Fortieth session
Agenda item 68

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Yannis SOULIOTIS (Greece)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

"(a) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(b) Study on the naval arms race: report of the Secretary-General;

"(c) Study on concepts of security: report of the Secretary-General;

"(d) Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General;

"(e) Study on conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

"(f) Military research and development: report of the Secretary-General;

"(g) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(h) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
"(i) Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans: report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(j) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament"

was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 38/188 B, G and H of 20 December 1983 and 39/151 B, C, D, F, G, H, I and J of 17 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Assembly, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and the 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November (see A/C.1/40/PV.3-32).

4. In connection with item 68, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 2/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects (A/40/379);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the study on conventional disarmament (A/40/486 and Add.1);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive study on the military use of research and development (A/40/533);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on the study on the naval arms race (A/40/535);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on the study on concepts of security (A/40/553);


2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42).
(h) Letter dated 21 December 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the North Atlantic Council at Brussels on 14 December 1984 (A/40/57);

(i) Letter dated 30 January 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Delhi Declaration adopted and issued at New Delhi on 28 January 1985 by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/114-S/16921);

(j) Letter dated 11 February 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/125);

(k) Letter dated 15 February 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/130-S/16958);

(l) Letter dated 8 April 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/228);

(m) Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung, Indonesia, on 24 and 25 April 1985 (A/40/276-S/17138);

(n) Letter dated 6 May 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué adopted at the Summit Meeting of the leaders of Parties and State Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Warsaw, on 26 April 1985 (A/40/292-S/17164);

(o) Letter dated 10 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/304);

(p) Letter dated 7 June 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/362);

(q) Letter dated 24 June 1985 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/411);

(r) Letter dated 4 July 1985 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/460);

(s) Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting
the communiqué adopted at the Sixteenth South Pacific Forum, held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, on 5 and 6 August 1985 (A/40/672-S/17488);

(t) Letter dated 14 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the document entitled "Declaration and Programme of Action", adopted at the Ministerial Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held at Lomé, Togo, from 13 to 16 August 1985 (A/40/761-S/17573);

(u) Letter dated 28 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/821-S/17594);

(v) Letter dated 30 October 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint message dated 24 October 1985 addressed to the President of the United States of America and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/825-S/17596);

(w) 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);

(x) Letter dated 6 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/859-S/17613);

(y) Letter dated 21 October 1985 from the Representative of China on the First Committee addressed to the Chairman of the First Committee (A/C.1/40/6);

(z) Letter dated 25 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration issued on 23 October 1985 at Sofia by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (A/C.1/40/7);

(aa) Letter dated 7 November 1985 from the representative of Mexico on the First Committee addressed to the Chairman of the First Committee, transmitting the texts of the Final Declaration adopted on 21 September 1985 by the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Declaration by the Group of Non-Aligned and Neutral States submitted to the Conference together with two draft resolutions appended thereto (A/C.1/40/9);

(bb) 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.2, Rev.1 and Rev.2

5. On 22 October, Peru submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale" (A/C.1/40/L.2), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war that is expressed in the preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recalling the Final Document of its tenth special session, in which it states, inter alia, that the nuclear and conventional arms build-up threatens to stall the efforts aimed at reaching the goals of development, to become an obstacle on the road of achieving the new international economic order and to hinder the solution of other vital problems facing mankind,

"Recalling further that in the Final Document of its tenth special session it declared, inter alia, that priorities in disarmament negotiations should be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces; and that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

"Recognizing that unilateral measures to limit or reduce armaments can make a contribution to the attainment of disarmament,

"Recalling its resolution 37/100 F on regional disarmament, adopted on 13 December 1982, in which it stresses, inter alia, the importance of the regional measures already adopted, as well as of efforts of a regional nature undertaken in the field of nuclear and conventional disarmament,

"Recalling likewise its resolutions 38/73 J of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 F of 12 December 1984 on regional disarmament,

"1. Urges Governments, where the regional situation so permits, to consider and adopt appropriate measures at the regional level, under strict and effective international control, with a view to strengthening peace and security at a lower level of forces through the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons, taking into account the need of States to protect their security, bearing in mind the inherent right of self-defence enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and without prejudice to the principle of equal rights and of the self-determination of peoples, in conformity with the Charter, and taking into account the need to ensure balance in each phase and to avoid impairing the security of any State;
"2. Expresses its most firm support for recent unilateral initiatives, adopted by some Governments, which are intended to limit conventional armaments and reduce military expenditures and which contribute to the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the realization of conventional disarmament on a regional scale; 

"3. Reaffirms that militarily significant States, especially nuclear-weapon States, have the primary responsibility for halting and reversing the arms race, in recognition of the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament within the context of general and complete disarmament; 

"4. Also urges countries which are suppliers of conventional weapons to co-operate with regional efforts; 

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide interested Governments, upon request, with such technical services and assistance as may be useful in measures of conventional disarmament on a regional scale and also requests him to submit a report on the situation with regard to this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-first session; 

"6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled 'Conventional disarmament on a regional scale: report of the Secretary-General'."

