GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Alemayehu MAKONNEN (Ethiopia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament"

(a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;

(b) Study on the institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

(c) Confidence-building measures: report of the Secretary-General;

(d) Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present: report of the Committee on Disarmament;

(e) Study on all the aspects of regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

(f) Study on the relationship between disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General;

(g) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament;

(h) Review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament: report of the Committee on Disarmament;

(i) Disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General;

(j) Strategic arms limitation talks.
was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-sixth session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 35/156 A, B, C, D, E, G, I, J and K of 12 December 1980.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 18 September 1981, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 56 and 128 and 135. The general debate on these items took place at the 3rd to 26th meetings, from 19 October to 4 November (see A/C.1/36/PV.3-26).

4. In connexion with item 55, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament (A/36/27);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General containing the views of Member States on the study on all the aspects of regional disarmament (A/36/343 and Add.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the study of the institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament (A/36/392);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on confidence-building measures containing the comprehensive study of the Group of Governmental Experts on Confidence-building Measures (A/36/474 and Corr.1);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the study on the relationship between disarmament and international security (A/36/597);

(f) Letter dated 26 February 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/112);

(g) Letter dated 2 March 1981 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Conference on Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981 (A/36/116 and Corr.1);

(h) Letter dated 24 June 1981 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/347);

(i) Letter dated 2 July 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/358);

(j) Letter dated 3 July 1981 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/359 and Corr.1);
(k) Note verbale dated 25 June 1981 from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/364);

(l) Note verbale dated 20 July 1981 from the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/391 and Corr.1);

(m) Letter dated 5 August 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General containing the final communiqué of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Baghdad from 1 to 5 June 1981 (A/36/421 and Corr.1);

(n) Note verbale dated 4 August 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/422);

(o) Note verbale dated 26 August 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/456);

(p) Letter dated 18 September 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/528 and Corr.1);

(q) Letter dated 30 September 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General containing the communiqué of the Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of the Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations held on 25 and 28 September 1981 (A/36/566);

(r) Letter dated 5 October 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General containing the resolutions adopted by the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference held at Havana from 15 to 23 September 1981 (A/36/584);

(s) Letter dated 9 October 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General containing the final communiqué and declaration of the Meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government held at Melbourne from 30 September to 7 October 1981 (A/36/587).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.3/Rev.1

5. On 5 November, Denmark submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.3) entitled "Study on conventional disarmament", which was introduced at the 28th meeting, on 10 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 35/156 A of 12 December 1980 in which it approved, in principle, the carrying out of a study on all aspects of the
conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces, to be undertaken by the Secretary-General with the assistance of a group of qualified experts appointed by him on a balanced geographical basis,

"Recalling the discussions at the 1981 substantive session of the United Nations Disarmament Commission on the general approach, scope and structure of the study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to initiate the work of the expert group in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph 1 of its resolution 35/156 A, taking as guidance on the general approach, scope and structure of the study the deliberations at the 1981 substantive session of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, in particular reflected in paragraph 21 and annex III of the report of that session to the General Assembly; 1/

"2. Requests the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 4 of its resolution 35/156 A to submit a progress report on the study to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament and a final report at its thirty-eight session."

6. On 23 November, Denmark submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.3/Rev.1) which was introduced at the 42nd meeting, on 24 November. Under the revised text, operative paragraphs 1 and 2 were deleted and replaced by new operative paragraphs 1 to 4.

7. On 24 November, Brazil submitted an amendment (A/C.1/36/L.55) to the revised draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.3/Rev.1), which was accepted by Denmark at the 43rd meeting. The amendment proposed the insertion of the words "if necessary" in the third line of operative paragraph 3 of the revised draft resolution, between "and" and "the deliberations".

8. At the 43rd meeting, on 25 November, a statement was submitted on the administrative and financial implications of the revised draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.51/Rev.1). The observations of the Committee on Conferences on the administrative implications of the draft resolution had also been circulated (A/C.1/36/L.51/Add.1).

9. At the same meeting, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.3/Rev.1, as amended, by a recorded vote of 98 to none, with 21 abstentions (see para. 38, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papuap New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.6

10. On 10 November, Hungary submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.6) entitled "Conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons, which was introduced at the 35th meeting, on 19 November.

11. At the 38th meeting, on 20 November, Argentina proposed, and the sponsors accepted, an oral amendment to operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, by which the words "if possible" would be inserted after the words "may be submitted". The paragraph would thus read:

"1. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to an early conclusion of the elaboration of a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons, in order that it may be submitted if possible to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1982;"

12. At its 38th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.6, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 38, draft resolution B).
C. Draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.7

13. On 10 November, Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.7), which was subsequently sponsored also by Barbados, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Japan, the Niger, Norway, and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Italy at the 30th meeting, on 13 November.

