Consideration of ways and means of releasing additional resources through disarmament measures, for development purposes, in particular in favour of developing countries (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/8 and Corr.1);

(g) Overview of events in the disarmament/development relationship field since 1981 (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/9).

13. In addition, the Preparatory Committee had before it a letter dated 31 March 1986, from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/CONF.130/PC/1), containing proposals for the Preparatory Committee.

14. Also at its 1st meeting, the Preparatory Committee adopted its programme of work for the second session (A/CONF.130/PC/1986/CRP.2).

15. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 April, the Preparatory Committee took note of the activities undertaken and planned as contained in the report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on the status of the preparation of the Conference (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/10 and Corr.1), including the annex listing other participants and observers attending the Conference.

16. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to delete the reference to verbatim records from rule 36 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Conference, in view of the fact that General Assembly resolution 40/155 did not make an explicit reference to the provision of verbatim records. No summary records will be provided, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 37/14 C of 16 November 1982.

17. Also at the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee took note of the document prepared by the Secretariat regarding the participation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the Conference (A/CONF.130/PC/1986/CRP.1*), in particular the list of NGOs to be invited on the understanding that should there be further requests from NGOs, the Secretariat would proceed with the matter in consultation with the members of the bureau.

18. In accordance with its programme of work, the Preparatory Committee devoted five meetings to a general exchange of views on the three substantive items on the provisional agenda for the Conference (items 8, 9 and 10). 3/

19. On the basis of the views expressed during this general exchange of views on the three substantive items, the Chairman prepared for the consideration of the Preparatory Committee a preliminary paper containing possible elements which would be included in a final document of the Conference (A/CONF.130/PC/1986/CRP.3).

20. The Preparatory Committee devoted three meetings to an exchange of views on the content and format of a final document of the Conference on the basis of the Chairman's paper as well as other proposals made by delegations.

21. At its 11th meeting, on 11 April, the Preparatory Committee took note of the interest expressed by NGOs and the research institutes to receive the background papers prepared for the Committee and agreed to make them available.

22. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to hold its third session from 2 to 13 June 1986 at United Nations Headquarters and recommended that regional groups should use the intervening period for consultations with a view to finalizing the composition of the Bureau of the Conference. At the same meeting, the Committee took note of document A/CONF.130/PC/2, containing a summary account of its second session.

IV. THIRD SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

23. In accordance with the decision taken at its second session, the Preparatory Committee held its third session in New York from 2 to 13 June 1986. The officers elected by the Committee at its first session continued to act in that capacity (see para. 3 above).

24. Pursuant to paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 40/155, participation in the third session of the Preparatory Committee was open to all States.

25. At its third session, the Preparatory Committee had before it the following additional background papers submitted by the Secretary-General of the Conference:

(a) Military spending and economic structure, with reference to centrally planned economies (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/12);

(b) Military spending and the development process (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/13 and Corr.1);

(c) Military spending and economic structures, with special reference to market economies (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/14);

(d) Disarmament and employment (International Labour Organisation) (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/15);

(e) Cross-sectoral analyses of military expenditures and capital formation, productivity, economic growth and competitiveness (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/16);

(f) Prospects for developing countries, 1986-1995 (World Bank) (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/18).

26. In addition, the Preparatory Committee also had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 22 May 1986 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/CONF.130/PC/3);

(b) Elements for inclusion in the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development: working paper submitted by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/CONF.130/PC/4).

27. At the 1st meeting of its third session, on 2 June 1986, the Preparatory Committee heard a statement by the Secretary-General of the Conference informing it of the completion of all the assignments entrusted to the Secretariat in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/155 and the decisions taken during the second session of the Committee. The Committee was also informed that 300 non-governmental organizations from all over the world had so far expressed their wish to be invited to the Conference. Moreover, in accordance with paragraph 23 of the report of the Preparatory Committee on the work of its first session, 1/ almost 200 national and international research institutes all over the world had received background papers prepared by the Secretariat. The Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat had also issued Fact Sheet No. 45 regarding the Conference. A special issue of the periodical Disarmament in spring 1986 was entirely devoted to the subject of the relationship between disarmament and development.

28. At its 2nd meeting, on 3 June, the Committee adopted the following agenda for its third session:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Organization of work.
4. Continuation of exchange of views on the format and content of a draft for a final document of the Conference.
5. Consideration and adoption of the report of the Preparatory Committee.
6. Any other business.

29. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to carry out its work on item 4 of the agenda in an open-ended consultative group of the Chairman. The consultative group of the Chairman held nine meetings from 4 to 11 June. The outcome of these discussions was reflected in the elements for inclusion in the final document of the Conference. These elements were adopted by the Committee, by consensus, at its 3rd meeting, on 13 June and are contained in the annex to the report of the Preparatory Committee to the forty-first session of the General

Assembly. 4/ It was agreed that the elements would serve as the basis for the elaboration of the final document of the Conference. Specific proposals submitted by delegations on ways and means of releasing additional resources through disarmament measures, for development purposes, in particular in favour of developing countries, would be the subject of further consideration.