6. On 4 November, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru and Romania submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.2/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

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

"Again recognizing the urgent need for the harmonizing of political wills in order to promote initiatives aimed at reducing expenditure on armaments so that the resources thus released can be devoted to the social and economic development of all peoples;";

(b) The first line of the original second preambular paragraph, now third preambular paragraph, was revised to read as follows:

"Recalling the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly;";

(c) In the first line of the original third preambular paragraph, now fourth preambular paragraph, the word "its" was replaced by the word "the";

(d) Operative paragraph 1 was revised to read as follows:

"Urges Governments, where the regional situation so permits, to consider and adopt appropriate measures at the regional level with a view to strengthening peace and security at a lower level of forces through the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons, under
strict and effective international control, taking into account the need of States to protect their security, bearing in mind the inherent right of self-defence enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and without prejudice to the principle of equal rights and of the self-determination of peoples, in conformity with the Charter, and taking into account the need to ensure balance in each phase and to avoid impairing the security of any State;"

(e) A new operative paragraph 3 was added, reading as follows:

"Endorses most emphatically the recent regional and subregional initiatives directed towards the conclusion of agreements to limit armaments and reduce military expenditures;"

(f) The original operative paragraph 3, now operative paragraph 4, was revised to read as follows:

"Reaffirms the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, for halting and reversing the arms race, and the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament in the context of the advances towards general and complete disarmament;"

(g) A new operative paragraph 5 was added, reading as follows:

"Requests all States to facilitate progress towards regional disarmament by strictly honouring their commitment to refrain from the threat or use of force and to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the realization of conventional disarmament on a regional scale;"

(h) The subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

7. On 11 November, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, the Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, the Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.2/Rev.2), which was later also sponsored by the Central African Republic. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 33rd meeting, on 11 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) In operative paragraph 1, the words "and on the initiative of the States concerned," were added after the word "permits" in the first line;

(b) In operative paragraph 8, the words "report of the Secretary-General" were deleted.

8. At its 38th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.2/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 107 to none, with 8 abstentions (see para. 48, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:
In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Angola, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Viet Nam.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.3 and Rev.1

9. On 25 October, Finland submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects" (A/C.1/40/L.3).

10. On 15 November, Finland submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.3/Rev.1), in which operative paragraph 1, which had read:

"Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and regrets that the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones was unable to reach agreement on the study as a whole;"

was revised to read as follows:

"Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and regrets that the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones was unable to complete the study;".

11. At its 41st meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.3/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 48, draft resolution B).
C. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.14

12. On 5 November, Denmark submitted a draft resolution entitled "Study on conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/40/L.14), which was introduced by its representative at the 35th meeting, on 12 November.

13. At the 38th meeting, on 14 November, Denmark orally revised operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, which had read:

"Recommends that the broad international community, both outside and within the United Nations, should focus additional efforts on the need to consider effective measures of conventional disarmament, making the widest use of the conclusions and recommendations of the study;"

to read as follows:

"Appeals to all Member States to make the widest use of the study and its conclusions and recommendations;".

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.14, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 48, draft resolution C).

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.27

15. On 6 November, Australia, Czechoslovakia and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/40/L.27), which was later also sponsored by Japan.

16. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.27 without a vote (see para. 48, draft resolution D).

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.29

17. On 6 November, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Finland, the Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Uganda, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Comprehensive study of concepts of security" (A/C.1/40/L.29), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia and Morocco. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 32nd meeting, on 8 November.

18. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.29 without a vote (see para. 48, draft resolution E).
F. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.36

19. On 7 November, Australia, Austria, China, Finland, France, Gabon, Indonesia, Iceland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Study on the naval arms race" (A/C.1/40/L.36), which was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

20. At its 40th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.36 by a recorded vote of 131 to 1, with 3 abstentions (see para. 48, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, 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, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Egypt, India, Israel.

3/ Subsequently, the delegation of Egypt indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.
G. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.37

21. On 7 November, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, Singapore, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes" (A/C.1/40/L.37), which was later also sponsored by Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

22. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.37 by a recorded vote of 127 to none, with 7 abstentions (see para. 48, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, China, France, India, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.
H. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.44

23. On 7 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear-weapon freeze" (A/C.1/40/L.44). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

24. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.44 by a recorded vote of 101 to 17, with 8 abstentions (see para. 48, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows: 4/

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, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, 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, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, 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, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, China, Gabon, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, New Zealand, Thailand.

4/ Subsequently, the delegation of Gabon indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.
I. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.46 and Rev.1

25. On 7 November, Bulgaria, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans" (A/C.1/40/L.46), which was later also sponsored by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 33rd meeting, on 11 November.