14. At its 39th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.7 by a recorded vote of 110 to none, with 14 abstentions (see para. 38, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.


D. Draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.9

15. On 11 November, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Cuba, Finland, France, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Romania, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia, submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.9) entitled "Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament", which was subsequently sponsored also by Belgium, Ecuador,
Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Panama, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 29th meeting, on 12 November.

16. At its 38th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.9 without a vote (see para. 38, draft resolution D).

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.20

17. On 13 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.20) entitled "Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present". The draft resolution was introduced by Bulgaria at the 31st meeting, on 16 November.

18. At its 43rd meeting, on 25 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.20 by a recorded vote of 67 to 17, with 38 abstentions (see para. 38, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Algeria, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burma, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Djibouti, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

/.../
F. Draft Resolution A/C.1/36/L.23/Rev.2

19. On 13 November, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zaire submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.23) entitled "Confidence-building measures". The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 33/91 B of 16 December 1978 requesting Member States to submit their views and experiences on confidence-building measures,

"Noting with satisfaction that numerous Member States replied in response to that request and provided the Secretary-General with substantive information,

"Recalling also its resolution 34/87 B of 11 December 1979, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to carry out a comprehensive study of confidence-building measures, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him on an equitable geographic basis,

"Expressing its concern about the deterioration of the international situation and the further escalation of the arms race resulting from and contributing to an unsatisfactory international political climate, tension and mistrust,

"Desirous of strengthening international security and, at the same time, creating and improving conditions conducive to further measures of disarmament,

"Believing that real disarmament can only be achieved on the basis of mutual trust and confidence between States, thus relieving people from the fear of armed conflict,

"Reaffirming its conviction of the need for the exchange of pertinent and timely information on military activities and other matters pertaining to mutual security,

"Convinced of the usefulness of confidence-building measures freely arrived at by the States concerned and agreed upon, taking into account the particular conditions and requirements of the regions concerned,

"Noting with satisfaction the encouraging results of some confidence-building measures agreed upon and implemented in some regions,

/...
"1. Takes note of the comprehensive study on confidence-building measures prepared by the Secretary-General; 2/

"2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the group of qualified governmental experts which assisted in the preparation of the study;

"3. Realizes that confidence reflects a set of interrelated factors of a military as well as of a non-military character and that plurality of approaches is needed to overcome fear, apprehension and mistrust between States and to replace them by confidence;

"4. Recommends that building on the results of the study and on the experiences gained from the application and development of confidence-building measures further efforts should be made, both within and outside the United Nations, to widen their scope, so that account is also taken of non-military approaches;

"5. Regards the concept of confidence-building measures as outlined in the study as a useful approach in reducing and eventually eliminating potential causes for mistrust, misunderstanding, misinterpretation and miscalculation;

"6. Believes that promotion of confidence-building measures where appropriate conditions exist will significantly contribute to facilitating the process of disarmament;

"7. Invites all States to consider the possible introduction of confidence-building measures in their particular regions and, where possible, to negotiate on them in keeping with conditions and requirements prevailing in the respective region;

"8. Decides to submit the study to its second special session devoted to Disarmament, scheduled for 1982, for further consideration."

20. On 19 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.23/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 38th meeting on 20 November. The draft resolution contained a revision providing for the insertion, after paragraph 2, of the following paragraph:

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution;"

21. On 23 November, the sponsors submitted a new revised draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.23/Rev.2), which was sponsored also by the Bahamas, Bangladesh, the
Congo, Czechoslovakia, Mauritania and Norway and was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 44th meeting, on 25 November. The draft resolution was revised as follows:

(a) In the preambular part of the draft resolution:

(i) The sixth preambular paragraph was replaced by the following paragraph:

"Mindful of the fact that, while confidence-building measures cannot serve as a substitute for disarmament measures, they play a very significant role in achieving disarmament,"

(ii) The seventh preambular paragraph was deleted;

(iii) After the eighth preambular paragraph, the following paragraph was inserted:

"Expressing its conviction of the need for the exchange of pertinent and timely information on military activities and other matters pertaining to mutual security, which will contribute to an improved climate of trust and confidence among States, and the conviction that agreement can be reached on measures to this end".

