Fortieth session
Agenda item 65

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

Report of the First Committee (Part II)

Rapporteur: Mr. Yannis SOULIOTIS (Greece)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Part I of the report of the First Committee on item 65 (A/40/877) dealt with a
draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations"; part II deals with
all other proposals submitted under item 65.

2. In connection with item 65, in addition to the documents listed in part I, the
First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Angola
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final
Political Declaration and the Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of
Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to
7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);

(b) Letter dated 18 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General (A/40/900 and Corr.1);

(c) Letter dated 18 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/40/10);

(d) Letter dated 4 December 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General (A/C.1/40/14).
II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.6

3. On 29 October, the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Obligations of States to contribute to effective disarmament negotiations" (A/C.1/40/L.6), which was introduced by its representative at the 29th meeting, on 6 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the General Assembly adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

"Recalling its relevant resolutions on this subject,

"Deploiring that no tangible progress has been achieved in the implementation of these resolutions and alarmed at the growing threat of nuclear war, which can lead to the destruction of civilization on earth,

"Bearing in mind the fundamental importance of disarmament for the accomplishment of the principal purpose of the United Nations, i.e. maintaining international peace and security and settling international disputes by peaceful means,

"Convinced that the active participation of Member States in effective disarmament negotiations is imperative for discharging their responsibility to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and that all States have the right and duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament,

"Stressing the importance of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which was unanimously and categorically reaffirmed by all Member States at the twelfth special session, as the comprehensive and long-term basis for efforts towards halting and reversing the arms race,

"Believing that the preservation of the existing bilateral, regional and global system of arms limitation and disarmament agreements as well as the strict observance of such agreements are important elements of disarmament efforts at all levels,

"Stressing the commitment of States, which they have undertaken under terms of international law in various existing international instruments, to conduct negotiations which would lead to early agreements on disarmament measures, in particular on nuclear disarmament, and which serve the overall objective of general and complete disarmament,"
"Noting with great concern that no real progress in disarmament negotiations has been achieved for several years, which has rendered the current international situation even more dangerous and insecure, and that negotiations on disarmament issues are lagging far behind the rapid technological development in the field of armaments and the relentless growth of military arsenals, particularly nuclear arsenals,

"Considering that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give a new impetus to negotiations in good faith on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future, and that all States should refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations,

"Expressing its concern about attempts at using disarmament negotiations as a cloak for the arms race as well as attempts at striving for military superiority, which constitute a serious obstacle for such negotiations,

"Welcoming the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the range of issues related to space and nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range, aimed at solving in practice the task of averting an arms race in outer space and of terminating it on earth,

"Aware of the necessity to proceed to honest, business-like and constructive multilateral negotiations in good faith aimed at the achievement of early results, in particular at the prevention of nuclear war, the cessation of the nuclear arms race and at nuclear disarmament,

"1. Expresses its grave concern over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and plans to spread it to outer space, as well as the continued, very serious deterioration of relations in the world;

"2. Expresses its conviction that it is the foremost obligation of all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and the other militarily significant States, to live up to their commitment undertaken in international instruments and to the recommendations and decisions of the General Assembly at its tenth special session and to conduct serious negotiations on the basis of equality, reciprocity and undiminished security to halt and reverse the arms race;

"3. Calls upon States to undertake genuine negotiations in a constructive and accommodating spirit and taking into account the interest of the entire international community in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and to achieve disarmament;

"4. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to concentrate its work on the substantive and priority items on its agenda, to proceed to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, on the
prevention of nuclear war as well as the prevention of an arms race in outer space without further delay and to elaborate drafts of treaties on a nuclear-weapon-test ban and on a complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

"5. Calls upon States engaged in disarmament negotiations outside the United Nations framework to intensify their efforts with a view to achieving concrete results without delay, and to implement such results immediately so as to create favourable conditions for further progress;

"6. Underlines the need for preserving the existing system of bilateral, regional and global disarmament agreements;

"7. Invites all States engaged in disarmament and/or arms limitation and reduction negotiations outside the United Nations framework to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament appropriately informed of such negotiations without prejudice to their progress;

"8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled 'Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session'."

4. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.6.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.7

5. On 30 October, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary submitted a draft resolution entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/40/L.7), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.

6. At its 44th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.7 by a recorded vote of 98 to 19, with 8 abstentions (see para. 59, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows: 1/

1/ The delegation of Swaziland subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.
In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Paraguay.

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.8

7. On 31 October, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear and space arms negotiations" (A/C.1/40/L.8), which was later also sponsored by Rwanda and Swaziland. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

8. On 20 November, Argentina, Ecuador and Mexico submitted an amendment to the draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.80), by which operative paragraph 2, which read:

"Urge the Governments of the two States concerned to work without pre-conditions towards the achievement of that objective, enable the negotiations to make substantial progress in order to end the situation".

would read as follows:

"Urge the Governments of the two States concerned to work without pre-conditions towards the achievement of that objective, enable the negotiations to make substantial progress".
9. At its 47th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted amendment A/C.1/40/L.80 by a recorded vote of 61 to 24, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

**Abstaining:** Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Gabon, Ghana, Jamaica, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.8, as amended, by a recorded vote of 71 to none, with 51 abstentions (see para. 59, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

**In favour:** Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia.

**Against:** None.
Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.13 and Rev.1

11. On 5 November, the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" (A/C.1/40/L.13), which was introduced by its representative at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.

12. On 12 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.13/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 36th meeting, on 13 November, and contained a new fourteenth preambular paragraph, reading:

"Taking note of the Final Document adopted at the Eighth Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda in September 1985 which states, inter alia, the urgent need to initiate multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament".

13. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.13/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 99 to 19, with 10 abstentions (see para. 59, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar,
E. **Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.19**

14. On 5 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament" (A/C.1/40/L.19), which was later also sponsored by Romania and Togo. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

15. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.19 without a vote (see para. 59, draft resolution D).

F. **Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.20**

16. On 6 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament Week" (A/C.1/40/L.20). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mongolia at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.

17. At its 39th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.20 by a recorded vote of 110 to none, with 22 abstentions (see para. 59, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India,
Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.23 and Rev.1

18. On 6 November, Cyprus submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/40/L.23), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that nuclear weapons, in their development, have become so vastly destructive to the atmosphere that any country using them would, because of the effects of the winds, suffer their devastating consequences no less,

"Bearing in mind that eminent international scientists have established definitively that nuclear weapons cannot be used without inevitably causing self-destruction to the user country itself,

"1. Condemns and outlaws nuclear weapons and prohibits their future development or production;

"2. Calls upon the nuclear Powers to desist from any development or production of nuclear weapons and to abandon all possibility of the use or threat of use of such weapons."