26. On 12 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.46/Rev.1), in which operative paragraph 5 which had read:

"Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of this question in an appropriate subsidiary body, taking due account of the proposals made and the views expressed on the subject-matter contained in the replies of Member States to the Secretary-General, in the verbatim records of the Disarmament Commission, in the working papers and the United Nations study on this question, as well as of future initiatives with a view to submitting its recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;"

was revised to read as follows:

"Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of this question as a matter of priority in an appropriate subsidiary body, taking due account of the proposals made and the views expressed on the subject-matter contained in the replies of Member States to the Secretary-General, in the verbatim records of the Disarmament Commission, in the working papers and the United Nations study on this question, as well as of future initiatives with a view to submitting its recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;".

27. At its 40th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.46/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 56 to 19, with 56 abstentions (see para. 48, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

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

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.53, Rev.1 and Rev.2

28. On 7 November, Poland, Romania and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof" (A/C.1/40/L.53), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 38/188 B of 20 December 1983, in which it has reiterated its expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, called again upon all States to refrain from any action which might lead to the extension of the arms race to the sea-bed and ocean floor, and also requested the Conference on Disarmament to proceed promptly with consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof,

"Taking note of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof, 5/

"1. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, in consultation with the States parties to the Treaty, taking into account existing proposals and any relevant technological developments, to continue its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof and to report to the General Assembly thereon at its forty-third session;

"2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled 'Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof'."

29. On 12 November, Cameroon, Poland, Romania and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.53/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) A new third preambular paragraph was added, reading as follows:

"Noting that the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea had concluded and the Convention on the Law of the Sea was opened for signature on 10 December 1982,";

(b) A new fourth preambular paragraph was added reading as follows:

"Emphasizing the interest of all States, including specifically the interest of developing States, in the progress of the exploration and use of the sea-bed and the ocean floor and its resources for peaceful purposes,";

(c) In operative paragraph 1, second line, the words "on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof" were inserted after the word "Treaty".

30. On 18 November, Cameroon, Canada, Poland, Romania and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.53/Rev.2), containing the following changes:

(a) In operative paragraph 1, a full stop was placed after the word "thereof" in the penultimate line and the rest of the paragraph was deleted;

(b) Operative paragraph 2 was deleted.

31. At its 40th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.53/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 48, draft resolution J).
K. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.56

32. On 7 November, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, New Zealand, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Objective information on military matters" (A/C.1/40/L.56), which was later also sponsored by Norway. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

33. At its 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.56 by a recorded vote of 88 to 13, with 16 abstentions (see para. 48, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.


Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, China, Congo, Cyprus, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Mexico, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, United Republic of Tanzania.

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.66 and Rev.1

34. On 7 November, France, Iceland, Norway and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" (A/C.1/40/L.66), which was later also sponsored by Denmark. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States of America at the 33rd meeting, on 11 November, and read as follows:

/...
"The General Assembly,

Conscious of the responsibility of all Member States for preserving respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful in particular of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing further that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts, and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is, therefore, a matter of interest and concern to the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations could play in that regard,

1. Urges all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions subscribed to;

2. Calls upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance or unresolved questions concerning compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

3. Appeals to all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view towards encouraging strict observance of the provisions subscribed to and maintaining or restoring the integrity of arms limitation or disarmament agreements;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard."

35. On 15 November, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway and the United States of America submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.66/Rev.1), which contained the following revisions:
(a) In the first preambular paragraph, first line, the word "responsibility" was replaced by the words "abiding concern";

(b) In operative paragraph 2, second line, the words "or unresolved questions concerning compliance" were deleted.

36. At its 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.66/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 99 to none, with 23 abstentions (see para. 48, draft resolution L). The voting was as follows: 6/

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

6/ Subsequently, the delegations of Bahrain, Jordan and Oman indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution and the delegation of the Congo indicated that it had intended to abstain.
M. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.67

37. On 7 November, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/40/L.67), which was later also sponsored by Mongolia and Swaziland. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Egypt at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

38. At its 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.67 by a recorded vote of 119 to none, with 11 abstentions (see para. 48, draft resolution M). The voting was as follows:

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

**Against:** None.

**Abstaining:** Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Cuba, France, India, Israel, Niger, Spain, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

/...
39. On 7 November, Australia, Cameroon and Greece submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament and the maintenance of international peace and security" (A/C.1/40/L.70), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Fiji and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 35th meeting, on 12 November and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations,

"Solemnly reaffirming the common recognition of Member States of the unique importance of the United Nations and its Charter through which they are all committed to 'practice tolerance and live together in peace' and 'to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security',

"Further determined to implement the provisions of the Charter to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security, in particular Member States' common commitments to 'settle international disputes by peaceful means' and to refrain in their 'international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State',

"Affirming the critical relationship described in the Charter between the maintenance of international peace and security and 'the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments',

"Reaffirming that the promotion of fundamental human rights, the equal rights of nations large and small and the promotion of social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom remain irreducible goals of the United Nations,