(b) In the operative part of the draft resolution:

(i) In operative paragraph 4, the word "Realizes" at the beginning of the paragraph was replaced by "Recognizes";

(ii) Operative paragraph 5 was replaced by the following paragraph:

"5. Recommends that building on the experiences gained from the application and development of confidence-building measures further efforts should be made, both within and outside the United Nations, to widen their scope, so that account is also taken of non-military approaches;"

(iii) In operative paragraph 6, the words "as outlined in the study" were deleted.

22. At its 44th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.23/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 38, draft resolution F).

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.28

23. On 16 November, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Singapore and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.28) entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes", which was subsequently sponsored also by Bangladesh, the Niger and
Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by Canada at the 33rd meeting, on 18 November.

24. At its 41st meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.28 by a recorded vote of 99 to 13, with 6 abstentions. 3/ (see para. 38, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.


Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, France, India, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

H. Draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.37

25. On 16 November, Argentina, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.37) entitled "Study on all aspects of regional disarmament", which was subsequently sponsored also by Bolivia, Ireland, Norway, Singapore and Viet Nam. The draft resolution was introduced by Belgium at the 32nd meeting, on 17 November.

26. At its 38th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.37 without a vote (see para. 38, draft resolution H).

3/ The representatives of Papua New Guinea and Rwanda subsequently indicated that had they been present, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution. /...
I. Draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.42 and Rev.1

27. At the 33rd meeting on 18 November, Algeria, Argentina, Cuba, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.42) entitled "Strategic arms limitation talks", which was introduced by Mexico at the 34th meeting on 19 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,


"Reaffirming once again its resolution 33/91 C of 16 December 1978, in which it, inter alia:

(a) Reiterated its satisfaction for the solemn declarations made in 1977 by the heads of State of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in which they stated that they were ready to endeavour to reach agreements which would permit starting the gradual reduction of existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and moving towards their complete, total destruction, with a view to a world truly free of nuclear weapons,

(b) Recalled that one of the disarmament measures deserving the highest priority, included in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, was the conclusion of the bilateral agreement known as SALT II, which should be followed promptly by further strategic arms limitation negotiations between the two parties, leading to agreed significant reductions of and qualitative limitations on strategic arms,

(c) Stressed that in the Programme of Action it was established that, in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility,

"Recalling that the SALT II agreement - which bears the official title of "Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms" - was finally signed on 18 June 1979, after six years of bilateral negotiations, and that its text, together with the texts of the Protocol to the Treaty and a joint statement, both signed on the same date as the Treaty, and a joint communiqué issued also on 18 June 1979, was issued as a document of the Committee on Disarmament,

"Reaffirming that, as stated in its resolution 34/87 F of 11 December 1979, it shares the conviction expressed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation..."
of strategic arms that early agreement on the further limitation and further reduction of strategic arms would serve to strengthen international peace and security and to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war.

"Bearing in mind that in the same resolution it expressed its trust that the SALT II Treaty would enter into force at an early date, inasmuch as it constituted a vital element for the continuation and progress of the negotiations between the two States possessing the most important arsenals of nuclear weapons,

"Recalling that, at its first special session devoted to disarmament, it proclaimed that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons alone were more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth, that the increase in weapons, especially nuclear weapons, far from helping to strengthen international security, on the contrary weakened it, and that the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race posed a threat to the very survival of mankind, for which reasons the General Assembly declared that all the peoples of the world had a vital interest in the sphere of disarmament,

"Recalling also that in the 'Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade' annexed to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980 it recommended that special priority be given to the ratification of the SALT II Treaty, in order that it may come into force prior to the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, and to the commencement of negotiations for a SALT III agreement,

"Convinced that the signature in good faith of a treaty, especially if it is the culmination of prolonged and conscientious negotiations, carries with it the presumption that its ratification will not be unduly delayed,

"1. Deplores once again that the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) has not yet been ratified, notwithstanding that it was signed on 18 June 1979 and in spite of the many other reasons existing for such ratification as illustrated by those summarized in the preamble of the present resolution;

"2. Urges anew the two signatory States not to delay any further the implementation of the procedure provided for in article XIX of the Treaty for its entry into force, taking particularly into account that not only their national interests but also the vital interests of all the peoples are at stake in this question;

"3. Trusts that, pending the entry into force of the Treaty, the signatory States, in conformity with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, will continue to refrain from any act which would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty;

"4. Reiterates its satisfaction, already expressed in its resolutions 34/87 F of 11 December 1979 and 35/156 of 12 December 1980, at the agreement reached by both parties in the joint statement of principles and basic
guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, signed the same day as the Treaty, to the effect of continuing to pursue negotiations, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, on measures for the further limitation and reduction in the number of strategic arms, as well as for their further qualitative limitation which should culminate in the SALT III treaty, and to the effect also of endeavouring in such negotiations to achieve, inter alia, the following objectives:

(a) Significant and substantial reductions in the numbers of strategic arms;

(b) Qualitative limitations on strategic offensive arms, including restrictions on the development, testing and deployment of new types of strategic offensive arms and on the modernization of existing strategic offensive arms;

"5. Welcomes the agreed decision of both parties to begin negotiations, on 30 November 1981, on the intermediate range nuclear weapons of the European theatre, and trusts that such negotiations will facilitate the achievement of the objectives enunciated in the above-mentioned joint statement of principles;

"6. Invites the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the General Assembly appropriately informed of the results of their negotiations, in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs 27 and 114 of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

"7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session the item entitled 'Strategic arms limitation talks'."

28. On 2 December, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.42/Rev.1), which was sponsored also by Bangladesh, the Congo, Panama and Romania, and which was introduced by Mexico at the 53rd meeting, on 4 December. The new revised text includes the following changes:

(a) A second preambular paragraph was added which reads as follows:

"Recalling that the SALT I agreement - which bears the official title 'Interim Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Certain Measures with Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms' - entered into force on 3 October 1972, following more than two years of bilateral negotiations, and that its text was issued as a document of the General Assembly,"

(b) The fifth, seventh and eighth preambular paragraphs were deleted. Operative paragraphs 1 to 5 were deleted and replaced by operative paragraphs 1 to 5 and 6 in the new revised text (A/C.1/36/L.42/Rev.1).

29. At the 53rd meeting on 4 December, draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.42/Rev.1 was adopted without a vote (see para. 38, draft resolution I).
J. Draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.44

30. On 16 November, the Bahamas, Chile, Ghana, Guatemala, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, New Zealand, the Niger, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.44) entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament", which was subsequently sponsored also by the Ivory Coast, Mauritania and Sierra Leone. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Turkey at the 36th meeting, on 19 November.

31. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.44 by a recorded vote of 118 to none, with 10 abstentions 4/ (see para. 38, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.


K. Draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.45 and Rev.1

32. On 16 November, Cyprus submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.45) on

4/ Jordan subsequently indicated that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.
disarmament and international security, which was introduced at the 36th meeting, on 19 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 34/83 A of 11 December 1979 and 35/156 J of 12 December 1980,

"Alarmed by the present grave state of international affairs characterized by marked deterioration in the relationship between the major military Powers, which seriously jeopardizes the process of détente and results in the flaring up of new and in the continuation of old conflicts in various parts of the world,

"Deeply concerned with the long stagnation in the disarmament process, the intensification of the arms race, quantitative and qualitative, and the increased threat of a nuclear conflagration,

"Convinced that for any progress on the reduction of arms and armaments, the arms race must first be stopped,

"Convinced further that the arms race cannot be stopped as long as its generating cause - the balance of deterrence or doctrines of strategic superiority - continues to be regarded as the sole means for the security of nations,

"Aware that the only hope for arresting the pernicious spiral of the arms race is by providing alternative means of security for nations beyond reliance solely on the balance of armaments or of deterrence,

"Aware further that the only rational alternative means for such security is to move towards a gradual halt in the arms race by developing in a parallel way the measures and modalities for collective security as mandatorily required by the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which states that: "Genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example ..." (para. 13),

"Considering that it is of essential importance to create a climate of confidence in the United Nations which will open the way to co-operation among Member States, particularly between the two major Powers, in fulfilling the common and basic obligations under the Charter,

"Noting with satisfaction the references to statements made by representatives of the two major Powers in the First Committee during this Assembly session, indicating conciliatory attitudes towards effective use of the United Nations in improving the international situation and preventing war, 

/...
"Reaffirming its resolution 35/156 J of 12 December 1980 adopted by consensus, which, *inter alia*, recommends that the main organs of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security should give early consideration to the requirements for halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and developing the modalities for the effective application of the system of international security provided for in the Charter,

"Reiterating emphatically its request to the permanent members of the Security Council to facilitate the work of the Council towards carrying out this essential responsibility under the Charter,

"1. Calls upon all States to take prompt action for the implementation of resolution 35/156 J which would render effective the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and thereby be conducive to meaningful disarmament negotiations;

"2. Considers that, as a first step in this direction, the Security Council should take the necessary measures towards the implementation of Article 43 of the Charter, which would reinforce the foundations of peace, security and order through the United Nations and avert the growing threat of nuclear conflagration."