19. On 7 November, Cyprus submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.23/Rev.1), which was introduced by its representative at the 35th meeting, on 12 November. The revised draft resolution read as follows:

/...
"The General Assembly,

"Considering that nuclear weapons, in their development, have become so vastly destructive to the atmosphere that any country using them would, because of the effects of the winds, suffer their devastating consequences no less,

"Bearing in mind that eminent international scientists have established definitively that nuclear weapons cannot be used without inevitably causing self-destruction to the user country itself,

"1. Condemns and outlaws nuclear weapons;

"2. Prohibits their future development or production;

"3. Calls upon the nuclear Powers to (a) desist from further development or production of nuclear weapons and (b) abandon all concept of the use or threat of use of such weapons;

"4. Recommends that the Secretary-General report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session."

20. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.23/Rev.1.

H. Draft decision A/C.1/40/L.28

21. On 6 November, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft decision entitled "Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies" (A/C.1/40/L.28), which was later also sponsored by Cameroon and Nigeria. The draft decision was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 32nd meeting, on 8 November.

22. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/40/L.28 without a vote (see para. 60).

I. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.41

23. On 7 November, the Bahamas, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan and Spain submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/40/L.41), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador and Romania.

24. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.41 without a vote (see para. 59, draft resolution F).
J. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.43

25. On 7 November, Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter" (A/C.1/40/L.43), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 32nd meeting, on 8 November.

26. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/40/L.78).

27. At the 44th meeting, on 20 November, the representative of Mexico orally revised the draft resolution, changing the first line of the third preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Noting that the conclusions of those studies confirm that nuclear winter and ...",

to read

"Noting that the conclusions of some of those studies confirm that nuclear winter and ...".

28. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.43, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 10 abstentions (see para. 59, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain,

2/ The delegations of Nicaragua and Swaziland subsequently indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.
Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Toqo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Cameroon, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

K. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.47

29. On 7 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon" (A/C.1/40/L.47), which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.

30. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.47 by a recorded vote of 62 to 11, with 56 abstentions (see para. 59, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon,
Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela.

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.48

31. On 7 November, Afghanistan, Angola, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "International co-operation for disarmament" (A/C.1/40/L.48), which was introduced by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

32. At its 38th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.48 by a recorded vote of 91 to 19, with 14 abstentions (see para. 59, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

3/ The delegation of Botswana subsequently indicated that its vote in favour of the draft resolution.
Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Morocco, Niger, Paraguay, Sweden.

M. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.51

33. On 7 November, Iraq and Jordan submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session" (A/C.1/40/L.51), which was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 35th meeting, on 12 November.

34. At its 38th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.51 by a recorded vote of 111 to none, with 17 abstentions (see para. 59, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

None.

tria, Belgium, Canada, Ethiopia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Luxembourg, Nepal, lands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, United of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of...
N. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.52 and Rev.1

35. On 7 November, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations disarmament studies" (A/C.1/40/L.52), which was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 34th meeting, on 12 November. The operative part of the draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"1. Reaffirms the value of United Nations studies, prepared with appropriate assistance from governmental or consultant experts, as a useful means by which important issues in the field of arms limitation and disarmament can be addressed in a comprehensive and detailed manner;

"2. Invites Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 April 1986, their views and proposals on how the work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament studies can be further improved, including the selection of subjects for study and the manner in which they are carried out;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, and to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;

"4. Further requests the Secretary-General to invite the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies to prepare a comprehensive report on these matters for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled 'United Nations disarmament studies'."

36. On 14 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.52/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(a) In operative paragraph 2, a semi-colon was inserted after the word "improved" and the rest of the paragraph was deleted;

(b) In operative paragraph 4, the words "forty-first" were replaced by "forty-second".

37. At its 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.52/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 59, draft resolution K).

O. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.55

38. On 7 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Tunisia and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade" (A/C.1/40/L.55). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 34th meeting, on 12 November.
39. At the 37th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of Nigeria orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) The third preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Noting with concern that half-way through the Decade, its goals are far from being achieved and no substantial progress has been made even on items of highest priority";

(b) A new ninth preambular paragraph was added, reading:

"Welcoming the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in accordance with the joint communiqué issued by the two Governments on 8 January 1985".

40. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.55, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 59, draft resolution L).

P. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.57

41. On 7 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burma, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/40/L.57), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Morocco, Peru and Swaziland. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 35th meeting, on 12 November.

42. At the 38th meeting, on 14 November, Ireland proposed an oral amendment to operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, by which the words "nuclear-weapon-test ban" would be replaced by the words "complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions".

43. At the 40th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution, orally revised operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, which had read:

"Urges the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, without further delay, negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on a nuclear-weapon-test ban",

to read:

"Urges the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, without further delay, negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on a nuclear-test ban".

44. At the same meeting, the representative of Ireland, in view of the above revision, withdrew the proposed amendment to operative paragraph 5.
45. At that meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.57, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 116 to 2, with 17 abstentions (see para. 59, draft resolution M). The voting was as follows:

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Against:** France, United States of America.

**Abstaining:** Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

**Q. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.58 and Rev.1**

46. On 7 November, Algeria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Burma, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session" (A/C.1/40/L.58), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 36th meeting, on 13 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament,"

"Deeply concerned that no concrete results regarding the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session have been realized in the course of more than seven years since that session, that in the meantime the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, has gained in intensity, that there has been further deployment of nuclear weapons in some parts of the world, that annual global military expenditures are estimated to have reached the staggering figure of 1 thousand billion dollars, that mankind is faced with a real danger of spreading the arms race into outer space, that urgent measures to prevent nuclear war and for disarmament have not been adopted and that continued colonial domination and foreign occupation, open threats, pressures and military intervention against independent States and violations of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations have taken place, posing the most serious threat to international peace and security,

"Convinced that the renewed escalation of the nuclear-arms race, in both the quantitative and qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on nuclear deterrence and on the use of nuclear weapons, has heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations,

"Further convinced that international peace and security can only be ensured through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and that, in this respect, the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States have the primary responsibility,

"Noting with great concern that no real progress in disarmament negotiations has been achieved in the course of several years which has rendered the current international situation even more dangerous and insecure,