30. At its 3rd meeting, on 13 June, the Preparatory Committee recalled that in its resolution 39/160, the General Assembly had decided to convene an International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development. Further, in paragraph 3 of its resolution 40/155, the Assembly had decided that the Conference should be held in Paris from 15 July to 2 August 1986.

31. The Preparatory Committee took note of the letter dated 22 May 1986, from the Permanent Mission of France addressed to the Secretary-General (A/CONF.130/PC/3).

32. In view of the fact that the Conference could not be held in Paris as scheduled, and considering that in any event it was too late to make alternative arrangements for the Conference to be held at another venue on the scheduled dates, the Committee recommended to the General Assembly to decide at its resumed fortieth session to postpone the Conference to 1987, and, at its forty-first session, to fix the specific dates in 1987 and the venue for the Conference (see A/40/1131).

33. The Preparatory Committee further recommended that the General Assembly, at its forty-first session, decide to convene one more session of the Committee before the Conference.

34. It was understood that in fixing the dates for the International Conference, the General Assembly would, in accordance with established practice, take into account the schedule of other activities in the field of disarmament and development within the framework of the United Nations in 1987.

35. At the 133rd plenary meeting of its fortieth session, on 20 June 1986, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee, decided to postpone the Conference until 1987 (General Assembly decision 40/473).

V. FOURTH SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

36. At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, decided on the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee, and in conformity with General Assembly decision 40/473 of 20 June 1986:

"(a) To hold the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 24 August to 11 September 1987;

"(b) To convene the Preparatory Committee for one more session from 21 April to 1 May 1987;

"(c) To request the Member States and the Secretary-General of the Conference, based on the information in the report of the Preparatory Committee concerning the results so far achieved in the substantial and organizational preparation for the Conference, to continue and intensify their participation in the final stage of the preparatory process, especially in making available their views and proposals on substantive issues, in order to ensure the best possible success of the Conference." (General Assembly decision 41/422).

37. In accordance with the above-mentioned decision, the Preparatory Committee held its fourth session in New York from 21 April to 1 May 1987. The officers elected by the Committee at its first session continued to act in that capacity (see para. 3 above).

38. Pursuant to paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 40/155, participation in the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee remained open to all States.

39. At its fourth session, the Preparatory Committee had before it the following additional background papers submitted by the Secretary-General of the Conference:

(a) Relationship between disarmament and development, a bibliographical survey of recent literature (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/4/Add.1);

(b) Overview of events in the disarmament-development relationship field since 1985 (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/9/Add.1);

(c) Additional background information provided by the international atomic energy agency (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/30);

(d) Background information provided by the World Health Organization (A/CONF.130/PC/INF/21).

40. In addition, the Preparatory Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Views and comments of the twelve States members of the European Community presented in accordance with General Assembly decision 41/422 of 4 December 1986: working paper submitted by the Belgian delegation on behalf of the twelve States members of the European Community (A/CONF.130/PC/5);

(b) Elements for Inclusion in the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development: working paper submitted by the Chinese delegation (A/CONF.130/PC/6).

41. At the 1st meeting of its fourth session, on 21 April 1987, the Preparatory Committee heard a statement by the Secretary-General of the Conference on the activities undertaken in pursuance of General Assembly decision 41/422. The Committee was also informed that the Department for Disarmament Affairs in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, had continued to give the widest possible dissemination of information on the Conference and its preparatory work, and to incorporate the theme of "disarmament and development" in the meetings

of experts and regional seminars held within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign. Similarly, the relationship between disarmament and development figured prominently as a theme in the activities carried out for the observance of the International Year of Peace.

42. Also at its 1st meeting, on 21 April 1987, the Committee adopted the following agenda for the session:

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Continuation of the work for preparing the draft final document of the Conference.
4. Consideration and adoption of the report to the Conference.
5. Other business.

43. The Committee carried out its work on item 3 of its agenda in seven open-ended informal meetings on the basis of the agreed Elements contained in the annex to the report of the Preparatory Committee to the forty-first session of the General Assembly. 4/ A first draft of a final document was discussed. A wide range of views was expressed and a number of proposals were made. On the basis of that discussion, a revised draft of a final document was prepared. The Committee did not have time to examine it. The Committee therefore decided to transmit it for further consideration by the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development. This draft is contained in annex III to this report.

44. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the report of the Preparatory Committee to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, 4/ the Committee recommends that NGOs invited to participate in the Conference be given the opportunity to make oral statements in accordance with rule 44 of the provisional rules of procedure for the Conference. Bearing in mind the practice with some United Nations conferences similar in nature to the International Conference, the Committee further recommends that some fixed time at the end of some of the meetings of the Committee of the Whole of the Conference be assigned for statements by non-governmental organizations.

45. The Preparatory Committee recommends that the moderator of the Panel of Eminent Personalities be invited to present their Joint Declaration at the Conference.