33. At the 38th meeting, on 20 November, the representative of Cyprus introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.45/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, the Bahamas, Cyprus, Ecuador, India, the Niger, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Bangladesh, Egypt and Kenya, in which the following revisions were made:

(a) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the word "any" was deleted before the word "progress";

(b) The fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs were revised to read as follows:

"Convinced further that the arms race cannot be stopped as long as its generating cause - the doctrine of deterrence and of strategic balance - continues to be regarded as the sole means for the security of nations,

"Aware that the best hope for arresting the pernicious spiral of the arms race is by providing alternative means of security for nations rather than through reliance on the balance of armaments or on the doctrine of deterrence,"

(c) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the words "only" and "gradual" were deleted before the phrases "rational alternative" and "halt in the arms race", respectively;

(d) In the ninth preambular paragraph, the phrase ", particularly between the two major Powers," was deleted;
(e) In the tenth preambular paragraph, the phrase "a number of Member States including" was inserted after the words "by representatives of", and the word "positive" was substituted for the word "conciliatory";

(f) In the twelfth preambular paragraph, the word "emphatically" was deleted after the word "Reiterating";

(g) In operative paragraph 2, the phrase "Considers that" was replaced by the phrase "Deems it necessary".

34. At the 44th meeting, on 25 November, Cyprus further revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) The fifth preambular paragraph was reworded to read as follows:

"Convinced further that the arms race cannot be stopped as long as the concept of balance of weapons or of deterrence continue to be regarded as the sole means for the security of nations,"

(b) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "the doctrine" were deleted.

(c) Operative paragraph 2 was reworded to read as follows:

"2. Deems it necessary, as a first step in this direction, that the Security Council take the required measures towards the implementation of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, which would reinforce the foundations of peace, security and order through the United Nations and avert the growing threat of nuclear conflagration."

35. At its 44th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/L.45/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 114 to none, with 9 abstentions 5/ (see para. 38, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway,

5/ The representative of Senegal subsequently indicated that, had he been present, he would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.
Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.46

36. On 18 November, the Philippines submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.46) entitled "Study on the relationship between disarmament and international security", which was subsequently sponsored also by Cyprus and Ecuador. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Philippines at the 36th meeting, on 19 November.

37. At its 41st meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.46 without a vote (see para. 38, draft resolution L).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

38. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

General and complete disarmament

A

Study on conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/156 A of 12 December 1980 in which it approved, in principle, the carrying out of a study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces, to be undertaken by the Secretary-General with the assistance of a group of qualified experts appointed by him on a balanced geographical basis,

Recalling the discussions at the 1981 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission on the general approach, scope and structure of the study on all aspects
of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to establish the group of experts in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 35/156 A;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in 1982 to complete its consideration of the general approach to the study, its structure and scope and to transmit the conclusions of its deliberations to the group of experts;

3. Agrees that the group of experts should pursue its work after the above-mentioned session of the Disarmament Commission, taking into consideration such conclusions as the Commission may submit to it, and, if necessary, the deliberations at the substantive session of the Commission in 1981, in particular those reflected in paragraph 21 and annex III of the report on that session; 6/

4. Requests the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 35/156 A to submit a final report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

B

Conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling the resolution of the Commission for Conventional Armaments of 12 August 1948, which defined weapons of mass destruction to include atomic explosive weapons, radioactive material weapons, lethal chemical and biological weapons and any weapons developed in the future which have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of the atomic bomb or the other weapons mentioned above,

Recalling the resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Recalling paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 7/ in which it is stated that a convention should be concluded prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons,

Reaffirming its resolutions 34/87 A of 11 December 1979 and 35/156 G of 12 December 1980 on the conclusion of such a convention,


7/ Resolution S-10/2.
Convinced that such a convention would serve to spare mankind the potential dangers of the use of radiological weapons and thereby contribute to strengthening peace and averting the threat of war,

Noting that negotiations on the conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons have been conducted in the Committee on Disarmament,

Taking note of that part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament 8/ which deals with these negotiations, including the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group,

Recognizing that divergent views continue to exist in connexion with various aspects relating to a convention prohibiting radiological weapons,

Noting with satisfaction the wide recognition of the need to reach agreement on the text of a treaty prohibiting radiological weapons,

1. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to an early conclusion of the elaboration of a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons, in order that it may be submitted if possible to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1982;

2. Takes note, in this connexion, of the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Working Group, in the report adopted by the Committee on Disarmament, to set up at the beginning of its session to be held in 1982 a further ad hoc working group, under an appropriate mandate to be determined at that time, to continue negotiations on the elaboration of a treaty prohibiting radiological weapons;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session of the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