"Desirous that the launching of negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would produce agreements on preventing an arms race in outer space and on significant reductions in their strategic and intermediate-range nuclear-weapon systems, as well as that these negotiations would lead to a relaxation of tension in their mutual relations and in the world at large,

"Considering that bilateral negotiations should not in any way diminish the urgent need to initiate and pursue multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,
"Stressing" that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give a new impetus to negotiations on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future,

"Reaffirming" that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

"Stressing" that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which was unanimously and categorically reaffirmed by all Member States at the twelfth special session as the comprehensive basis for efforts towards halting and reversing the arms race, retains all its validity and that the objectives and measures contained therein still represent one of the most important and urgent goals to be achieved,

"1. Expresses its grave concern over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, which threaten international peace and security and increase the danger of nuclear war;

"2. Calls upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take urgent measures in order to promote international security on the basis of disarmament, to halt and reverse the arms race and to launch a process of genuine disarmament;

"3. Invites all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to take urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action contained in section III of the Final Document;

"4. Calls upon great Powers to pursue their negotiations in a constructive and accommodating spirit and taking into account the interest of the entire international community in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and to achieve disarmament;

"5. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to urgently proceed to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war, to intensify negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to elaborate drafts of treaties on a nuclear-weapon-test ban and on a complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

"6. Calls upon the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in accordance with its mandate and to continue improving its work with a view to making concrete recommendations on specific items on its agenda;

"7. Invites all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the General
Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament informed on the status and/or results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

"8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled 'Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session'."

47. On 19 November, Algeria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burma, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.58/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Poland. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 43rd meeting, on 20 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) A new sixth preambular paragraph was added, reading:

"Believing that the preservation of the existing bilateral, regional and global system of arms limitation and disarmament agreements as well as the strict observance of such agreements by their Parties are important elements of disarmament efforts at all levels";

(b) In the original seventh preambular paragraph, now the eighth preambular paragraph, the words "the results of" were inserted before the words "these negotiations";

(c) In the original ninth preambular paragraph, now the tenth preambular paragraph, the following text was added at the end of the paragraph:

"... and that all States should refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations";

(d) Operative paragraph 5 was revised to read:

"Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to proceed urgently to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war, to undertake and intensify negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to elaborate drafts of treaties on a nuclear-weapon-test ban and on a complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction".

48. At its 44th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.58/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 113 to 13, with 6 abstentions (see para. 59, draft resolution N). The voting was as follows: 4/

4/ The delegation of Swaziland subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.
In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, France, Japan, New Zealand, Rwanda, Spain.

R. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.62 and Rev.1

49. On 7 November, Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Verification in all its aspects" (A/C.1/40/L.62), which was later also sponsored by New Zealand. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 34th meeting, on 12 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Conscious of the urgent need to reach agreements on arms limitation and disarmament measures capable of contributing to the maintenance of peace and security,

"Convinced that, if such agreements are to be effective, they must be fair and balanced, their substance must be clear and compliance with them must be evident,
"Reaffirming its conviction, as expressed in the Final Document adopted by consensus at its first special session devoted to disarmament, that in order to facilitate the conclusion and effective implementation of disarmament agreements and to create confidence, States should accept appropriate provisions for verification in such agreements,

"Reiterating its view that:

"(a) Disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and ensure that they are being observed by all parties;

"(b) The form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement;

"(c) Agreements should provide for the participation of parties directly or through the United Nations system in the verification process;

"(d) Where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification as well as other compliance procedures should be employed,

"Recalling also that:

"(a) In the context of international disarmament negotiations, the problem of verification should be further examined and adequate methods and procedures in this field be considered;

"(b) Every effort should be made to develop appropriate methods and procedures that are non-discriminatory and that do not unduly interfere with the internal affairs of other States or jeopardize their economic and social development,

"Relieving that verification techniques and principles should be developed as an objective means of determining compliance with agreements,

1. **Calls upon** Member States to increase their efforts towards achieving balanced, verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament agreements;

2. **Invites** all Member States, bearing in mind the Final Document of the first special session devoted to disarmament, to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1986, their views and suggestions on verification principles, procedures and techniques to promote the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements, and on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification;

3. **Requests** the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report containing the views and suggestions of Member States;
"4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled 'Verification in all its aspects'."

50. On 20 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.62/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(a) The second preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Convinced that, if such measures are to be effective, they must be fair and balanced, acceptable to all parties, their substance must be clear and compliance with them must be evident";

(b) The sixth preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Believing that verification techniques should be developed as an objective means of determining compliance with agreements and appropriately taken into account in the course of disarmament negotiations";

(c) Operative paragraph 1 was revised to read:

"Calls upon Member States to increase their efforts towards achieving agreements on balanced, mutually acceptable, verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament measures";

(d) In operative paragraph 4, the following text was added at the end of the paragraph:

"... under the item entitled 'Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session'.”

51. At its 47th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.62/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 59, draft resolution 0).

S. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.64

52. On 7 November, Argentina, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Romania and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/40/L.64), which was later also sponsored by the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Oman and the United Republic of Tanzania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

53. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.64 by a recorded vote of 112 to 16, with 5 abstentions (see para. 59, draft resolution P). The voting was as follows:

/...
In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Bahamas, Denmark, Japan, Spain, Togo.

T. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.65 and Rev.1

54. On 7 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Sudan, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/40/L.65), which was later also sponsored by Morocco, Oman, Romania and Viet Nam. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

55. On 20 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Romania, the Sudan, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.65/Rev.1), containing a new thirteenth preambular paragraph which read:

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General".
56. At its 46th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.65/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 110 to 3, with 15 abstentions (see para. 59, draft resolution Q). The voting was as follows: 5/

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, 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 Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Against:** France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

**Abstaining:** Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

57. On 7 November, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters: Prevention of war in the nuclear age" (A/C.1/40/L.74). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 39th meeting, on 15 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

Recollecting the determination of the peoples of the world to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and, to this end, to strengthen their resolve to maintain international peace and security,

The delegation of Ireland subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution."
"Emphasizing the special significance the commitment of States Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security takes on in the fortieth year of the Organization's existence,

"Noting with grave concern the implications of a continuing arms buildup, particularly in its nuclear aspect, and expressing its profound conviction that the prevention of nuclear war, indeed all war, remains the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

"Convinced that the successful fulfilment of this task requires all States to do their utmost to avoid conflict and to resolve disputes peacefully, so as to ensure that war is no longer viewed as an instrument for settling international disputes and that the use and the threat of force are eliminated from international life as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations,

