REPORT OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE

1. In accordance with Rule 36 of the Rules of Procedure, the Conference established a Drafting Committee composed of representatives of the States represented on the General Committee, that is, Australia, Austria, Bhutan, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

2. At its 2nd plenary meeting on 8 September, the Conference elected by acclamation Ambassador Richard Butler (Australia) as Chairman of the Drafting Committee and Ambassador Borislav Konstantinov (Bulgaria) as Vice-Chairman.

3. At its 7th plenary meeting on 15 September, the Conference decided to request the Drafting Committee to undertake the task of preparing and submitting to the plenary the draft Final Document of the Conference, including the Final Declaration.

4. The Committee held six meetings, from 22 to 26 September.

5. In discharging its task, the Drafting Committee gave careful and thorough consideration to the various proposals put forward by delegations for inclusion in the Final Declaration of the Conference. Following extensive deliberations, the Committee, at its 6th meeting on 26 September, adopted by consensus the draft Final Document annexed to this report, including a draft Final Declaration.
ANNEX

DRAFT FINAL DOCUMENT OF THE SECOND REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

I. ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Introduction

1. The Final Declaration of the First Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, in the section dealing with the review of article XII of the Convention, contained the following decision:

"The Conference decides that a second Review Conference shall be held in Geneva at the request of a majority of States Parties not earlier than 1985 and, in any case, not later than 1990". 1/

2. By resolution 39/65 D, adopted on 12 December 1984, the General Assembly, bearing in mind the above-mentioned decision of the Review Conference, noted that, at the request of a majority of States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, a second Review Conference to the Parties to the Convention would be held in 1986, and that, following appropriate consultations, a Preparatory Committee was to be established prior to the holding of the Review Conference.

3. Following such consultations, it was agreed that a Preparatory Committee, open to all States Parties to the Convention, would convene at the United Nations Office at Geneva on 28 April 1986.

4. The Preparatory Committee held one session at Geneva from 28 April to 2 May 1986. The following States Parties to the Convention participated in the Preparatory Committee: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

5. At its 6th meeting on 1 May 1986, the Committee agreed that its Bureau would be composed of Mr. F. Gajda (Hungary), Ambassador A.S. Gonsalves (India) and Ambassador M. Huslid (Norway) and that each member of the Bureau would

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1/ BWC/CONF.I/10
chair the meetings of the Preparatory Committee in rotation. The Committee authorized the Bureau to handle technical and other matters in the period before the Review Conference was convened.

6. The Secretary-General of the United Nations was represented by Mr. Arpad Prandler, Director and Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, who opened the session of the Preparatory Committee. Ms. Aida Luisa Levin, Senior Political Affairs Officer, Department for Disarmament Affairs, served as Secretary of the Committee.

7. The Committee decided to take its decisions by consensus.

8. The Committee, taking note of their written requests, decided to invite the representatives of two States Signatories of the Convention, Egypt and Morocco, to participate in its discussions without the right to take part in the making of decisions.

9. In the course of its session the Committee considered the following questions relating to the organization of the Review Conference:

   (a) Date and duration
   (b) Provisional agenda
   (c) Draft rules of procedure
   (d) Background documentation
   (e) Final document(s)

10. At its last meeting, on 2 May 1986, the Preparatory Committee adopted its report, which was issued as a pre-session document of the Conference (BWC/CONF.II/1). The report contained, inter alia, the Provisional Agenda and the Provisional Rules of Procedure for the Conference (Annexes I and II, respectively).

11. Pursuant to the request of the Preparatory Committee, the following background documents were also issued as pre-session documentation for the Conference:

   (1) 1980-1983 reports of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons of the Committee on Disarmament and 1984-1986 reports of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons of the Conference on Disarmament (BWC/CONF.II/2 and Add.1-6);

   (2) Background document on compliance by States Parties with all their obligations under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BWC/CONF.II/3 and Add.1-5);

   (3) Background document on new scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BWC/CONF.II/4 and Add.1 and 2).
12. The Committee also had before it a revised estimate of the cost of the Conference reflecting the actual cost of the session of the Preparatory Committee (BWC/CONF.II/5).

Organization of the Conference

13. In accordance with the decision of the Preparatory Committee, the Conference was convened on 8 September 1986 at the Palais des Nations in Geneva for a period of three weeks.