"Deeply concerned that the arms race directly threatens the right of people to 'better standards of life' and 'economic and social advancement',

"Emphasizing the continued importance of the provisions of the Final Document agreed at the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly which were adopted by consensus,

"Noting that disarmament and arms control is necessarily a matter for negotiation and carefully worked out agreements which take account of all the concerns of all participating Governments,

"Noting further that the security of all States is dependent on the preservation of stability which is likely to be upset by measures which favour one side against the other and that the objective of States should be undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces,"
"Taking into account the existence of negotiations in multilateral, regional and bilateral fora,

"Convinced of the need for all States to work to achieve general and complete disarmament including the conclusion of arms control and disarmament agreements wherever feasible,

"Further convinced that adequate verification is an essential ingredient if confidence is to be placed in arms control or disarmament measures,

"Mindful of the provisions of paragraph 24 of the Final Document,

"I. Declares the urgent need for effective measures to ensure the achievement of the following objectives:

"(a) Cessation of existing armed conflicts and military threats of all kinds;

"(b) Avoidance of war and in particular nuclear war;

"(c) Cessation of the arms race in all its manifestations;

"(i) In nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction as well as conventional weapons;

"(ii) In qualitative as well as quantitative terms;

"(iii) On the regional as well as global scale;

"(d) Prevention of an arms race in space;

"(e) Deep reductions in nuclear arsenals ultimately leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons under effective, legally binding and verifiable arrangements;

"(f) The prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

"(g) Elimination of chemical weapons and effective, legally binding and verifiable measures against the development, production, stockpiling and use of biological or chemical weapons;

"(h) Reduction in arms of all types by all States to levels consistent with their right of self-defence as recognized by Article 51 of the Charter;

"(i) The exercise of responsibility by exporters of weapons and suppression of the clandestine or illegal traffic in weapons;

"(j) Application of the physical and intellectual resources of humankind for peaceful purposes;
2. Calls upon all States to conduct their relations and to refrain from the use or threat of force in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Calls upon all States to undertake measures specifically designed to build confidence in order to contribute to the creation of favourable conditions for the adoption of additional disarmament measures and to further relaxation of international tension;

4. Calls upon all States faithfully to comply with existing multilateral, regional and bilateral disarmament and arms control agreements to which they are a party, to become parties to those existing multilateral and applicable regional disarmament and arms control agreements to which they are not already a party and to negotiate in good faith for the conclusion of additional treaties and conventions, multilateral, regional or bilateral as appropriate;

5. Also calls upon all States, particularly those with major military arsenals, to redouble their efforts to achieve meaningful disarmament and arms control measures.

40. On 19 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.70/Rev.1), which contained the following revisions:

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

"Recognizing once again the validity and reaffirming the commitment of Member States to the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;"

(b) In operative paragraph 4, the word "control" in the second and fourth lines was replaced by the word "limitation";

(c) Operative paragraph 5 was revised to read as follows:

"Also calls upon all States, including those with significant military arsenals as well as those which have special responsibilities as recognized by consensus in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to exercise their responsibilities regarding disarmament and arms limitation in good faith and according to the provisions of the Final Document, in order to facilitate the achievement of meaningful disarmament and arms limitation measures."

41. On 21 November, the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.70/Rev.2), which contained the following changes:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph, the words "as well as 'to ensure that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest'" were added at the end of the paragraph;
(b) The seventh preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Recognizing once again the validity of, and reaffirming the commitment of Member States to, the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,";

(c) The ninth preambular paragraph was replaced by the following text:

"Reaffirming the statement contained in the Final Document that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,";

(d) In operative paragraph 1, the following changes were made:

(i) The first sentence of the paragraph was revised to read as follows:

"Declares the urgent need for effective measures to ensure achievement of the principles and priorities for disarmament as agreed upon by consensus at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, to be supported by the following objectives:";

(ii) The original subparagraph (b) became subparagraph (a), and the original subparagraph (a) became subparagraph (b);

(e) Operative paragraph 4 was revised to read as follows:

"Calls upon all States faithfully to comply with and implement all provisions of multilateral, regional and bilateral disarmament and arms limitation agreements to which they are a party and to negotiate in good faith for the conclusion of additional treaties and conventions, multilateral, regional or bilateral as appropriate, taking into account the need for strict observance of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations for nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States;".

42. At its 47th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.70/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 80 to none, with 50 abstentions (see para. 48, draft resolution N). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq,
Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

0. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.71 and Rev. 1

43. On 7 November, Australia, Fiji, Ireland, Papua New Guinea and Samoa submitted a draft resolution entitled "Notification of nuclear tests" (A/C.1/40/L.71), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador, New Zealand and Sweden. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 35th meeting, on 12 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the repeated calls by the General Assembly for the urgent conclusion of a treaty to ban all nuclear explosions in all environments for all time,

"Expressing its firm conviction that pending the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty the peoples of the world have the right to a full and open account from the States concerned of all nuclear explosions conducted by them,

"Convinced that such a full and open accounting by all the States concerned would contribute to the improvement of independent monitoring capabilities and thereby facilitate the early conclusion of a verifiable comprehensive test-ban treaty,

/..."
"1. Calls upon the States concerned to each provide to the Secretary-General of the United Nations within 72 hours of each nuclear explosion:

"(a) The date and time of the explosion;

"(b) The exact location of the explosion in terms of geographic co-ordinates and depth;

"(c) The geological characteristics of the site of the explosion;

"(d) The estimated yield of the explosion;

"(e) The purpose of the explosion;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly each year a register of the information provided on nuclear explosions during the preceding twelve months."