46. The Committee requested the Secretary-General of the Conference, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, to intensify the activities designed for publicizing the Conference as a major global political undertaking. In this connection, it suggested that the theme and purpose of the Conference should be given world-wide publicity, and for this purpose all available means, including the international and national public media should be utilized. Governments of the countries participating in this Conference were urged to extend their full co-operation in this regard.

47. At its 6th plenary meeting, on 1 May 1987, the Committee adopted the present report without a vote.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 51 (A/40/51).

2/ Ibid., sect. III.

3/ Ibid., para. 11.

4/ Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 51 (A/41/51).

Annex I

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

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

Annex II

PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

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I. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Composition of delegations

Rule 1

Each State participating in the Conference shall be represented by a head of delegation and not more than five other accredited representatives and such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

Alternates and advisers

Rule 2

The head of delegation may designate an alternate representative or an adviser to act as a representative.

Submission of credentials

Rule 3

The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the Conference, if possible not less than one week before the date fixed for the opening of the Conference. The credentials shall be issued either by the head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Credentials Committee

Rule 4

A Credentials Committee of nine members shall be appointed at the beginning of the Conference. Its composition shall be based on that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations at its forty-first session. It shall examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Conference without delay.

Provisional participation in the Conference

Rule 5

Pending a decision of the Conference upon their credentials, representatives shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the Conference.

II. OFFICERS

Appointment of the officers of the Conference a/Rule 6

The Conference shall appoint the following officers from among the representatives of States participating in the Conference: a President, nine Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur-General, as well as the Chairperson of the Committee of the Whole and three Chairpersons of the three working groups established in accordance with rule 29.

Acting PresidentRule 7

1. If the President finds it necessary to be absent from a meeting or any part thereof, he/she shall designate a Vice-President to take his/her place.
2. A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

III. BUREAU

CompositionRule 8

The Bureau of the Conference shall comprise the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur-General, the Chairperson of the Committee of the Whole and the three Chairpersons of the three working groups. The President of the Conference, or in his/her absence, one of the Vice-Presidents designated by him/her, shall serve as the Chairperson of the Bureau.

FunctionsRule 9

The Bureau shall assist the President in the general conduct of the business of the Conference and, subject to the decision of the Conference, shall ensure the co-ordination of its work.

IV. SECRETARIAT OF THE CONFERENCE

Duties of the Secretary-General

Rule 10

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, or in his absence the Secretary-General of the Conference who shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Conference and its subsidiary organs. The Secretary-General of the United Nations or the Secretary-General of the Conference may designate a member of the secretariat to act in his/her place at these meetings.
2. The Secretary-General of the Conference shall direct the staff required by the Conference.

Duties of the secretariat

Rule 11

The secretariat of the Conference shall, in accordance with these rules:

- (a) Interpret speeches made at meetings;
- (b) Receive, translate and circulate the documents of the Conference;
- (c) Publish and circulate the final document and the report of the Conference;
- (d) Make and arrange for the keeping of sound recordings of meetings;
- (e) Arrange for the custody of the documents of the Conference in the archives of the United Nations;
- (f) Generally perform all other work that the Conference may require.

Statement by the secretariat

Rule 12

The Secretary-General of the United Nations or the Secretary-General of the Conference or any member of the secretariat designated by either for that purpose, may, subject to rule 17, make a statement concerning any questions under consideration.

V. CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

Report

Rule 13

The Conference shall adopt a report including the final document, the draft of which shall be prepared by the Rapporteur-General.

VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Quorum b/

Rule 14

The President may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one third of the representatives of the States participating in the Conference are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of such States shall be required for any decision to be taken.

General powers of the President

Rule 15

1. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall preside at the plenary meetings of the Conference; he shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions for decision and announce decisions. He/she shall rule on points of order. The President, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings and over the maintenance of order thereat. The President may propose to the Conference the closing of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times the representatives of each State participating in the Conference may speak on a question, the adjournment or the closure of the debate and the suspension or the adjournment of a meeting.

2. The President, in the exercise of his/her functions, remains under the authority of the Conference.

Points of order

Rule 16

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may at any time raise a point of order, which shall be immediately decided by the President. The decision of the President shall be final.

Speeches

Rule 17

1. No one may address the Conference without having previously obtained the permission of the President. Subject to rules 16, 18 and 20, the President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.
2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Conference and the President may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
3. The Conference may limit the time allowed to speakers and the number of times participants may speak on a question. Permission to speak on a motion to set such limits shall be accorded only to two representatives in favour of and to two opposing such limits, after which the President shall immediately decide on the motion. In any event, with the consent of the Conference, the President shall limit each intervention on procedural matters to five minutes and on other matters to fifteen minutes by representatives of States and to ten minutes by other participants.

Precedence

Rule 18

The Presiding Officers of the Committee of the Whole and the working groups may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusions arrived at by the Committee or the working groups.

Closing of the list of speakers

Rule 19

During the course of a debate, the President may announce the list of speakers and declare the list closed. When there are no more speakers, the President shall declare the debate closed.

Right of reply

Rule 20

1. Notwithstanding rule 19, the President shall accord the right of reply to a representative of any State participating in the Conference who requests it. Any other representative may be granted the opportunity to make a reply.