14. At its 1st meeting on 8 September, the Conference elected by acclamation Ambassador Winfried Lang (Austria) as its President.

15. At the same meeting, a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, was read out by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Jan Martenson, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations for Disarmament Affairs.

16. The Conference adopted its agenda as recommended by the Preparatory Committee (BWC/CONF.II/1, Annex I).

17. The Conference took note with appreciation of the Report of the Preparatory Committee (BWC/CONF.II/1).

18. The Conference adopted its Rules of Procedure as recommended by the Preparatory Committee (BWC/CONF.II/1, Annex II). The Rules of Procedure provided for (a) a General Committee, chaired by the President of the Conference and composed of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, as well as the 20 Vice-Presidents of the Conference; (b) a Committee of the Whole; (c) a Drafting Committee, composed of representatives of the same 24 States Parties represented on the General Committee; and (d) a Credentials Committee, composed of a Chairman and Vice-Chairman elected by the Conference, and five other members appointed by the Conference on the proposal of the President.

19. The Conference elected by acclamation 20 Vice-Presidents from the following States Parties: Bhutan, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. The Conference also elected by acclamation the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, the Drafting Committee and the Credentials Committee, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee of the Whole</th>
<th>Chairman</th>
<th>Ambassador M. Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Vice-Chairman</td>
<td>Ambassador M.A. Câmpora (Argentina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vice-Chairman</td>
<td>Ambassador C. Clerckx (Belgium)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Drafting Committee

Chairman
Ambassador R. Butler (Australia)

Vice-Chairman
Ambassador B. Konstantinov (Bulgaria)

Credentials Committee

Chairman
Ambassador D.D. Afande (Kenya)

Vice-Chairman
Ambassador J.M. Lacleta (Spain)

The Conference also appointed the following five States Parties as members of the Credentials Committee: Cyprus, Jordan, New Zealand, Switzerland and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

20. The Conference confirmed by acclamation the nomination of Ms. Aida Luisa Levin as Secretary-General of the Conference. The nomination had been made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, following an invitation by the Preparatory Committee.

Participation at the Conference

21. Sixty-three States Parties to the Convention participated in the Conference as follows: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

22. In addition, four States which have signed the Treaty but have not yet ratified it participated in the Conference, without taking part in its decisions, as provided for in Rule 44, paragraph 1, of the Rules of Procedure: Egypt, Iraq, Morocco and Sri Lanka.

23. One additional State, Algeria, neither a Party to nor a Signatory of the Convention, was granted Observer status in accordance with Rule 44, paragraph 2.

24. Three non-governmental organizations attended the Conference under Rule 44, paragraph 5.

25. A list of all delegations to the Conference, including States Parties, Signatories, Observer State and non-governmental organizations is contained in Annex II.
26. The Credentials Committee met on 24 September and reported on the credentials of the States Parties and Signatories (BWC/CONF.II/10 and Corr.1 and Add.1). At its 10th plenary meeting on 26 September the Conference took note of the report.

Work of the Conference

27. The Conference held 10 plenary meetings between 8 and 26 September when it concluded its work.

28. The general debate, in which 45 States Parties and one Signatory made statements, took place at the 3rd to 8th plenary meetings held from 9 to 15 September.

29. The General Committee, at its 1st meeting on 10 September, considered item 10 of the Agenda entitled "Programme of work" and decided, inter alia, to make the following recommendations to the Conference:

   (1) The Committee of the Whole should undertake the review of the various articles and provisions of the Convention under agenda items 10 (b), 10 (c) and 11.

   (2) The Drafting Committee should undertake the task of preparing and submitting to the plenary the draft Final Document of the Conference, including the Final Declaration.

30. At its 7th plenary meeting on 15 September, the Conference adopted the above recommendations of the General Committee.

31. The Committee of the Whole held eight meetings between 16 and 22 September, during which it reviewed the provisions of the Convention, article by article, followed by consideration of the Preamble and purposes of the Convention. Its report (BWC/CONF.II/9 and Corr.1-2 and Add.1) was submitted to the Conference on 22 September. The Conference, at its 9th plenary meeting on 22 September, took note of the report. The report of the Committee of the Whole is attached.