44. On 19 November, Australia, Fiji, Ireland, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Sweden submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.71/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

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

"Convinced that such a full and open accounting by all the States conducting nuclear explosions would supplement and contribute to the improvement of independent monitoring capabilities and thereby facilitate the early conclusion of a verifiable comprehensive test-ban treaty;"

(b) In operative paragraph 1, the following changes were made:

(i) In the first sentence of the paragraph, the words "one week" replaced "72 hours";

(ii) Subparagraph (c) was revised to read as follows:

"(c) The geological characteristics, including the basic physical properties of the rock, of the site of the explosion;"

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

"Requests the Secretary-General to make this information immediately available to all States and to submit to the General Assembly each year a register of the information provided on nuclear explosions during the preceding twelve months."

45. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.71/Rev.1.
P. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.72

46. On 7 November, Australia, the Bahamas, Belgium, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Zaire and Zambia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament" (A/C.1/40/L.72), which was later also sponsored by Canada, Djibouti, Jamaica, Japan, Oman, Samoa and Trinidad and Tobago. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cameroon at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

47. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.72 without a vote (see para. 48, draft resolution 0).
III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

General and complete disarmament

A

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war that is expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Again recognizing the urgent need for the harmonizing of political wills in order to promote initiatives aimed at reducing expenditure on armaments so that the resources thus released can be devoted to the social and economic development of all peoples,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 7/ in which it states, inter alia, that the nuclear and conventional arms build-up threatens to stall the efforts aimed at reaching the goals of development, to become an obstacle on the road of achieving the new international economic order and to hinder the solution of other vital problems facing mankind,

Recalling further that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly it declared, inter alia, that priorities in disarmament negotiations should be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces; and that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

Recognizing that unilateral measures to limit or reduce armaments can make a contribution to the attainment of disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 37/100 F of 13 December 1982 on regional disarmament, in which it stresses, inter alia, the importance of the regional measures already adopted, as well as of efforts of a regional nature undertaken in the field of nuclear and conventional disarmament,

7/ Resolution S-10/2.
Recalling likewise its resolutions 38/73 J of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 F of 12 December 1984 on regional disarmament,

1. **Urges** Governments, where the regional situation so permits and on the initiative of the States concerned, to consider and adopt appropriate measures at the regional level with a view to strengthening peace and security at a lower level of forces through the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons, under strict and effective international control, taking into account the need of States to protect their security, bearing in mind the inherent right of self-defence enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and without prejudice to the principle of equal rights and of the self-determination of peoples, in conformity with the Charter, and taking into account the need to ensure balance in each phase and to avoid impairing the security of any State;

2. **Expresses** its most firm support for recent unilateral measures, adopted by some Governments, which are intended to limit conventional armaments and reduce military expenditures and which contribute to the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the realization of conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

3. **Endorses** most emphatically the recent regional and subregional initiatives directed towards the conclusion of agreements to limit armaments and reduce military expenditures;

4. **Reaffirms** the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, for halting and reversing the arms race, and the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament in the context of the advances towards general and complete disarmament;

5. **Requests** all States to facilitate progress towards regional disarmament by strictly honouring their commitment to refrain from the threat or use of force and to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the realization of conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

6. **Also urges** countries which are suppliers of conventional weapons to co-operate with regional efforts;

7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to provide interested Governments, upon request, with such technical services and assistance as may be useful in measures of conventional disarmament on a regional scale and also requests him to submit a report on the situation with regard to this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

8. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

...
B

Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones
in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/99 F of 13 December 1982, in which it decided
that a study should be undertaken to review and supplement the Comprehensive
study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects 8/ in
the light of information and experience accumulated since 1975,

Recalling also that it requested the Secretary-General, with the
assistance of an ad hoc group of qualified governmental experts, to carry out
the study and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,

Recalling further its resolution 39/151 B of 17 December 1984, in which
it took note of the report of the Secretary-General 9/ to the effect that the
Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones had not been able
to conclude the study within the time available and requested therefore the
Secretary-General to continue the study and to submit the report to the
General Assembly at its fortieth session,

Reaffirming its resolutions 3472 A (XXX) of 11 December 1975 and 31/70 of
10 December 1976, in which it expressed its conviction that the establishment
of nuclear-weapon-free zones could contribute to the security of members of
such zones, to the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons and to the
goals of general and complete disarmament,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General, 10/ to which is
annexed a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Governmental Experts on
Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones,

Appreciating the efforts made by the Group of Governmental Experts,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and regrets that
the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones was unable to
complete the study;

2. Conveys its thanks to the Secretary-General, the Director-General of
the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Secretary-General of the Agency
for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America for the assistance
they have given for the preparation of the study.