Prevention of an arms race in outer space

The General Assembly,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Believing that any activity in outer space should be for peaceful purposes and carried on for the benefit of all peoples, irrespective of the degree of their economic and scientific development,

Recalling that the States Parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, 9/ have undertaken in article III to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

Recalling also article IV of the said Treaty,

Recalling paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which states that, in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,

Noting the important and growing contribution of satellites both for civilian purposes and the verification of disarmament agreements and aware of the possibilities of their use to promote peace, stability and international co-operation,

Mindful of the widespread interest expressed by Member States to ensure that the exploration and use of outer space should be for peaceful purposes, inter alia, in the course of the negotiations on and following the adoption of the Treaty of 1967 and taking note of proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, to the regular sessions of the General Assembly and to the Committee on Disarmament,

Aware of the need to prevent an arms race in outer space and in particular of the threat posed by anti-satellite systems and their destabilizing effects for international peace and security,

9/ General Assembly resolution 2222 (XXI).
Convinced that further measures are needed to prevent outer space from becoming an area of military confrontation, contrary to the spirit of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,

Considering it necessary for the international community to give attention to specific measures regarding the question of anti-satellite systems in the Committee on Disarmament,

Bearing in mind that the restraint of anti-satellite systems has already been a subject in negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America,

1. Considers that further effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;

2. Urges all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space and to refrain from any action contrary to that aim;

3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to consider, as from the beginning of its session in 1982, the question of negotiating effective and verifiable agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space, taking into account all existing and future proposals designed to meet this objective;

4. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of negotiating an effective and verifiable agreement to prohibit anti-satellite systems, as an important step towards the fulfilment of the objectives set out in paragraph 3 above;

5. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space; prohibition of anti-satellite systems".

D

Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/87 E of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study assessing current institutional requirements and
future estimated needs in the United Nations management of disarmament affairs and outlining possible functions, structure and institutional framework that could meet those requirements and needs, including legal and financial implications, and formulating recommendations for possible later decisions on the matter,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General 10/ to which the study prepared by the group of governmental experts to study the institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament is annexed,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and of the study contained therein;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the experts who assisted him for the efficient manner in which the report was prepared;

3. Recommends that all Member States should study the report;

4. Invites all Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General by 31 March 1982 their comments on the study and its conclusions and recommendations;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the study to the Committee on Disarmament;

6. Decides to transmit the report and the comments of Member States to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament for substantive consideration and the adoption of appropriate decisions;

7. Further decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament".

E

Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present

The General Assembly,

Conscious that a nuclear war would have devastating consequences for the whole of mankind,

Recalling its resolution 33/91 F of 16 December 1978, which contains an appeal to all nuclear-weapon States to refrain from stationing nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present, and to all non-nuclear-weapon States which do not have nuclear weapons on their territories to

10/ A/36/392.
refrain from any steps which would directly or indirectly result in the stationing of such weapons on their territories,

Recalling further its resolution 35/156 C of 12 December 1980, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to talks with a view to elaborating an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present,

Noting with regret that this appeal by the General Assembly remains unheeded,

Considering that the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present would constitute a step towards the larger objective of the subsequent complete withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the territories of other States, thus contributing to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons and leading eventually to the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind the clearly expressed intention of many States to prevent the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territories,

Deeply alarmed by plans and practical steps leading to a build-up of nuclear-weapon arsenals on the territories of other States,

1. Requests once again the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to talks with a view to elaborating an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present;

2. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to refrain from further action involving the stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of other States;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion of this question by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

4. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the question to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present: report of the Committee on Disarmament".

F

Confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/91 B of 16 December 1978, in which it requested Member States to submit their views and experiences on confidence-building measures,
Noting with satisfaction that numerous Member States responded to that request and provided the Secretary-General with substantive information,

Recalling also its resolution 34/87 B of 11 December 1979, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to carry out a comprehensive study on confidence-building measures with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him on an equitable geographical basis,

Expressing its concern about the deterioration of the international situation and the further escalation of the arms race, which both reflects and aggravates the unsatisfactory international political climate, tension and mistrust,

Desirous of strengthening international security and, at the same time, creating and improving conditions conducive to further measures of disarmament,

Mindful of the fact that, while confidence-building measures cannot serve as a substitute for disarmament measures, they play a very significant role in achieving disarmament,

Convinced of the usefulness of confidence-building measures freely arrived at by the States concerned and agreed upon, taking into account the particular conditions and requirements of the regions concerned,