2. Statements made under this rule shall normally be permitted only at the end of the day whenever two meetings have been scheduled that are devoted to the consideration of the same item or at the conclusion of the consideration of the relevant item if that is sooner.

3. The representatives of a State may make no more than two statements under this rule at a given meeting on any item. The first shall be limited to five minutes and the second to three minutes; representatives shall in any event attempt to be as brief as possible.

Suspension or adjournment of the meeting

Rule 21

A representative may at any time move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated, and the President shall decide on them immediately.

Adjournment of debate

Rule 22

A representative may at any time move the adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, two representatives may speak in favour of and two against the motion, after which the President shall decide on it immediately.

Closure of debate

Rule 23

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate on the question under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified a wish to speak. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be decided upon by the President immediately.

Order of motions

Rule 24

Subject to rule 19, the following motions shall have precedence in the indicated order over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:

- (a) To suspend the meeting;

- (b) To adjourn the meeting;
- (c) To adjourn the debate;
- (d) To close the debate.

Basic proposals

Rule 25

The draft proposals submitted to the Conference by the Preparatory Committee shall constitute the basic proposals for consideration by the Conference.

Submission of other proposals and substantive amendments

Rule 26

Other proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be introduced in writing and handed to the Secretary-General of the Conference, who shall circulate copies to all delegations in the languages of the Conference. As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations in the languages of the Conference not later than the day preceding the meeting. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments, or motions as to procedure, even though these amendments and motions have not been circulated or have been circulated only the same day.

Decisions on competence

Rule 27

Any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Conference to discuss any matter or to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be decided by the President before the matter is discussed or a decision is taken on the proposal in question by the President.

VII. DECISION-MAKING

Consensus

Rule 28

The Conference shall conduct its work and adopt its decisions by consensus.

VIII. SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Committee of the Whole and working groups

Rule 29

1. The Conference shall establish a Committee of the Whole and three working groups.
2. The Committee of the Whole shall report to the Conference and the working groups shall report to the Committee of the Whole.

Representation on the Committee of the Whole

Rule 30

Each State participating in the Conference may be represented by one representative on the Committee of the Whole. It may assign to this Committee such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

Officers and procedure

Rule 31

The rules relating to officers (rules 6 and 7), the secretariat of the Conference (rules 10 to 12), the conduct of business of the Conference (rules 14 to 20) and decision-making (rule 28) shall be applicable, mutatis mutandis, to the proceedings of committees and working groups, except that:

- (a) The Credentials Committee shall appoint a Presiding Officer. Working groups may, in addition to the Chairperson appointed under rule 6, appoint such other officers as they may deem necessary;
- (b) A majority of the representatives on the Committee of the Whole, the Bureau, the Credentials Committee or any working group shall constitute a quorum for the purposes of taking any decision;
- (c) The presiding officers of the Committee of the Whole and the working groups may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed in their respective bodies when at least one quarter of the representatives of the States participating in the Conference are present.

IX. LANGUAGES AND RECORDS

Languages of the Conference

Rule 32

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the languages of the Conference.

Interpretation

Rule 33

1. Speeches made in a language of the Conference shall be interpreted into the other such languages.
2. A representative may speak in a language other than a language of the Conference if he/she provides for interpretation into one such language.

Languages of documents of the Conference

Rule 34

The final document and other documents adopted by the Conference shall be published in the languages of the Conference.

Languages of reports

Rule 35

Any reports submitted by the Bureau, the Credentials Committee or the Committee of the Whole established in accordance with rule 29, as well as the report of the Conference referred to in rule 13, shall be published in the languages of the Conference.

X. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

General principles

Rule 36

1. The plenary meetings of the Conference and the meetings of the Committee of the Whole shall be held in public unless the body concerned decides otherwise.
2. Meetings of other organs of the Conference shall be held in private.

Communiqués on private meetingsRule 37

At the close of a private meeting, the body concerned may issue a communiqué through the Secretary-General of the Conference.

XI. OTHER PARTICIPANTS AND OBSERVERS

Representatives of the United Nations Council for NamibiaRule 38

Representatives designated by the United Nations Council for Namibia (representing Namibia) may participate in the deliberations of the Conference, its Committee of the Whole and any working group, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly.

Representatives of organizations that have received a
standing invitation from the General Assembly to
participate in the capacity of observers in the
sessions and work of all international conferences
convened under its auspices

Rule 39

Representatives designated by the organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices have the right to participate as observers in the deliberations of the Conference, its Committee of the Whole and, as appropriate, any working group without the right to participate in the decision-making process.

Representatives of national liberation movementsRule 40

Representatives designated by national liberation movements invited to the Conference may participate as observers in the deliberations of the Conference, its Committee of the Whole, and, as appropriate, any working group on any matter of particular concern to those movements with the right to participate in the decision-making process.

Representatives of the specialized agencies c/

Rule 41

Representatives designated by the specialized agencies may participate in the deliberations of the Conference, its Committee of the Whole and, as appropriate, any working group on questions within the scope of their activities without the right to participate in the decision-making process.