9/ A/39/400.

10/ A/40/379.
C

Study on conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/151 C of 17 December 1984, in which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its fortieth session containing the views of Member States received regarding the study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces,

Further recalling paragraph 81 and other relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 11/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, stressing the importance also of conventional disarmament measures,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization 12/ in which it is stated that "while the fear of nuclear weapons is pervasive because of their potentially global devastating effect, it is conventional weapons that every day claim countless lives", and further that "the conventional arms race, moreover, squanders precious economic resources",

Bearing in mind the immense drain on human, economic and technological resources caused by the conventional arms race,

Further noting the link between disarmament and development and the forthcoming International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the views received from Member States regarding the study,

1. Appeals to all Member States to make the widest use of the study and its conclusions and recommendations;

2. Invites Member States that have not yet informed the Secretary-General of their views regarding the study to do so no later than 31 May 1986;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its forty-first session containing further views of Member States received regarding the study;

11/ Resolution S-10/2.

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

D

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/151 J of 17 December 1984,

1. Takes note of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1985 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons; 13/

2. Notes also the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1986 session and that the annex to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee should be considered as a basis for further work;

3. Recognizes that the work accomplished by the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons in 1985 made a further contribution to the solution of the issues entrusted to it;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

5. Also requests that the Secretary-General transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

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

E

Comprehensive study of concepts of security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 H of 20 December 1983, by which it requested the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, a comprehensive study of concepts of security,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the study, 14/

1. Notes the comprehensive study on concepts of security contained in the report of the Secretary-General; 14/

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Experts who assisted him in preparation of the study;

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

4. Invites all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, no later than 30 April 1986, of their views regarding the study;

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

6. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report containing the views of Member States received regarding the study.

Study on the naval arms race

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 G of 20 December 1983, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the naval arms race,

Reaffirming its concern about the naval buildup and the development of naval arms systems,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the study, 15/

1. Notes with satisfaction the study on the naval arms race contained in the report of the Secretary-General; 15/

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out a Comprehensive Study on the Naval Arms Race, Naval Forces and Naval Arms Systems, that assisted him in preparation of the study;

14/ A/40/553, annex.

15/ A/40/535, annex.
3. **Commends** the study and its conclusions to the attention of all Member States;

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

5. **Invites** all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, no later than 5 April 1986, of their views concerning the study;

6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in May 1986 a compilation of the views received from Member States regarding this issue;

7. **Requests** the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its forthcoming session in 1986, the issues contained in the study on the naval arms race, both its substantive content and its conclusions, taking into account all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms reductions and disarmament, pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures in this field, and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

8. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

G

**Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes**

The General Assembly,

**Recalling** its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983 and 39/151 H of 17 December 1984, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament 16/, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 17/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

16/ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

17/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2.
Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1985 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" 18/ and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its session held in 1985 contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament", 18/

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items,

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

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

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

H

Nuclear-weapon freeze

The General Assembly,

Expressing its deep alarm over the continuation and intensification of the nuclear-arms race, which seriously increases the threat of nuclear war,

Taking into account the great responsibility of nuclear-weapon States for the preservation of universal peace and the prevention of nuclear war,

Recalling its previous resolutions calling for a nuclear-weapon freeze both in quantitative and in qualitative terms,

Recalling also that on several occasions it has expressed the firm conviction that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze,

Convinced that a nuclear-weapon freeze would raise the level of trust among States, ease international tension and diminish the threat of nuclear war,

Convinced also that compliance with the obligations of the freeze could be verified by national technical means as well as through some additional verification measures based on co-operation, taking into account previous nuclear-arms limitation negotiations,

Noting the wide support for the declarations of the Heads of State or Government of six countries issued on 22 May 1984 19/ and 28 January 1985, 20/ which contained an appeal to the nuclear-weapons States to halt testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery,

Deeply regretting that some nuclear Powers have not responded positively to its relevant appeals or to appeals and proposals by other States made repeatedly during the last three years,

1. Reaffirms its appeal to all nuclear-weapon States to freeze, from a specific date, their nuclear arsenals on a global scale and under appropriate verification as a first step to their reduction with the view to their complete elimination;

2. Urges once again the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the largest nuclear arsenals, to freeze, in the first place and simultaneously, their nuclear weapons on a bilateral basis by way of example to the other nuclear-weapon States;

3. Strongly believes that all the other nuclear-weapon States should subsequently and as soon as possible freeze their nuclear weapons.