"Further convinced that the prevention of war, and particularly nuclear war, requires that all States respect the sovereignty, equality, independence and territorial integrity of all other States, and recalling the commitment by all Member States under the Charter of the United Nations to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force,

"Recalling none the less the inherent right of States individually or collectively to defend themselves against armed attack, recognizing the vital importance of preventing armed conflict in any form and recognizing further that States may legitimately take measures necessary to restrain, or in other words deter, the initiation of, or persistence in an attack,

"Reiterating the vital interest of the peoples of the world in disarmament, but also recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for the establishment of more co-operative relationships between States, the prevention of conflicts, in particular by lessening the possibility of surprise attack, and the facilitation of further disarmament measures, and noting in that regard the large number of proposals for additional confidence-building measures currently considered in a large number of multilateral forums,

"Stressing the necessity of building on the important steps that have already been taken to reduce the risk of war, most notably on the verifiable arms control agreements that have already been concluded, and stressing the importance of compliance with existing arms control commitments, so as to encourage the conclusion of further and more far-reaching agreements,

"Recalling paragraphs 47 to 50 and 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, regarding the necessity for, and the process of, nuclear disarmament,

"Underlining the primary responsibility of nuclear-weapon States, in particular those with the largest nuclear arsenals, for the prevention of a war involving the use of nuclear weapons and for nuclear disarmament, but also bearing in mind the collective responsibility of all States to work towards these ends,

/...
"Believing that - notwithstanding the vital contribution of concrete disarmament measures - the goals of securing peace and preventing nuclear war and any armed conflict can most effectively be served by fully recognizing and respecting the dignity of man, basic freedoms and the right of national self-determination,

"Noting with deep concern that, in spite of their important contribution to the prevention of war, arms control negotiations tend to proceed at a pace which is clearly inadequate to the seriousness of the threat and the urgency of the problem,

"1. Reaffirms that reducing and removing the threat of nuclear war is the most acute and urgent task of the present day and that eliminating the threat of all armed conflict remains the ultimate goal of the international community;

"2. Urges all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, and further urges them never to use any of their weapons, except in the exercise of their inherent right of individual or collective self-defence;

"3. Calls upon all States to maintain, as a priority objective of their policies, the removal of the danger of war at any level of hostility, thereby precluding the use of nuclear weapons;

"4. Urges all States to exercise restraint in their relations with others, to act in such a manner as to prevent the development of situations which could cause dangerous exacerbation of their relations, to avoid military confrontations and to prevent the outbreak of war;

"5. Emphasizes the importance of concluding agreements on militarily significant and verifiable reductions of armament and forces, including nuclear armaments, taking into account the relative importance of the existing arsenals of the nuclear-weapon States and other States concerned, and of achieving stable military balance, globally and regionally, at the lowest possible levels;

"6. Welcomes warmly in this connection the initiation of the bilateral negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

"7. Urges all States to work for concrete and verifiable results in arms control negotiations, especially those aimed at the elimination of whole categories of weapons and of weapons that have destabilizing effects, as well as those that enhance the prospects for the reduction of current armaments to lower levels consistent with strictly defensive needs;
8. **Urges** all States to promote, to the best of their ability, the objective of the prevention of war, through, *inter alia*, more openness and an enhancement of mutual knowledge about military activities, an expanded exchange of information and views on military matters and other confidence-building measures, with a view to enhancing both confidence and stability;

9. **Underlines** the importance of regional efforts at peace-keeping and conflict resolution among States, given that such efforts aimed at building confidence, promotion of co-operative relations and finding local solutions to local disputes among the States of the regions concerned can play a vital role in enhancing the objectives of peace and security, disarmament and development in the region;

10. **Stresses** the necessity of preventing military conflict which may take place by accident, miscalculation or communications failure, by taking steps to maintain, or where necessary improve, communications between Governments, particularly in areas of tension;

11. **Calls upon** all States to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons because such proliferation would seriously increase the danger of nuclear war, and to exert all endeavours to solve outstanding regional issues which may involve the risk of such proliferation;

12. **Rejects** military doctrines and policies which explicitly or implicitly aim at the achievement of military superiority in the place of balance, stability and undiminished security for all States;

13. **Declares** its view that a nuclear war cannot be won and that a conventional war may involve the risk of escalation to nuclear war;

14. **Takes note** of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1985 session concerning the consideration of the agenda item entitled 'Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters', and requests the Conference to continue its substantive consideration of this issue;

15. **Commends** the Secretary-General for having prepared a report on the prevention of nuclear war (A/40/498) and expresses the hope that this report will facilitate mutually acceptable solutions to this vital problem;

16. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled 'Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters'.

58. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.74.
III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race, in particular in the nuclear field,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority, 6/

Recalling also that this commitment was reaffirmed by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Bearing in mind its relevant resolutions on this subject,

Reaffirming that the most effective guarantee against the danger of nuclear war and the use of nuclear weapons is nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, 7/ it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and which would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

6/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 47.

7/ Resolution S-10/2.
Reaffirming also that the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and for undertaking measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war, inter alia, by establishing corresponding norms regulating relations between them,

Conmemorating the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, the most destructive and bloody war in the history of mankind, and also commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its conviction that removing the threat of a world war - a nuclear war - is the most acute and urgent task of the present time,

Convinced that the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons is a most important and urgent measure for the prevention of nuclear war, and taking note of the broad, positive international reaction to the concept of non-first use of nuclear weapons,

1. Considers that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, concerning their respective obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, offer an important avenue to decrease the danger of nuclear war;

2. Expresses the hope that those nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so would consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons;

3. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to consider under its relevant agenda item, inter alia, the elaboration of an international instrument of a legally binding character laying down the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war".

B

Bilateral nuclear-arms and space arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/183 P of 20 December 1983 and 39/148 B of 17 December 1984,

Welcoming warmly the resumption on 12 March 1985 of the bilateral negotiations at Geneva between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America,
Noting that in their joint communiqué of 8 January 1985 the two Governments agreed that the subject of these negotiations is a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate range, with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship,

Noting that the agreed objective of these negotiations is to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms and at strengthening strategic stability,

Noting also that the two sides believe that ultimately these negotiations, just as efforts in general to limit and reduce arms, should lead to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere,

Noting further that both the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have expressed their readiness to keep the other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their bilateral negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 2/

Convinced that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to reach agreement,

Firmly convinced that an early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

1. Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of their agreed objective in the negotiations, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament;

2. Urges the Governments of the two States concerned to work actively towards the achievement of that objective in order to enable the negotiations to make substantial progress;

3. Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support for these negotiations and their successful conclusion.