Representatives of other intergovernmental organizations

Rule 42

Representatives designated by other intergovernmental organizations invited to the Conference may participate as observers in the deliberations of the Conference, its Committee of the Whole, and as appropriate, any working group on questions within the scope of their activities without the right to participate in the decision-making process.

Representatives of other interested United Nations organs

Rule 43

Representatives designated by interested organs of the United Nations may participate as observers in the deliberations of the Conference, its Committee of the Whole and, as appropriate, any working group on questions within the scope of their activities without the right to participate in the decision-making process.

Representatives of non-governmental organizations

Rule 44

Interested non-governmental organizations invited to the Conference may designate representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Conference and its Committee of the Whole. They may make their views available to the Conference either in writing or, with the permission of the presiding officers, by making oral statements. d/

Written statements

Rule 45

Written statements submitted by the designated representatives referred to in rules 38 and 44 shall be distributed by the secretariat to all delegations in the quantities and in the languages in which the statements are

made available to the secretariat for distribution, provided that a statement submitted on behalf of a non-governmental organization is on a subject in which the organization has a special competence and is related to the work of the Conference.

XII. AMENDMENT AND SUSPENSION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Method of amendment

Rule 46

These rules of procedure may be amended by a decision of the Conference taken by consensus, after the Bureau has reported on the proposed amendment.

Method of suspension

Rule 47

Any of these rules may be suspended by the Conference provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given, which may be waived if no representative objects. Any such suspension shall be limited to a specific and stated purpose and to a period required to achieve that purpose.

Notes

a/ Of the 15 officers provided for in this rule three shall be appointed from each of the five geographical groups:

Three officers from the Group of African States;

Three officers from the Group of Asian States;

Three officers from the Group of Eastern European States;

Three officers from the Group of Latin American States;

Three officers from the Group of Western European and other States.

For the election of the Presiding Officer of the Credentials Committee and other officers of working groups, see rule 31 (a).

b/ For the quorum requirement relating to subsidiary bodies, see rule 31 (b).

Notes (continued)

c/ For the purpose of these rules, the term "specialized agencies" includes the International Atomic Energy Agency and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

d/ These include non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and others in a position to contribute to the work of the Conference.

Annex III

DRAFT FOR A FINAL DOCUMENT OF THE CONFERENCE

Preamble

1. Disarmament and development are two of the most urgent challenges facing the world today. They constitute priority concerns of the international community in which all nations - developed and developing, big and small, nuclear and non-nuclear - have a common and equal stake. Disarmament and development are two pillars on which enduring international peace and security can be built. The reasons for seeking disarmament have become even more compelling than ever before as the continuing global military expenditures stand in sombre contrast to the state of the world economy. The rate of growth in developed countries remains modest. Developing countries find themselves trapped in development and debt crises. International economic relations are severely strained and many facets of multilateral economic co-operation have weakened. The international monetary, financial and trading systems stand threatened.
2. The continuing arms race is absorbing far too great a proportion of the world's human, financial, natural and technological resources, placing a heavy burden on the economies of all countries, and affecting international flow of trade, finance and technology in addition to hindering the process of confidence-building among States. Coming close to the staggering figure of \$1 trillion a year, the global military expenditure is in dramatic contrast to economic and social underdevelopment, to the misery and poverty afflicting more than two thirds of mankind and to the continuing crisis of the world economic system. Thus, there is a commonality of interests in finding ways of reducing these expenditures.
3. The United Nations has played a central role for the promotion of both disarmament and development. The States Members of the United Nations have assumed solemn obligations to combat underdevelopment and achieve security at lower levels of armaments. The United Nations has also had a long history of examining the relationship between disarmament and development. The convening, under the aegis of the United Nations, of the first ever International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development is a landmark in this process.
4. The Governments participating in this Conference, desirous of:
 - (a) Enhancing and strengthening the commitment of the international community to disarmament and development and giving impetus to renewed effort in both these fields;
 - (b) Raising world consciousness that true and lasting security in this interdependent world demands rapid progress in both disarmament and development;
 - (c) Directing global spotlight at a high political level on the implications of world-wide military spending close to \$1 trillion a year against the sombre background of the present world economic situation;

(d) Looking at disarmament, development and security in their relationship in the context of the interdependence of nations, interrelationships among issues and mutuality of interests;

(e) Taking greater account of this relationship in political decision-making;

(f) Furthering the international community's collective knowledge of the military and non-military threats to security;

have adopted this final document.