I

Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/188 F of 20 December 1983 and 39/151 I of 17 December 1984,

Convinced that all channels of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, should be effectively covered by the efforts to halt and reverse it,

Disturbed by the growing threat to peace, international security and global stability posed by the continuing escalation of the naval arms race,

Alarmed by the even more frequent use of naval fleets or other naval formations for demonstrations or use of force and as an instrument to exert pressure against sovereign States, especially developing States, to interfere


20/ A/40/114-S/16921, annex.
in their internal affairs, to commit acts of armed aggression and intervention and to preserve the remnants of the colonial system,

Aware that the growing presence of naval fleets and the intensification of the naval activities of some States in conflict areas or far from their own shores increase tensions in these areas and could adversely affect the security of the international sea lanes in these areas, the freedom of navigation and the exploitation of maritime resources,

Firmly convinced that the undertaking of urgent steps to curb military confrontation at sea would be a significant contribution to preventing war, especially nuclear war, and to strengthening peace and international security,

Aware of the numerous initiatives and concrete proposals to undertake effective measures aimed at limiting naval activities, limiting and reducing naval armaments and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans,

Convinced that such measures should be worked out and implemented with due regard to the principle of not harming the legitimate security interests of any State concerned,

Stressing once again the importance of relevant measures of a regional character, such as the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace 21/ and the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security and co-operation,

Reaffirming once again that seas and oceans, being of vital importance to mankind, should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes in accordance with the régime established by the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea, 22/

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General and other documents, 23/ submitted in pursuance of resolutions 38/188 F and 39/151 I, which contain the replies of Member States, including a major naval Power, on the modalities for negotiations, as well as various specific ideas and new proposals for joint measures on curbing the naval arms race and naval activities,

Noting with satisfaction that the prevailing view expressed in these replies strongly favours an early commencement of negotiations aimed at curbing the naval arms race and naval activities, strengthening confidence and security at sea and reducing naval armaments,

21/ Resolution 2832 (XXVI).


Taking note of the United Nations study, carried out with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, 24/

Considering that the discussion on the subject that has taken place at the 1985 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission constitutes a valuable initial step in the common search for ways and means which could ensure proper conditions for more detailed and thorough consideration of the issue of curbing the naval arms race, with a view to holding appropriate negotiations,

1. Appeals once again to all Member States, in particular to nuclear-weapon States and other major naval Powers, to refrain from enlarging their naval presence and activities in areas of conflict or tension, or far from their own shores;

2. Reaffirms once again its recognition of the urgent need to start negotiations with the participation of the major naval Powers, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and other interested States on the limitation of naval activities, the limitation and reduction of naval armaments and the extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, especially to areas with the busiest international sea lanes or to regions where the probability of conflict situations is high;

3. Invites Member States, particularly the major naval Powers, including the nuclear-weapon States, to consider the possibility of holding direct consultations, bilateral and/or multilateral, with a view to preparing the opening at an early date of such negotiations;

4. Also invites Member States, especially those that have not yet done so, to communicate to the Secretary-General not later than April 1986 their views concerning the modalities for holding the multilateral negotiations referred to above, including the possibilities for holding them at the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva;

5. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of this question as a matter of priority in an appropriate subsidiary body, taking due account of the proposals made and the views expressed on the subject matter contained in the replies of Member States to the Secretary-General, in the verbatim records of the Disarmament Commission, in the working papers and the United Nations study on this question, as well as of future initiatives with a view to submitting its recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans".

24/ A/40/535, annex.
Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 B of 20 December 1983, in which it reiterated its expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, 25/ called again upon all States to refrain from any action which might lead to the extension of the arms race to the sea-bed and ocean floor, and also requested the Conference on Disarmament to proceed promptly with consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof,

Taking note of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof, 26/

Noting that the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea had concluded and that the Convention on the Law of the Sea 22/ was opened for signature on 10 December 1982,

Emphasizing the interest of all States, including specifically the interest of developing States, in the progress of the exploration and use of the sea-bed and the ocean floor and its resources for peaceful purposes,

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, in consultation with the States parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, taking into account existing proposals and any relevant technological developments, to continue its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof.

25/ Resolution 2660 (XXV).

Objective information on military matters

The General Assembly,

Noting that misperceptions of the military capabilities and the intentions of potential adversaries, which could be caused, inter alia, by a lack of objective information, could induce States to undertake armaments programmes leading to the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and to heightened international tensions,

Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 27/ which encourages Member States to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament, to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the arms race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recognizing that the adoption of practical, confidence-building measures on a global, regional or subregional level would greatly contribute to a reduction in international tension,

Aware that objective information on the military capabilities, in particular of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, could contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements, and, thereby, help to halt and reverse the arms race,

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 G of 13 December 1982 and 38/188 C of 20 December 1983,

Aware of the existence, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, and that annual reports on military expenditures are now being received from an increasing number of States,

1. Expresses its conviction that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities could help relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements;

27/ Resolution S-10/2.
2. Urges all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to consider implementing additional measures based on the principles of openness and transparency such as, for example, the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures with the aim of facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities;

3. Invites all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1986 the measures they have adopted to contribute to greater openness in military matters in general and in particular to improve the flow of objective information on military capabilities;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the abiding concern of all Member States for preserving respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful in particular of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing further that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,
Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is, therefore, a matter of interest and concern to the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations could play in that regard,

1. Urges all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions subscribed to;

2. Calls upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

3. Appeals to all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view toward encouraging strict observance of the provisions subscribed to and maintaining or restoring the integrity of arms limitation or disarmament agreements;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard.