32. The Drafting Committee met between 22 and 26 September and submitted its report to the Conference on 26 September (BWC/CONF.II/11). The Conference at its 10th plenary meeting on 26 September, took note of the report.

Documentation

33. A list of the documents of the Conference is attached as Annex I.

Conclusion of the Conference

34. At its 10th and final plenary meeting on 26 September, the Conference adopted by consensus its Final Document as recommended by the Drafting Committee in document BWC/CONF.II/11. The Final Document consists of four parts: I. Organization and work of the Conference; II. Final Declaration; III. Report of the Committee of the Whole; and IV. Summary Records of Plenary Meetings of the Conference.
II. DRAFT FINAL DECLARATION

PREAMBLE

The States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, having met in Geneva 8-26 September 1986 in accordance with a decision by the First Review Conference 1980 and at the request of a majority of States Parties to the Convention, to review the operation of the Convention with a view to assuring that the purposes of the Preamble and the provisions of the Convention are being realized;

Reaffirming their determination to act with a view to achieving effective progress towards general and complete disarmament, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction, and convinced that the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and their elimination, through effective measures, will facilitate the achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;

Recognizing the continuing importance of the Convention and its objectives and the common interest of mankind in the elimination of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons,

Affirming their belief that universal adherence to the Convention would enhance international peace and security, would not hamper economic or technological development and, further, would facilitate the wider exchange of information for the use of bacteriological (biological) agents for peaceful purposes,

Confirming the common interest in strengthening the authority and the effectiveness of the Convention, to promote confidence and co-operation among States Parties,

Affirming the importance of strengthening international co-operation in the field of biotechnology, genetic engineering, microbiology and other related areas,

Reaffirming their adherence to the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925 and calling upon all States to comply strictly with them,

Recalling that the General Assembly of the United Nations has repeatedly condemned all actions contrary to the said principles and objectives,

Recognizing the importance of achieving as a matter of high priority an international convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Noting the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,
Appealing to all States to refrain from any action which might place the Convention or any of its provisions in jeopardy,

Declare their strong determination, for the sake of all mankind, to exclude completely the possibility of microbial, or other biological agents, or toxins being used as weapons and reaffirm their strong support for the Convention, their continued dedication to its principles and objectives and their legal obligation under international law to implement and strictly comply with its provisions.

ARTICLE I

The Conference notes the importance of Article I as the Article which defines the scope of the Convention and reaffirms its support for the provisions of this Article.

The Conference concludes that the scope of Article I covers scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention.

The Conference notes statements by some States Parties that compliance with Articles I, II and III was, in their view, subject to grave doubt in some cases and that efforts to resolve those concerns had not been successful. The Conference notes the statements by other States Parties that such a doubt was unfounded and, in their view, not in accordance with the Convention. The Conference agrees that the application by States Parties of a positive approach in questions of compliance in accordance with the provisions of the Convention was in the interest of all States Parties and that this would serve to promote confidence among States Parties.

The Conference, conscious of apprehensions arising from relevant scientific and technological developments, inter alia, in the fields of microbiology, genetic engineering and biotechnology, and the possibilities of their use for purposes inconsistent with the objectives and the provisions of the Convention, reaffirms that the undertaking given by the States Parties in Article I applies to all such developments.

The Conference reaffirms that the Convention unequivocally applies to all natural or artificially created microbial or other biological agents or toxins whatever their origin or method of production. Consequently, toxins (both proteinaceous and non-proteinaceous) of a microbial, animal or vegetable nature and their synthetically produced analogues are covered.

ARTICLE II

The Conference notes the importance of Article II and welcomes the statements made by States which have become Parties to the Convention since the First Review Conference that they do not possess agents, toxins, weapons, equipment or means of delivery referred to in Article I of the Convention. The Conference believes that such statements enhance confidence in the Convention.

The Conference stresses that States which become Parties to the Convention, in implementing the provisions of this Article, shall observe all necessary safety precautions to protect populations and the environment.
ARTICLE III

The Conference notes the importance of Article III and welcomes the statements which States that have acceded to the Convention have made to the effect that they have not transferred agents, toxins, weapons, equipment or means of delivery, specified in Article I of the Convention, to any recipient whatsoever and have not furnished assistance, encouragement or inducement to any State, group of States or international organizations to manufacture or otherwise acquire them. The Conference affirms that Article III is sufficiently comprehensive so as to cover any recipient whatsoever at international, national or sub-national levels.