Role of the United Nations

5. One of the objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations is "to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversions for armaments of the world's human and economic resources". The States Members of the United Nations have also expressed their determination "to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples". At the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the Member States declared: "The time has therefore come ... to seek security in disarmament". a/ At the beginning of this decade, Governments - Members of the United Nations - launched the International Development Strategy for the 1980s, as "a vast undertaking, involving the entire international community, for the promotion of international development and co-operation". b/ In doing so, they reaffirmed "solemnly their determination to establish a new international economic order". c/

6. A variety of proposals by a politically and geographically broad spectrum of Member States have demonstrated their interest in the relationship between disarmament and development since the early days of the United Nations. In recent years, there has been an increased understanding of this relationship, in no small measure due to the expert studies and reports prepared by the United Nations. In particular, the 1981 Secretary-General's report on disarmament and development, d/ the periodic reports on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditure and those on the reduction of military budget have all contributed to a growing awareness of the urgent issues at stake in their entirety and interdependence. In the past, the contrast between the global military expenditures and the unmet socio-economic needs had provided a strong moral appeal for relating disarmament to development. Today exists a growing recognition that there is a strong politico-economic case for it since both overarmament and underdevelopment constitute threats to international peace and security.

Review of the relationship between disarmament and development in all its aspects and dimensions with a view to reaching appropriate conclusions

7. Disarmament and development are distinct processes. Each should be pursued vigorously regardless of the pace of progress in the other; one should not be made a hostage to the other. Problems of development cannot wait for the release of resources from the disarmament process. Similarly, disarmament has its own imperative separate from the purpose of releasing resources for development.

8. Disarmament and development are also closely interrelated. There is a multidimensional relationship of a politico-economic nature between disarmament and development. Each of them can have an impact on the regional and global situations in such a way as to create an environment conducive to the promotion of the other. The relationship between disarmament and development in large part derives from the fact that continuing arms race and development compete for the same finite resources both at the national and international levels.

9. In a world of finite resources, it is difficult to pursue development to the optimal level without disarmament. Considering the present resource constraints of both developed and developing countries, world military spending is an area that can afford resources in a range and volume sufficient to meet the developmental challenges of the modern world. Disarmament can assist the process of development not only by making additional resources available but also by its positive impact on the global economy and the international economic system, particularly by facilitating the changes and adjustments needed to put the global economy on a path of sustained growth and development. It can create conditions conducive to promoting economic and technological co-operation and pursuing the objectives of a new international economic order.

10. On the other hand, just and equitable growth and development, and particularly the alleviation of poverty, can contribute significantly to a secure and stable environment at the national, regional and international levels and facilitate the task of nation-building which, in turn, can reduce the need for armament.

11. In the relationship between disarmament and development, security plays a crucial role. Progress in any of these areas would have a positive effect on the others, whereas lack of progress in any of these would have a negative effect on the other two.

12. Security is an overriding priority for all nations. It is a fundamental prerequisite for both disarmament and development which also contribute in different ways to the strengthening of security. Enhanced security can, on the one hand, create conditions conducive to disarmament and, on the other hand, provide the environment and confidence for the successful pursuit of development. The development process, by overcoming non-military threats to security and contributing to a more stable and sustainable international system, can enhance security and thereby promote arms reduction and disarmament.

13. Member States seek security by exercising their inherent right to individual and collective self-defence. The judgement as to the level of arms essential for its security rests with each nation individually. However, the pursuit of national security regardless of its impact on the security of others can create general insecurity, thereby endangering the very security it aims at promoting. This is even more so in the context of apprehensions expressed over the likely climatic consequences of a nuclear conflict.

14. There is a widespread belief that the world is overarmed and security is possible at a substantially reduced level of arms buildup. Moreover, continued arms race means a growing threat to international peace and security and even to

the very survival of mankind. The nuclear and conventional arms buildup threatens to stall the efforts aimed at reaching the goals of development and to become an obstacle on the road of achieving the new international economic order.

15. A peaceful and secure international environment is indispensable for pursuing development. The use or threat of use of force in international relations, external intervention, armed aggression and foreign occupation, violation of territorial integrity and national sovereignty, and encroachment of the right of all nations to pursue their economic and social development free from outside interference constitute some of the military threats to international peace and security today.

16. Recently, non-military threats to security have moved to the forefront of global concern. Underdevelopment, maldevelopment and declining prospects for development constitute standing threats to security. The world can hardly be regarded as secure so long as there is polarization of wealth and poverty. Mass poverty, illiteracy, disease, squalor and malnutrition afflicting a majority of the world's population often become the cause of social strain, tension and strife. The degradation of the environment endangers life on our planet. The existence, at the same time, of the pressing need and physical scarcity of raw materials has the potentiality of leading to confrontations. The problems besetting the world economy and the international economic system also constitute a threat to global security.

17. Growing interdependence among nations, interrelationship among global issues, mutuality of interests, collective approach responding to the needs of humanity as a whole and multilateralism provide the international framework within which the relationship between disarmament, development and security should be shaped.

Implications of the level and magnitude of the continuing military expenditures, in particular those of the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily important States, for the world economy and the international economic and social situation, particularly for developing countries, and elaboration of appropriate recommendations for remedial measures

18. The current level of global military spending, incurred worldwide in pursuit of real and perceived security interests, represents a real increase of between four and five times since the end of the Second World War. It also reflects 6 per cent of world output and is over 25 times as large as all official development assistance to developing countries.