C

Nuclear weapons in all aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it expressed its profound preoccupation over the
danger of war, in particular nuclear war, the prevention of which remains the most acute and urgent task of the present day, 8/

Reaffirming that nuclear weapons pose the most serious threat to mankind and its survival and that it is therefore essential to proceed with nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming also that all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility for the fulfilment of the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament,

Stressing again that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons alone are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth, and bearing in mind the devastating results which nuclear war would have on belligerents and non-belligerents alike,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it decided that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war had the highest priority and that it was essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons, 6/

Stressing that any expectation of winning a nuclear war is senseless and that such a war would inevitably lead to the destruction of nations, to enormous devastation and to catastrophic consequences for civilization and life itself on Earth,

Convinced of the necessity of rejecting any military doctrine and concept that might lead to unleashing nuclear war and might impede measures to halt the nuclear-arms race,

Stressing the urgent need for a halt to the nuclear-arms race as a step on the road to nuclear disarmament,

Stressing again that priority in disarmament negotiations should be given to nuclear weapons, and referring to paragraphs 49 and 54 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 7/

Recalling its relevant resolutions on this subject,

Welcoming the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the range of issues related to space and nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range, aimed at solving in practice the task of averting an arms race in outer space and terminating it on Earth,

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Noting the belief expressed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that ultimately their negotiations, just as efforts in general to limit and reduce arms, should lead to the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere,

Welcoming the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, 9/ as well as the positive response this Declaration has met with in many States,

Taking note of the Final Political Declaration adopted at the eighth Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, in which is stressed, inter alia, the urgent need to initiate multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, 10/

Taking note also of the relevant deliberations of the Disarmament Commission in 1985 with regard to item 4 of its agenda, as contained in its report, 11/

Noting that the Conference on Disarmament, at its 1985 session, discussed the question of the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, 12/ including the establishment of an ad hoc committee for negotiations on that question,

Regretting, however, that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the establishment of an ad hoc committee for the purpose of undertaking multilateral negotiations on the question of the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament,

Considering that efforts will continue to be made in order to enable the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil its negotiating role with regard to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, and that for this purpose all members of the Conference on Disarmament should display a constructive approach to such negotiations, bearing in mind the high priority they have accorded to this question in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament is the most suitable forum for the preparation and conduct of multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament,

9/ A/40/114-S/16921, annex.
10/ See A/40/854-S/17610, annex I, para. 38.
12/ Ibid., Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.B.
1. **Calls upon** the Conference on Disarmament to proceed without delay to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and especially to begin the elaboration of practical measures for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for nuclear disarmament in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, including a nuclear-disarmament programme, and to establish for this purpose an ad hoc committee;

2. **Decides to include** in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

**D**

Comprehensive programme of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 109 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 7/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly called for the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament encompassing all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control becomes a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevail and in which the new international economic order is strengthened and consolidated,

Recalling also its resolution 38/183 K of 20 December 1983, in which it urged the Conference on Disarmament, as soon as it considered that the circumstances were propitious for that purpose, to renew its work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament previously requested, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a progress report on the matter and to submit to the Assembly, not later than at its forty-first session, a complete draft of such a programme,

Recalling further its resolution 39/148 I of 17 December 1984, in which it urged that all efforts be made so that the Conference on Disarmament might resume its work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament early in its 1985 session with a view to submitting to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of such a programme,

Having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament concerning its work during the 1985 session of the Conference on Disarmament, 13/ which is an integral part of the report of the Conference,

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1. Notes that, in its report the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament stated that during the 1985 session, despite intensive efforts, only modest progress was achieved;

2. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to resume the work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament at the beginning of its 1986 session with the firm intention of concluding that task and submitting to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of the programme;

3. Decides to include on the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned over the escalating arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, which represents a serious threat to the very existence of mankind,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, ending the nuclear-arms race and bringing about disarmament for the maintenance of world peace,

Emphasizing anew the urgent need for and the importance of wide and continued mobilization of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, in all its aspects,

Mindful of the world-wide mass anti-war and anti-nuclear movement,

Recognizing the important role of the mass media in mobilizing world public opinion in support of disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament, 14/

14/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.
Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 15/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that the Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed, 16/


1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General 17/ on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;

2. Expresses its appreciation to all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week, in particular in holding the 1985 Disarmament Week in close connection with the celebrations of the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War and of the foundation of the United Nations and the International Youth Year;

3. Expresses serious concern over the continued escalation of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and the imminent danger of its extension into outer space which gravely jeopardizes international peace and security and increases the danger of outbreak of a nuclear war;

4. Stresses the important role of the mass media in acquainting the world public with the aims of Disarmament Week and measures undertaken within its framework;

5. Recommends to all States that they observe Disarmament Week in 1986 in close connection with the celebration of the International Year of Peace;

6. Invites all States, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week, prepared by the Secretary-General; 18/

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16/ Ibid., annex V, para. 12.
17/ A/40/552 and Corr.1.
18/ A/34/436.
7. **Invites** the relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;

8. **Also invites** international non-governmental organizations to **take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken**;

9. **Further invites** the Secretary-General to use the United Nations mass media as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

10. **Requests** Governments to continue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

11. **Requests** the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

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**Report of the Disarmament Commission**

The General Assembly,

Having **considered** the report of the Disarmament Commission, 19/

**Emphasizing again** the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 7/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

**Taking into account** the relevant sections of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 15/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

**Considering** the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

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19/ **Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42).**
Desirous of strengthening the effectiveness of the Disarmament Commission as the deliberative body in the field of disarmament,


1. Takes note of the report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. Notes that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda;

3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1986 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the results of its 1985 substantive session;

4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1986 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items inscribed on its agenda, to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 20/ together with all the official records of the fortieth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

G

Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 7/ its first special session devoted to disarmament, after referring specifically to "the threat to the very survival of mankind" posed
by the existence of nuclear weapons, it declared, in paragraph 18, that removing the threat of a world war – a nuclear war – is the most acute and urgent task of the present day.