M

Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/74 of 15 December 1983, in which, inter alia, it noted that in the Final Document of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held at Geneva from 11 August to 7 September 1980, the Conference had proposed to the Depositary Governments that a third conference to review the operation of the Treaty be convened in 1985 28/ and that there appeared to be a consensus among the parties that the Third Review Conference should be held at Geneva in August/September of that year,

Recalling that States Parties to the Treaty met at Geneva from 27 August to 21 September 1985 to review the operation of the Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty were being realized,

Notes with satisfaction that on 21 September 1985, the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons adopted by consensus a Final Document.

Disarmament and the maintenance of international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations,

Solemnly reaffirming the common recognition of Member States of the unique importance of the United Nations and the Charter of the United Nations through which they are all committed "to practice tolerance and live together in peace" and "to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security", as well as "to ensure that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest",

Further determined to implement the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security, in particular the common commitments of Member States to "settle international disputes by peaceful means" and to "refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State",

Affirming the critical relationship described in the Charter between the maintenance of international peace and security and the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments,

Reaffirming that the promotion of fundamental human rights, the equal rights of nations large and small and the promotion of social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom remain irreducible goals of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned that the arms race directly threatens the right of people to "better standards of life" and "economic and social advancement",

Recognizing once again the validity of, and reaffirming the commitment of Member States to, the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 29/

Noting that disarmament and arms limitation is necessarily a matter for negotiation and carefully worked out agreements which take account of all the concerns of all participating Governments,

29/ Resolution S-10/2.
Reaffirming the statement contained in the Final Document that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Taking into account the existence of negotiations in multilateral, regional and bilateral forums,

Convinced of the need for all States to work to achieve general and complete disarmament including the conclusion of arms limitation and disarmament agreements wherever feasible,

Further convinced that adequate verification is an essential ingredient if confidence is to be placed in arms limitation or disarmament measures,

Mindful of the provisions of paragraph 24 of the Final Document, 29/1

1. Declares the urgent need for effective measures to ensure achievement of the principles and priorities for disarmament as agreed upon by consensus at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, to be supported by the following objectives:

   (a) Avoidance of war and in particular nuclear war;

   (b) Cessation of existing armed conflicts and military threats of all kinds;

   (c) Cessation of the arms race in all its manifestations:

      (i) In nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction as well as conventional weapons;

      (ii) In qualitative as well as quantitative terms;

      (iii) On the regional as well as global scale;

   (d) Prevention of an arms race in space;

   (e) Deep reductions in nuclear arsenals ultimately leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons under effective, legally binding and verifiable arrangements;

   (f) The prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

   (g) Elimination of chemical weapons and effective, legally binding and verifiable measures against the development, production, stockpiling and use of biological or chemical weapons;
(h) Reduction in arms of all types by all States to levels consistent with their right of self-defence as recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations;

(i) The exercise of responsibility by exporters of weapons and suppression of the clandestine or illegal traffic in weapons;

(j) Application of the physical and intellectual resources of humankind for peaceful purposes;

2. Calls upon all States to conduct their relations and to refrain from the use or threat of force in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Calls upon all States to undertake measures specifically designed to build confidence in order to contribute to the creation of favourable conditions for the adoption of additional disarmament measures and to further relaxation of international tension;

4. Calls upon all States faithfully to comply with and implement all provisions of multilateral, regional and bilateral disarmament and arms limitation agreements to which they are a party and to negotiate in good faith for the conclusion of additional treaties and conventions, multilateral, regional or bilateral as appropriate, taking into account the need for strict observance of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations for nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States;

5. Also calls upon all States, including those with significant military arsenals as well as those which have special responsibilities as recognized by consensus in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to exercise their responsibilities regarding disarmament and arms limitation in good faith and according to the provisions of the Final Document, in order to facilitate the achievement of meaningful disarmament and arms limitation measures.

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Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/151 G of 17 December 1984,

Bearing in mind that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Reaffirming its conviction that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial
reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming further that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Regretting that, especially in recent years, no substantive progress has been made in the field of disarmament,

Recognizing the need for the United Nations, in discharging its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament, to play a more active role in the field of disarmament in accordance with its primary purpose under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

Taking into account the report of the Disarmament Commission, 30/

1. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, as a matter of priority at its next substantive session in 1986, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, inter alia, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject;

2. Requests further the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

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