19. The bulk of the global military spending remains concentrated among industrialized countries which are also mostly accountable for the latest increases. The developing countries account for a major share of the arms imports, although the rate of increase in imports by them has declined since 1982. The trade is dominated by a handful of developed countries. The adverse development implications of such transfers outweigh gains to the immediate trade benefits to the suppliers and security gains to the recipients.

20. By 1985, global expenditure on military research and development was approximately one quarter of that incurred on all research and development. In its latest phase, the rate of increase in spending in military research and development has been higher than that of military expenditure as a whole. A few developed countries carry out almost all the world military research and development.

21. Since the beginning of the 1980s, global military expenditure has been growing on an average at a much faster rate than during the second half of the 1970s. During this period the growth in military spending has also been faster than that of world output.

22. The current level and trends in global military expenditure stand in sombre contrast to the state of the world economy which is characterized by violent exchange rate fluctuations, persistent higher rates of interest, currency misalignments, a decline in flows of resources in real terms to developing countries from official sources and lack of response from private sources of financing, increasing discrimination and lack of transparency of the world trading system, rising protectionism and the virtual collapse of the commodity prices. Recently, developing countries have been making a net transfer of financial resources to the developed countries. The aggregate debts of developing countries had reached \$1 trillion in 1986.

23. Diversion of resources for military purposes always amounts to a commensurate reduction of resources for the civilian sector. In the context of current resource constraints and the higher rates of such diversion, this opportunity cost is becoming increasingly larger. It is estimated that \$US 14 trillion at 1983 prices have been spent for military purposes since 1960. During this period the increase in the world output was \$8.6 trillion. Thus, since 1960, military expenditure has absorbed all the economic growth and more.

24. The opportunity cost of military expenditures is borne both by developed and developing countries, as there is a pressing need for additional resources for development in both groups of countries. In developing countries, close to 1 billion people are below the poverty line, 780 million people are undernourished, 850 million are illiterate, 1.5 billion have no access to medical facilities, an equally large number are unemployed, and 1 billion people are inadequately housed. In developed countries, resources are required for meeting the priority needs of urban renewal, development of non-conventional sources of energy, protection of the environment, restoration of some of the infrastructures and the protection of the welfare system. The developing countries are doubly affected: first, in proportion to the expenditure they incur themselves, and again due to the disturbing effect of military expenditure of the industrial countries as their economic interaction with these countries is crucial.

25. Opportunity cost of military expenditures should be seen not only in financial terms but also in terms of real resources. The military sector consumes a significant proportion of world energy resources and non-energy minerals and diverts skilled manpower and industrial production.

26. Military expenditure also involves sizeable diversion of scientific and technical resources. As innovation and research are principal stimulants to growth, these resources are needed for development: for augmenting agricultural production and providing other basic needs in developing countries; for opening new energy potentials; for preventing the depletion of supply of raw materials and protecting the environment.

27. The problem with military spending is that it provides little basis for future production. Military goods are generally destroyed or soon used up. True, there may be some civilian by-products of military research and training but that is a poor route to follow in order to enhance the stock of human capital. There are better direct non-military routes.

28. Military-related production tends to be capital-intensive, creating fewer jobs than would result if an equivalent amount of public funds had been spent in the civilian sector. Inefficiency associated with the non-competitive conditions of the military market place has a negative effect throughout the economy, including productivity and cost, and on its competitive position in the international market. Allocation of 6 per cent of the gross national product (GNP) for military purposes does not tell the full story. It also contributes to the inefficient allocation of the remaining 94 per cent of the world's resources. Experience has shown that for most of the period since the Second World War, the economic performance of those economies which have been spending less on defence relative to GNP has been better as measured in terms of real rate of growth, investment in productive capacity and growth in manufacturing productivity.

29. Global military expenditure has an impact in the world economy through the interrelationship between the global macro-economic variables. It is very difficult to understand the present unstable and serious world economic situation without taking into account the current levels of military expenditure. Similarly, the current imbalance between military expenditure and resources to meet civilian needs is bound to figure prominently in any strategy for the management of the world economy with a view to imparting its growth and stability.

Ways and means of releasing additional resources through disarmament measures, for development purposes, in particular in favour of developing countries

30. Apart from promoting international peace and security, disarmament measures can improve the environment for pursuing development. They can do so:

(a) At the national level, by means of releasing resources from the military to the civilian sector;

(b) At the regional and international levels, by creating favourable conditions for international economic, scientific and technical co-operation and by providing a part of the resources released for the development of developing countries, both on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

31. Resources released as a result of disarmament measures should be devoted to the economic and social development of all nations and contribute to the bridging

of the economic gap between developed and developing countries. These resources should be additional to those otherwise available for assistance to developing countries.

32. Release of additional resources through disarmament measures, particularly for the benefit of developing countries, would involve transfer among economies at different levels of development. Several economic and statistical projections of the global economy have demonstrated such a transfer of even a part of the released resources to be in the interest of both industrialized and developing countries. However, a number of other policy measures, at the national, subregional, regional and international levels, have to be taken for these resources to have an optimal impact on the development process and for this mutuality of interest to be fully realized. Working towards disarmament which could redirect substantial financial and human resources towards development is not enough; greater emphasis needs to be put on the adoption of an appropriate international development strategy as a vital stabilizing element in international relations.