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General 21/ transmitting the compilation, requested in resolution 39/148 F of 17 December 1984, of appropriate excerpts of all national and international scientific studies on the climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, published so far,

Noting that the conclusions of some of those studies confirm that nuclear winter and other climatic effects of nuclear war pose an unprecedented peril to all nations, even those far removed from the nuclear explosions, which would add immeasurably to the previously known dangers of nuclear war, without excluding the possibility of all the Earth being transformed into a darkened, frozen planet, where conditions would be conducive to mass extinction,

Noting also that from those conclusions and from various sections of the studies themselves it clearly follows that international efforts to carry out further systematic research are necessary,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the compilation of excerpts of scientific studies on the climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, prepared in accordance with the request made in its resolution 39/148 F;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of consultant experts chosen by him, bearing in mind the advisability of wide geographical representation and of their qualifications in a broad range of scientific fields, to carry out a study on the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, which will examine, inter alia, its socio-economic consequences and would take into account the Secretary-General's report and the source documents from which the compilation was prepared, together with any other relevant scientific studies;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to transmit the study to the General Assembly in due time for consideration at its forty-second session, in 1987;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled: "Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter: report of the Secretary-General".

21/ A/40/449.
Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 7/ in which it is stated that the achievement of nuclear disarmament will require urgent negotiation of agreements, inter alia, for the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems, which is especially emphasized in paragraph 50 (a) of that Document,

Recalling also that in paragraph 50 of the Final Document it is also underlined that in the course of negotiations consideration can be given to mutual and agreed limitation or prohibition, without prejudice to the security of any State, of any types of nuclear armaments,

Stressing that the development and production of the nuclear neutron weapon is a dangerous consequence of the continuing qualitative arms race in the field of nuclear weapons, especially through the qualitative improvement and development of new nuclear warheads by enhancing specific characteristics of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions on the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon,

Sharing the world-wide concern expressed by Member States, as well as by non-governmental organizations, about the continued and expanded production and introduction of the nuclear neutron weapon in military arsenals, which escalates the nuclear-arms race and significantly lowers the threshold of nuclear war,

Aware of the inhuman effects of that weapon, which constitutes a grave threat, particularly to the unprotected civilian population,

Noting the consideration by the Conference on Disarmament at its 1985 session of issues connected with the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, as well as the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon, 12/

Regretting that the Conference on Disarmament was prevented from reaching agreement on the commencement of negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, including the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon in an appropriate organizational framework,

1. Reaffirms its request to the Conference on Disarmament to start without delay negotiations within an appropriate organizational framework, with a view to concluding a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons as an organic element of negotiations, as envisaged in paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this question by the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

3. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon".

I

International co-operation for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Stressing again the urgent need for an active and sustained effort to expedite the implementation of the recommendations and decisions unanimously adopted at its Tenth Special Session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, as contained in the Final Document of that session 7/ and confirmed in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 15/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,


Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, halting the arms race and attaining disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security,

Deeply concerned over the continued nuclear-arms race, the initiation of a quantitatively and qualitatively more dangerous round of that race and the danger of the extension of the arms race to outer space, which has an immediate negative impact on the development of the international situation and international relations and which will destabilize the situation and lead to a multiple increase of the danger of a nuclear conflict,

Bearing in mind the vital interest of all States in the adoption of concrete effective disarmament measures which would release considerable financial and material resources to be used for the economic and social development of all States, in particular developing countries,

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22/ Resolution 34/88.
Stressing the topicality of the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania 9/

Considering the increased activity of peace and anti-war movements in the struggle for peace, against the arms race and for disarmament,

Convinced of the need to strengthen constructive international co-operation based on the political goodwill of States for successful negotiations on disarmament, in accordance with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Emphasizing the duty of States to co-operate for the preservation of international peace and security, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and confirmed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, of 24 October 1970, 23/ the obligation to co-operate actively and constructively for the attainment of the aims of disarmament being an indispensable part of that duty,

Stressing that, within the framework of international co-operation for the attainment of the aims of disarmament, it is necessary to avert nuclear war by means of preventing an arms race in outer space and halting it on Earth, and limiting and reducing nuclear armaments up to complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere on the basis of the principle of equal security,

Underlining the need to halt both qualitative improvement and quantitative buildup of nuclear weapons so as to take the first step towards their radical reduction,

Believing that the two nuclear-weapon States which possess the most important nuclear arsenals should take the lead and show a good example in curbing the arms race and preventing its spread to outer space,

Stressing that proposals, relatively simple in their execution and at the same time effective, and agreements aimed at eliminating the use or the threat of use of force, be it on a world-wide or regional scale, would contribute considerably to that end,

- Bearing in mind that the United Nations bears primary responsibility and plays a central role in unifying efforts to maintain and to develop active co-operation among States in order to resolve the issues of disarmament,

1. Calls upon all States, in implementing the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to make active use of the principles and ideas contained in the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament by actively participating in disarmament

23/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

/...
negotiations, with a view to achieving concrete results, and by conducting
them on the basis of the principles of reciprocity, equality, undiminished
security and the non-use of force in international relations, and to refrain
at the same time from developing new channels of the arms race;

2. Stresses the importance of strengthening the effectiveness of the
United Nations in fulfilling its responsibility for maintaining international
peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Emphasizes the necessity of refraining from war propaganda, in
particular from propaganda of a nuclear war - global or limited - and from the
elaboration and dissemination of any doctrines and concepts endangering
international peace and justifying the unleashing of nuclear war, which lead
to deterioration of the international situation and to further intensification
of the arms race and which are detrimental to the generally recognized
necessity of international co-operation for disarmament;

4. Declares that the use of force in international relations as well as
in attempts to prevent the full implementation of the Declaration on the
Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 24/ constitutes a
phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for
disarmament;

5. Expresses the firm conviction that for effective international
coopération for the attainment of the aims of disarmament it is inevitable
that the policy of States, primarily of those which dispose of nuclear
weapons, be directed to averting a nuclear war;

6. Demands that the arms race not be extended into other spheres of
human activity, such as outer space, that should be used for peaceful
purposes, exclusively for the benefit of mankind;

7. Appeals to States which are members of military groupings to
promote, on the basis of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of
the General Assembly and in the spirit of international co-operation for
disarmament, the gradual mutual limitation of military activities of these
groupings, thus creating conditions for their dissolution;

8. Calls upon all Member States to continue to cultivate and
disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament
Campaign, 25/ launched by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,
the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament, in particular through
their educational systems, mass media and cultural policies;

24/ Resolution 1514 (XV).

25/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session,
annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/8-12/32, annex V.

/...
9. **Calls upon** the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to consider, in order further to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, measures aimed at strengthening the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament through research, education, information, communication and culture;

10. **Calls upon** the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, while observing the principle of undiminished security, to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war.