The Conference notes that the provisions of this Article should not be used to impose restrictions and/or limitations on the transfer for purposes consistent with the objectives and the provisions of the Convention of scientific knowledge, technology, equipment and materials to States Parties.

ARTICLE IV

The Conference notes the importance of Article IV, under which each State Party shall, in accordance with its constitutional processes, take any necessary measures to prohibit or prevent any acts or actions which would contravene the Convention.

The Conference calls upon all States Parties which have not yet taken any necessary measures in accordance with their constitutional processes, as required by the Article, to do so immediately.

The Conference notes that States Parties, as requested by the First Review Conference, have provided to the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs information on and the texts of specific legislation enacted or other regulatory measures taken by them, relevant to this Article. The Conference invites States Parties to continue to provide such information and texts to the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs for purposes of consultation.

The Conference notes the importance of

- legislative, administrative and other measures designed effectively to guarantee compliance with the provisions of the Convention within the territory under the jurisdiction or control of a State Party;

- legislation regarding the physical protection of laboratories and facilities to prevent unauthorized access to and removal of pathogenic or toxic material; and

- inclusion in textbooks and in medical, scientific and military educational programmes of information dealing with the prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and the provisions of the Geneva Protocol
and believes that such measures which States might undertake in accordance with their constitutional process would strengthen the effectiveness of the Convention.

ARTICLE V

The Conference notes the importance of Article V and reaffirms the obligation assumed by States Parties to consult and co-operate with one another in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objective of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention.

The Conference reaffirms that consultation and co-operation pursuant to this Article may also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter.

The Conference confirms the conclusion in the Final Declaration of the First Review Conference that these procedures include, inter alia, the right of any State Party to request that a consultative meeting open to all States Parties be convened at expert level.

The Conference stresses the need for all States to deal seriously with compliance issues and emphasizes that the failure to do so undermines the Convention and the arms control process in general.

The Conference appeals to States Parties to make all possible efforts to solve any problems which may arise in relation to the objective of or in the application of the provisions of the Convention with a view towards encouraging strict observance of the provisions subscribed to. The Conference further requests that information on such efforts be provided to the Third Review Conference.

The Conference, taking into account views expressed concerning the need to strengthen the implementation of the provisions of Article V, has agreed:

- that a consultative meeting shall be promptly convened when requested by a State Party;

- that a consultative meeting may consider any problems which may arise in relation to the objective of, or in the application of the provisions of the Convention, suggest ways and means for further clarifying, inter alia, with assistance of technical experts, any matter considered ambiguous or unresolved, as well as initiate appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter;

- that the consultative meeting, or any State Party, may request specialized assistance in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objective of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention, through, inter alia, appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter,
- the Conference considers that States Parties shall co-operate with
  the consultative meeting in its consideration of any problems which
  may arise in relation to the objective of, or in the application of
  the provisions of the Convention, and in clarifying ambiguous and
  unresolved matters, as well as co-operate in appropriate
  international procedures within the framework of the United Nations
  and in accordance with its Charter.

The Conference, mindful of the provisions of Article V and Article X, and
determined to strengthen the authority of the Convention and to enhance
confidence in the implementation of its provisions, agrees that the States
Parties are to implement, on the basis of mutual co-operation, the following
measures, in order to prevent or reduce the occurrence of ambiguities, doubts
and suspicions, and in order to improve international co-operation in the
field of peaceful bacteriological (biological) activities:

1. Exchange of data, including name, location, scope and general
description of activities, on research centres and laboratories that meet
very high national or international safety standards established for
handling, for permitted purposes, biological materials that pose a high
individual and community risk or specialize in permitted biological
activities directly related to the Convention.

2. Exchange of information on all outbreaks of infectious diseases and
similar occurrences caused by toxins that seem to deviate from the normal
pattern as regards type, development, place, or time of occurrence. If
possible, the information provided would include, as soon as it is
available, data on the type of disease, approximate area affected, and
number of cases.

3. Encouragement of publication of results of biological research
directly related to the Convention, in scientific journals generally
available to States Parties, as well as promotion of use for permitted
purposes of knowledge gained in this research.