33. Benefits of releasing resources through disarmament measures need not be confined to mobilizing additional resources for the developing countries. Among the developed countries too, there is considerable interest in economic adjustments at higher levels of output and in supply expansion. The goals of social welfare also remain unmet in some industrial countries. Nevertheless, increased incomes for individuals and enterprises in developed countries due to reductions in arms-spending would benefit developing countries by increasing their export earnings.

34. Resources released by disarmament should not be seen merely in terms of enhanced prospects for financial transfers to developing countries. The disarmament dividend comes in a variety of other equally, if not more, important forms. These include trade expansion, technological transfers, more efficient utilization of global resources, more effective and dynamic international division of labour, reduction of public debt and budgetary deficits, and increased flow of resources through commercial and other private sources. However, the importance of an increase in the magnitude and predictability of the flows of resources to developing countries cannot be underestimated.

35. Past experience has shown that adjustment problems arising in the process of conversion from military to civilian production are generally not long lasting. Conversion of the modern technology-intensive military industry may present some problems and involve initial expenditures. However, these problems should not prove insurmountable if conversion is well planned.

Action Programme

36. The Governments participating in this Conference reaffirm their commitments in the fields of disarmament and development and reiterate their determination to adopt, both individually and collectively, appropriate measures to implement these commitments. These will include bilateral and regional initiatives for resolving conflicts and conflict situations.

37. They recognize the need to ensure an effective and mutually reinforcing relationship between disarmament and development and to give practical expression to it through specific measures at the national, regional and global levels, in these and related fields, with a view to strengthening international peace and security.

38. They also reaffirm their commitment, in principle, to allocate for purposes of socio-economic development, particularly of the developing countries, a portion of resources released through measures of arms limitation and disarmament.

39. In this connection, they will give further consideration to:

(a) The adoption of measures to reduce the level and magnitude of military expenditures as an approach to disarmament and as a means of releasing additional resources for social and economic development, particularly of the developing countries;

(b) The establishment of international financial mechanism to facilitate the transfer of resources released through disarmament-related measures, for socio-economic development, specially of the developing countries, taking due account of the existing capabilities of the United Nations agencies and institutions currently engaged in the international transfer of resources;

(c) The possibility of using the human and technical resources and the expertise of the armed forces of individual countries, in emergency humanitarian relief operations.

40. They will consider:

(a) Making advance preparations for conversion and undertaking studies and planning for this purpose;

(b) Undertaking studies to identify and publicize the benefits that could be derived from the re-allocation of military resources;

(c) Making the results of experience in, and preparations for, solving the problems of conversion in their respective countries available to other countries.

41. They agreed to:

(a) Make assessments of the political and security requirements and of the level of their military spending so as to keep the public informed on the subject and on the problem of reducing these expenditures;

(b) Assess the nature and volume of resources which may be released through arms limitation and disarmament measures;

(c) Carry out analyses of the economic and social consequences of their military spending and to inform their public opinion about them.

42. They recognized that informed public opinion has an invaluable role to play in helping to promote the objectives of disarmament and development and creating an awareness of the relationship between disarmament, development and security. They, therefore, agreed to take appropriate measures to keep the public informed in this regard.
43. They emphasized the need to strengthen the central role of the United Nations in disarmament and development and in promoting an interrelated perspective of these issues within the overall objective of promoting international peace and security.
44. They requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to intensify his efforts to foster and co-ordinate the incorporation of disarmament-development perspective in the activities of the United Nations system.
45. The United Nations should undertake, on a regular basis, global analysis of the impact of military expenditure on the world economy and the international economic system.
46. The United Nations should make greater efforts to promote collective knowledge of the non-military threats to international security.
47. Improved data base is necessary for facilitating such studies and analysis by the United Nations, as well as at the national level. To this end, all Member States should provide full and objective information on their military budgets to the United Nations according to agreed and comparable definitions of the specific components of these budgets. In this connection, the work under way in the United Nations for a systematic examination of various problems of defining, reporting, comparing and verifying military budget data should be intensified.
48. Consideration should be given to the idea of creating an "observatory" to follow the growth of military budgets.
49. The United Nations should facilitate an international exchange of views and experience in the field of conversion. The organizations within the United Nations system should prepare studies on how they can support conversion activities in their respective fields.
50. The United Nations and the specialized agencies should give increased emphasis, in their disarmament-related public information and education activities, to the disarmament-development perspective, and in particular to the implications of the global military expenditure for national economies, for the world economy and international economic relations.
51. The General Assembly of the United Nations is requested to make arrangements for undertaking a periodic review of the implementation of this Action Programme.

Notes

a/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2, para. 1.

b/ General Assembly resolution 35/56, para. 7.

c/ Ibid., para. 1.

d/ The Relationship between Disarmament and Development (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.1).