J

Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session

**The General Assembly,**

**Recalling** its resolution 39/148 L of 17 December 1984,

**Noting with concern** that the problem identified in the above-mentioned resolution has not been alleviated,

**Firmly convinced** that all States have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

**Bearing in mind** paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 7/ in which it affirmed that "all States have the duty to contribute to the efforts in the field of disarmament" and that "all States have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations",

**Recalling further** its resolution 38/183 F of 20 December 1983, in which it called upon the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, **inter alia**, to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war,

1. **Reiterates once more** the right of all States not members of the Conference on Disarmament to participate in the work of the plenary sessions of the Conference on substantive questions;

2. **Urges States** members of the Conference on Disarmament not to misuse the rules of procedure of the Conference so as to prevent States not members from participating in the work of the Conference.

/...
The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the Assembly stated, inter alia, that:

"Taking further steps in the field of disarmament and other measures aimed at promoting international peace and security would be facilitated by carrying out studies by the Secretary-General in this field with appropriate assistance from governmental or consultant experts", 26/

Recalling also the relevant parts of the United Nations study on the institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament, 27/

Aware that a number of United Nations studies have been concluded satisfactorily in the field of disarmament, and that the reports on them presented to the General Assembly have contributed significantly to the clarification of certain issues,

Noting that, even where diverse views have been reflected, the final reports elaborated by United Nations expert groups so far have stimulated wider-ranging discussions on a variety of issues,

Noting the recent non-completion of final reports on two studies, despite renewal of the mandate in both cases by the General Assembly,

Noting the discussions that have taken place in the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, 28/

Believing that a thorough appraisal of the subject, including the methods of work to be adopted by United Nations expert groups, could enhance the value and relevance of United Nations studies in the field of disarmament,

1. Reaffirms the value of United Nations studies, prepared with appropriate assistance from governmental or consultant experts, as a useful means by which important issues in the field of arms limitation and disarmament can be addressed in a comprehensive and detailed manner;

26/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 96.
27/ A/36/392, annex.
28/ See A/40/744, paras. 3-6.
2. Invites Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 April 1986, their views and proposals on how the work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament studies can be further improved;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States to the General Assembly at its forty-first session and to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to invite the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies to prepare a comprehensive report on these matters for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "United Nations disarmament studies".

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, by which it adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 39/148 Q of 17 December 1984, by which it decided to review and appraise at its fortieth session, in 1985, the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Noting with concern that half-way through the Decade its goals are far from being achieved and that no substantial progress has been made even on items of highest priority,

Alarmed at the continued escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race,

Also alarmed at the recent findings of the possible consequences of a nuclear war under present circumstances, as documented by competent scientists,

Deeply concerned at the continued dissipation of ever-increasing human and material resources on the arms race,

Taking note of the views of Member States and suggestions made by them on the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Noting with satisfaction the portion of the report of the Disarmament Commission on the item entitled "Review and appraisal of the implementation of
the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: preliminary assessment and suggestions to ensure progress", 29/

Welcoming the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in accordance with the joint communiqué issued by the two Governments on 8 January 1985,

1. Decides to adopt the relevant portion of the report of the Disarmament Commission, 29/

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

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

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

   (b) To reaffirm their commitment to the attainment of the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

   (c) To adopt concrete and practical measures for preventing the outbreak of war, in particular nuclear war;

   (d) To take appropriate steps to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race with a view to improving the international climate and enhancing the efficacy of disarmament negotiations;

   (e) To exert greater efforts in the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade.

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,


Recalling also the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 7/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 15/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 30/

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should play the central role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament and on the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Reaffirming that the establishment of ad hoc committees offers the best available machinery for the conduct of multilateral negotiations on items of the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament and contributes to the strengthening of the negotiating role of the Conference,

Expressing its satisfaction at the establishment within the Conference on Disarmament of an Ad Hoc Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Deploring the fact that, despite the repeated requests of the General Assembly and the expressed wish of the great majority of members of the Conference on Disarmament, the establishment of an ad hoc committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and on nuclear disarmament was once again prevented during the 1985 session of the Conference,

Deploring also the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled to set up ad hoc committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", and on the prevention of nuclear war,

Noting that some progress has been made in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,
1. **Expresses its deep concern and disappointment** that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled, this year either, to reach concrete agreements on any disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years;

2. **Calls upon** the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through negotiations and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in particular those relating to nuclear disarmament;

3. **Once again urges** the Conference on Disarmament to continue or to undertake, during its 1986 session, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly on those questions;

4. **Calls upon** the Conference on Disarmament to provide the existing **ad hoc** committees, including the **Ad Hoc** Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, the **ad hoc** committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war;

5. **Urges** the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, without further delay, negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on a nuclear-test ban;

6. **Also urges** the Conference on Disarmament to further intensify its work on the elaboration of a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

7. **Once again calls upon** the Conference on Disarmament to organize its work in such a way as to concentrate most of its attention and time on substantive negotiations on priority issues of disarmament;

8. **Requests** the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

9. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

/...
Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session

The General Assembly,

Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, 7/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 15/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,


Deeply concerned that no concrete results regarding the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session have been realized in the course of more than seven years since that session, that in the meantime the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, has gained in intensity, that there has been further deployment of nuclear weapons in some parts of the world, that annual global military expenditures are estimated to have reached the staggering figure of $1,000 billion, that mankind is faced with a real danger of spreading the arms race into outer space, that urgent measures to prevent nuclear war and for disarmament have not been adopted and that continued colonial domination and foreign occupation, open threats, pressures and military intervention against independent States and violations of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations have taken place, posing the most serious threat to international peace and security,

Convinced that the renewed escalation of the nuclear-arms race, in both the quantitative and the qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on nuclear deterrence and on the use of nuclear weapons, has heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations,

Further convinced that international peace and security can only be ensured through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and that, in this respect, the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States have the primary responsibility,

Believing that the preservation of the existing bilateral, regional and global system of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the strict observance of such agreements by their parties are important elements of disarmament efforts at all levels,
Noting with great concern that no real progress in disarmament negotiations has been achieved in the course of several years, which has rendered the current international situation even more dangerous and insecure,

Expressing the desire that the launching of negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would produce agreements on preventing an arms race in outer space and on significant reductions in their strategic and intermediate-range nuclear-weapon systems, as well as that the results of these negotiations would lead to a relaxation of tension in their mutual relations and in the world at large,