4. Active promotion of contacts between scientists engaged in
biological research directly related to the Convention, including
exchanges for joint research on a mutually agreed basis.

The Conference decides to hold an ad hoc meeting of scientific and
technical experts from States Parties to finalize the modalities for the
exchange of information and data by working out, inter alia, appropriate
forms to be used by States Parties for the exchange of information agreed to
in this Final Declaration, thus enabling States Parties to follow a
standardized procedure. The group shall meet in Geneva for the period
31 March-15 April 1987 and shall communicate the results of the work to the
States Parties immediately thereafter.

Pending the results of this meeting, the Conference urges States Parties
to promptly apply these measures and report the data agreed upon to the
United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs.

The Conference requests the United Nations Department for Disarmament
Affairs to make available the information received to all States Parties.
ARTICLE VI

The Conference also notes the importance of Article VI, which in addition to the procedures contained in Article V, provides for any State Party, which finds that any other State Party is acting in breach of its obligations under the Convention, to lodge a complaint with the United Nations Security Council and under which each State Party undertakes to co-operate in carrying out any investigation which the Security Council may initiate.

The Conference notes the need to further improve and strengthen this and other procedures to enhance greater confidence in the Convention. The Conference considers that the Security Council may, if it deems it necessary, request the advice of the World Health Organization in carrying out any investigation of complaints lodged with the Council.

ARTICLE VII

The Conference notes that these provisions have not been invoked.

ARTICLE VIII

The Conference reaffirms the importance of Article VIII and stresses the importance of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.

The Conference reaffirms that nothing contained in the Convention shall be interpreted as in any way limiting or detracting from the obligations assumed by any State under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925. Noting the report of the Security Council (S/17911), the Conference appeals to all States Parties to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 to fulfil their obligations assumed under that Protocol and urges all States not yet Parties to the said Protocol to adhere to it at the earliest possible date.

ARTICLE IX

The Conference reaffirms the obligation assumed by States Parties to continue negotiations in good faith towards an early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for their destruction.

All States Parties participating in the Conference reiterate their strong commitment to this important goal.

The Conference notes with satisfaction the substantial progress made in the negotiations on a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons in the Conference on Disarmament during the period under review. The Conference also takes note of the bilateral talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on all aspects of the prohibition of chemical weapons.

The Conference nevertheless deeply regrets that an agreement on a convention on chemical weapons has not yet been reached.
The Conference urges the Conference on Disarmament to exert all possible efforts to conclude an agreement on a total ban of chemical weapons with effective verification provisions by the earliest possible date.

ARTICLE X

The Conference emphasizes the increasing importance of the provisions of Article X, especially in the light of recent scientific and technological developments in the field of biotechnology, bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins with peaceful applications, which have vastly increased the potential for co-operation between States to help promote economic and social development, and scientific and technological progress, particularly in the developing countries, in conformity with their interests, needs and priorities.

The Conference, while acknowledging what has already been done towards this end, notes with concern the increasing gap between the developed and the developing countries in the field of biotechnology, genetic engineering, microbiology and other related areas. The Conference accordingly urges States Parties to provide wider access to and share their scientific and technological knowledge in this field, on an equal and non-discriminatory basis, in particular with the developing countries, for the benefit of all mankind.

The Conference urges that States Parties take specific measures within their competence for the promotion of the fullest possible international co-operation in this field through their active intervention. Such measures could include, inter alia:

- transfer and exchange of information concerning research programmes in bio-sciences;
- wider transfer and exchange of information, materials and equipment among States on a systematic and long-term basis;
- active promotion of contacts between scientists and technical personnel on a reciprocal basis, in relevant fields;
- increased technical co-operation, including training opportunities to developing countries in the use of bio-sciences and genetic engineering for peaceful purposes;
- facilitating the conclusion of bilateral, regional and multiregional agreements providing on a mutually advantageous, equal and non-discriminatory basis, for their participation in the development and application of biotechnology;
- encouraging the co-ordination of national and regional programmes and working out in an appropriate manner the ways and means of co-operation in this field.

The Conference calls for greater co-operation in international public health and disease control.
The Conference urges that co-operation under Article X should be actively pursued both within the bilateral and the multilateral framework and further urges the use of existing institutional means within the United Nations system and the full utilization of the possibilities provided by the specialized agencies and other international organizations.