Expressing its conviction of the need for the exchange of pertinent and timely information on military activities and other matters pertaining to mutual security, which would contribute to an improved climate of trust and confidence among States, and the conviction that agreement can be reached on measures to this end,

Noting with satisfaction the encouraging results of some confidence-building measures agreed upon and implemented in some regions,

1. Takes note of the comprehensive study on confidence-building measures prepared by the Secretary-General; II/1

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Governmental Experts on Confidence-building Measures which assisted in the preparation of the study;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution;

4. Recognizes that confidence reflects a set of interrelated factors of a military as well as of a non-military character and that a plurality of approaches is needed to overcome fear, apprehension and mistrust between States and to replace them by confidence;

II/ A/36/474.
5. **Recommends** that, building on the experience gained from the application and development of confidence-building measures, further efforts should be made, both within and outside the United Nations, to widen their scope, so that account is also taken of non-military approaches;

6. ** Regards** the concept of confidence-building measures as a useful approach in reducing and eventually eliminating potential causes for mistrust, misunderstanding, misinterpretation and miscalculation;

7. **Believes** that the promotion of confidence-building measures where appropriate conditions exist will significantly contribute to facilitating the process of disarmament;

8. **Invites** all States to consider the possible introduction of confidence-building measures in their particular regions and, where possible, to negotiate on them in keeping with conditions and requirements prevailing in the respective regions;

9. **Decides** to submit the study to its second special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1982, for further consideration.

G

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979 and 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 12/ and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Committee on Disarmament for 1981 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the Committee's programme of work for both parts of its session held in 1981 contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament",

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Committee on Disarmament on these items,

12/ Resolution S-10/2.
Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear arms race,

Considering that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices also would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

Requests the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

Study on all the aspects of regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/156 D concerning the study on all the aspects of regional disarmament,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General containing the views of Member States on the study; 13/

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the study on all the aspects of regional disarmament 14/ and his report containing the views of Member States to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament, so that it may consider their substance and any action on them that may be required.

Strategic arms limitation talks

The General Assembly,


13/ A/36/343 and Add.1.

14/ A/35/416.
Recalling that the SALT I agreement - which bears the official title of "Interim Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Certain Measures with respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms" - entered into force on 3 October, 1972 following more than two years of bilateral negotiations and that its text was issued as a document of the General Assembly,

Recalling that the SALT II agreement - which bears the official title of "Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms" - was finally signed on 18 June 1979, after six years of bilateral negotiations, and that its text, together with the texts of the Protocol to the Treaty and a joint statement, both signed on the same date as the Treaty, and a joint communiqué issued also on 18 June 1979, were issued as a document of the Committee on Disarmament, 15/

Reaffirming once again its resolution 33/91 C of 16 December 1978, in which it, inter alia:

(a) Reiterated its satisfaction at the solemn declarations made in 1977 by the heads of State of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in which they stated that they were ready to endeavour to reach agreements which would permit starting the gradual reduction of existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and moving towards their complete, total destruction, with a view to a world truly free of nuclear weapons,

(b) Recalled that one of the disarmament measures deserving the highest priority, included in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 16/ was the conclusion of the bilateral agreement known as SALT II, which should be followed promptly by further strategic arms limitation negotiations between the two parties, leading to agreed significant reductions of and qualitative limitations on strategic arms,

(c) Stressed that in the Programme of Action it was established that, in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility, 17/

Reaffirming that, as stated in its resolution 34/87 F of 11 December 1979, it shares the conviction expressed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the joint statement of principles and basic guidelines

16/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 13.
17/ Ibid., para. 48.
for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms that early agreement on the further limitation and further reduction of strategic arms would serve to strengthen international peace and security and to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war,

Recalling that, at its first special session devoted to disarmament, it proclaimed that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons alone were more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth, that the increase in weapons, especially nuclear weapons, far from helping to strengthen international security, on the contrary weakened it, and that the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race posed a threat to the very survival of mankind, for which reasons the General Assembly declared that all the peoples of the world had a vital interest in the sphere of disarmament,

Recalling also that in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade annexed to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980 it recommended that special priority be given to the ratification of the SALT II Treaty,

1. Notes that the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) has not yet been ratified;

2. Urges that the process begun by the SALT I Treaty and signature of the SALT II Treaty should continue and be built upon;

3. Trusts that the signatory States will continue to refrain from any act which would defeat the object and purpose of that process;

4. Urges the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with reference to resolutions 34/87 F of 11 December 1979 and 35/156 of 12 December 1980, to pursue negotiations, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, looking towards the achievement of an agreement which will provide for substantial reductions and significative qualitative limitations of strategic arms;

5. Welcomes the commencement of negotiations at Geneva on 30 November 1981 between representatives of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on nuclear arms control in accordance with the joint communiqué issued by Secretary of State Haig and Foreign Minister Gromyko on 23 September 1981, and trusts that such negotiations will facilitate the enhancement of stability and international security;

6. Stresses the need that both parties bear constantly in mind that not only their national interests but also the vital interests of all the peoples of the world are at stake in this question;

7. Invites the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the General Assembly appropriately informed of
the results of their negotiations, in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs 27 and 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session the item entitled "Strategic arms limitation talks".