Considering that bilateral negotiations should not in any way diminish the urgent need to initiate and pursue multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Stressing that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give a new impetus to negotiations on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future and that all States should refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Stressing that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which was unanimously and categorically reaffirmed by all Member States at the twelfth special session as the comprehensive basis for efforts towards halting and reversing the arms race, retains all its validity and that the objectives and measures contained therein still represent one of the most important and urgent goals to be achieved,

1. Expresses its grave concern over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, which threaten international peace and security and increase the danger of nuclear war;

2. Calls upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take urgent measures in order to promote international security on the basis of disarmament, to halt and reverse the arms race and to launch a process of genuine disarmament;

3. Invites all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to take urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action contained in section III of the Final Document;
4. **Calls upon** great Powers to pursue their negotiations in a constructive and accommodating spirit and taking into account the interest of the entire international community in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and to achieve disarmament;

5. **Calls upon** the Conference on Disarmament to proceed urgently to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war, to undertake and intensify negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to elaborate drafts of treaties on a nuclear-weapon-test ban and on a complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

6. **Calls upon** the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in accordance with its mandate and to continue improving its work with a view to making concrete recommendations on specific items on its agenda;

7. **Invites** all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament informed on the status and/or results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

8. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

Verification in all its aspects

**The General Assembly,**

**Conscious** of the urgent need to reach agreements on arms limitation and disarmament measures capable of contributing to the maintenance of peace and security,

**Convinced** that, if such measures are to be effective, they must be fair and balanced, acceptable to all parties, their substance must be clear and compliance with them must be evident,

**Reaffirming** its conviction, as expressed in paragraph 91 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, \(^7/\) adopted by consensus at its first special session devoted to disarmament, that in order to facilitate the conclusion and effective implementation of disarmament agreements and to create confidence, States should accept appropriate provisions for verification in such agreements,

**Reiterating** its view that:

(a) Disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in
order to create the necessary confidence and to ensure that they are being observed by all parties,

(b) The form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement,

(c) Agreements should provide for the participation of parties directly or through the United Nations system in the verification process,

(d) Where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification as well as other compliance procedures should be employed,

Recalling that:

(a) In the context of international disarmament negotiations, the problem of verification should be further examined and adequate methods and procedures in this field should be considered,

(b) Every effort should be made to develop appropriate methods and procedures that are non-discriminatory and that do not unduly interfere with the internal affairs of other States or jeopardize their economic and social development,

Believing that verification techniques should be developed as an objective means of determining compliance with agreements and appropriately taken into account in the course of disarmament negotiations,

1. Calls upon Member States to increase their efforts towards achieving agreements on balanced, mutually acceptable, verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament measures;

2. Invites all Member States, bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1986, their views and suggestions on verification principles, procedures and techniques to promote the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report containing the views and suggestions of Member States;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".
Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in paragraph 11 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 7/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly stated that the nuclear-arms race, far from contributing to the strengthening of the security of all States, on the contrary weakens it and increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war and that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 47 of the Final Document the Assembly expressed the belief that nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization, that it is essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons, and that the ultimate goal in this context is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that, in the Political Declaration adopted at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was declared that the renewed escalation of the nuclear-arms race, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, had heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations, and that it was also stated that nuclear weapons were more than weapons of war, that such weapons were instruments of mass annihilation, 31/.

Noting further that, in the Final Political Declaration adopted at the eighth Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, it was stated that doctrines of nuclear deterrence, far from contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security, lay at the root of the continuing escalation in quantitative and qualitative development of nuclear weapons, 32/.

Believing that all nations have a vital interest in negotiations on nuclear disarmament because the existence of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of a handful of States directly and fundamentally jeopardizes the vital security interests of both nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States alike,

32/ See A/40/854-S/17610, annex I, para. 33.
Considering that it is necessary to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems as a first step in the process which should lead to the achievement of substantial reductions in nuclear forces, and welcoming in this context the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, \(33/\) which was reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985, \(9/\)

Convinced of the imperative need to take constructive action towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

1. Notes the initiation of bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space arms and affirms that such negotiations in no way diminish the urgent need to initiate multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;

2. Believes that efforts should be intensified with a view to initiating, as a matter of the highest priority, multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament;

3. Again requests the Conference on Disarmament to establish an ad hoc committee at the beginning of its 1986 session to elaborate on paragraph 50 of the Final Document and to submit recommendations to the Conference as to how it could best initiate multilateral negotiations of agreements, with adequate measures of verification, in appropriate stages for:

   (a) Cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;

   (b) Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

   (c) Substantial reduction in the existing nuclear weapons with a view to their ultimate elimination;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on its consideration of this subject;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament".

Prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing nuclear-arms race,

Deeply concerned by an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

Conscious that removal of the threat of nuclear war is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Reiterating that it is the shared responsibility of all Member States to save succeeding generations from the scourge of another world war, which would inevitably be a nuclear war,

Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 7/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

Recalling also that at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was stated that nuclear weapons are more than weapons of war, they are instruments of mass annihilation, 31/ and that at the eighth Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, it was stated that measures for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament must take into account the security interests of nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States alike and ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered, 32/

Recalling further its resolutions 36/81 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 I of 9 December 1982 and 38/183 G of 20 December 1983 and, in particular, its resolution 39/148 P of 17 December 1984, in which it expressed its conviction that, in view of the urgency of this matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it is necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war, and again requested the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1985 session, 30/

Noting with grave concern that the Conference on Disarmament was once again unable to start negotiations on the question during its 1985 session,
Taking into account the deliberations on this item at its fortieth session,

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all peoples of the world,

Also convinced that the prevention of nuclear war is a problem too important to be left to the nuclear-weapon States alone,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 34/

1. Notes with regret that, despite the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has discussed the question of the prevention of nuclear war for several years, it has been unable even to establish a subsidiary body to consider appropriate and practical measures to prevent it;

2. Reiterates its conviction that, in view of the urgency of this matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it is necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war;

3. Again requests the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war and to establish for that purpose an ad hoc committee on the subject at the beginning of its 1986 session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war".

* * *

DRAFT DECISION

60. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

"(a) The General Assembly decides that, in order to give timely consideration to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding the proposed annual budget of

34/ A/40/498.
the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies should be authorized to hold its second session of 1986 during the early weeks of the forty-first regular session of the Assembly, in the light of the request of the Advisory Board in paragraph 38 of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board.

"(b) The General Assembly requests the Committee on Conferences at its 1986 substantive session to consider the pattern of future meetings of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies."

35/ See A/40/7/Add.9.

36/ A/40/744.