The Conference, noting that co-operation would be best initiated by improved institutionalized direction and co-ordination, recommends that measures to ensure co-operation on such a basis be pursued within the existing means of the United Nations system. Accordingly, the Conference requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to propose for inclusion on the agenda of a relevant United Nations body a discussion and examination of the means for improving institutional mechanisms in order to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes. The Conference recommends that invitations to participate in this discussion and examination should be extended to all States Parties, whether or not they are members of the United Nations and concerned specialized agencies.

The Conference requests the States Parties and the United Nations Secretariat to include in the document materials prepared for the above-mentioned discussion of States Parties, information and suggestions on the implementation of Article X, taking into account the preceding paragraphs. Furthermore, it urges the specialized agencies, inter alia, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, WIPO and UNIDO, to participate in this discussion and fully co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and requests the Secretary-General to send all relevant information of this Conference to these agencies.

The Conference, referring to paragraph 35 of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, stresses the importance of the obligations under Article X in promoting economic and social development of developing countries, particularly in the light of the United Nations Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, for the States participating therein, scheduled for 1987.

The Conference, to ensure compliance with Article X, also requests States Parties and the United Nations Secretariat to provide information relevant to the implementation of the Article for examination by the next conference of States Parties.

The Conference upholds that the above-mentioned measures would positively strengthen the Convention.

ARTICLE XI

The Conference notes the importance of Article XI and that since the entry into force of the Convention the provisions of the Article have not been invoked.
ARTICLE XII

The Conference decides that a Third Review Conference shall be held in Geneva at the request of a majority of States Parties not later than 1991.

The Conference, noting the differing views with regard to verification, decides that the Third Review Conference shall consider, inter alia:

- the impact of scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention,

- the relevance for effective implementation of the Convention of the results achieved in the negotiations on prohibition of chemical weapons,

- the effectiveness of the provisions in Article V for consultation and co-operation and of the co-operative measures agreed in this Final Declaration, and

- in the light of these considerations and of the provisions of Article XI, whether or not further actions are called for to create further co-operative measures in the context of Article V, or legally binding improvements to the Convention, or a combination of both.

ARTICLE XIII

The Conference notes the provisions of Article XIII and expresses its satisfaction that no State Party to the Convention has exercised its right to withdraw from the Convention.

ARTICLE XIV

The Conference notes with satisfaction that a significant number of States have ratified or acceded to the Convention since the First Review Conference and that there are now more than 100 States Parties to the Convention, including all the permanent Members of the Security Council of the United Nations.

The Conference calls upon States which have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay and upon those States which have not signed the Convention to join the States Parties thereto thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention.

The Conference makes an urgent appeal to all States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, which did not participate in its work, to give their effective co-operation and take part more actively in the common endeavour of all the Contracting Parties to strengthen the objectives and purposes of the Convention. In this connection, the Conference urges all States Parties that were absent to take part in the future work envisaged in this Final Declaration.
ARTICLE XV

The Conference notes the provisions of Article XV.

The following proposals were submitted to the Conference and considered by it, their full text is reproduced in the Final Document of the Review Conference.

Preamble - Cuba
            Bulgaria
            Finland
            German Democratic Republic
            Sweden

Article

I China
I German Democratic Republic and Hungary
I Ireland
I Sweden
I-III Bulgaria and German Democratic Republic
I-IV United States of America
III Argentina
III Finland
IV German Democratic Republic
V Argentina
V Australia, New Zealand and Netherlands
V Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Norway, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom
V Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, and the United States of America
V Finland
V Australia, Canada, France, Japan, Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom
V Australia, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United States of America
V Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Turkey and the United States of America
V German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
V Ireland
V Sweden
V-VI Pakistan
V-VI Germany, Federal Republic of and United Kingdom
V-VI German Democratic Republic
V-VI Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VI Colombia
VI Colombia
VI France
VI Nigeria
VI Nigeria
VI United States of America
Article

IX Poland, Bulgaria and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
IX Sweden
IX Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
X Argentina
X Bulgaria
X Czechoslovakia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
X Czechoslovakia and Poland
X Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
X Hungary (on behalf of a group of socialist States)
X India
X Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
X Pakistan
X Peru
X Poland
X German Democratic Republic, Poland and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
XI Ireland
XI Sweden
XII Sweden
XIV Hungary