J

Report of the Committee on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Recognizing also that all States have the duty to contribute to and the right to participate in disarmament negotiations, as acknowledged in paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 18/

Recalling, to that effect, its resolutions 33/91 G of 16 December 1978 and 35/156 I of 12 December 1980,

Noting that under section IX of the rules of procedure of the Committee on Disarmament non-member States have been invited to participate in the work of the Committee,

Recalling also that the membership of the Committee on Disarmament is to be reviewed at regular intervals in accordance with paragraph 120 of the Final Document,

1. Takes note of the relevant parts of the report of the Committee on Disarmament on its session held in 1981 19/ in which various options and different views were stated;

2. Recommends that the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament should be completed, following appropriate consultation among Member States, during the next special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

3. Reaffirms that States not members of the Committee on Disarmament should upon their request continue to be invited by it to participate in the work of the Committee.

18/ Resolution 5-10/2.

K

Disarmament and international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 A of 11 December 1979 and 35/156 J of 12 December 1980,

Alarmed by the present grave state of international affairs characterized by marked deterioration in the relationship between the major military Powers, which seriously jeopardizes the process of détente and results in the flaring up of new and in the continuation of old conflicts in various parts of the world,

Deeply concerned over the long stagnation in the disarmament process, the intensification of the arms race, both quantitative and qualitative, and the increased threat of a nuclear conflagration,

Convinced that for achieving progress on the reduction of arms and armaments, the arms race must first be stopped,

Convinced further that the arms race cannot be stopped as long as the concepts of balance of weapons or of deterrence continue to be regarded as the sole means for the security of nations,

Aware that the best hope for arresting the pernicious spiral of the arms race is by the provision of alternative means of security for nations rather than through reliance on the balance of armaments or of deterrence,

Aware further that the rational alternative means for such security is to move towards a halt in the arms race by developing in a parallel way the measures and modalities for collective security as mandatorily required by the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling paragraph 13 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it is stated that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example,

Considering that it is of essential importance to create a climate of confidence in the United Nations which will open the way to cooperation among Member States, in fulfilling the common and basic obligations under the Charter,

Noting with satisfaction the references to statements made by representatives of a number of Member States, including the two major Powers, in the First Committee during the current session of the Assembly, indicating positive attitudes towards effective use of the United Nations in improving the international situation and preventing war,
Reaffirming its resolution 35/156 J of 12 December 1980, adopted by consensus, in which, inter alia, it recommended that the main organs of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security should give early consideration to the requirements for halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and developing the modalities for the effective application of the system of international security provided for in the Charter,

Reiterating its request to the permanent members of the Security Council to facilitate the work of the Council towards carrying out this essential responsibility under the Charter,

1. Calls upon all States to take prompt action for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/156 J which would render effective the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and thereby be conducive to meaningful disarmament negotiations;

2. Deems it necessary, as a first step in this direction, that the Security Council take the required measures towards the implementation of Chapter VII of the Charter, which would reinforce the foundations of peace, security and order through the United Nations and avert the growing threat of nuclear conflagration.

Study on the relationship between disarmament and international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/87 C of 12 December 1977, in which it requested the Secretary-General to initiate a study on the relationship between disarmament and international security,

Recalling further paragraph 97 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 20/ in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of consultant experts appointed by him, to continue the study on the relationship between disarmament and international security,

Recalling also its resolution 34/83 A of 11 December 1979, by which it took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General, as well as resolution 35/156 E, in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the study, 21/  

20/ Resolution 5-10/2.

21/ A/36/597.
1. **Notes with satisfaction** the study on the relationship between disarmament and international security prepared by the Secretary-General;

2. **Expresses its appreciation** to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and International Security who assisted him in the preparation of the study;

3. **Commends** the study and its conclusions to the attention of all Member States;

4. **Invites** all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, no later than 15 April 1982, of their views regarding the study;

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution;

6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to transmit the study, together with the views of Member States, to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1982.