LIST OF DISARMAMENT AND RELATED PROPOSALS OFFICIALLY SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED NATIONS

(Background paper prepared by the Secretariat)

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**Annex:** Agreements and other international instruments related to arms limitation, disarmament and confidence-building measures:

(a) Multilateral agreements

(b) Bilateral agreements
INTRODUCTION

1. In 1978, the General Assembly held its first special session devoted to disarmament and decided that a second special session should be held at a future date. 1/ That same year, at its thirty-third regular session, the General Assembly decided to convene the second special session devoted to disarmament in 1982 (resolution 33/71 H).

2. The General Assembly, at its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, composed of 78 Member States, appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographic distribution. It requested the Preparatory Committee to prepare a draft agenda for the second special session devoted to disarmament, to examine all relevant questions relating to that session and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session its recommendations thereon (resolution 35/47).

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 5 December 1980, the Preparatory Committee requested the Secretariat to prepare a number of factual background papers on various subjects. The Committee indicated that this could be done either by updating or supplementing the papers which had been prepared for the first special session devoted to disarmament or in other ways, as appropriate (A/AC.206/SR.3).

4. In response to the request of the Preparatory Committee, the Secretariat has prepared the present paper, which provides a list of disarmament and related proposals officially submitted to the United Nations since 1 September 1977, thereby updating the background paper prepared by the Secretariat (A/AC.187/75 and Corr.1 and 2) in response to General Assembly resolution 31/189 B of 21 December 1976. For the sake of brevity, the information contained in Chapter I, concerning proposals made prior to or during the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, was given in a shortened form, as "A concise list of proposals".

5. Chapter II, in turn, contains proposals, made after the first special session, which have a bearing upon the current preparations for the second special session. Consequently, more detailed background information is given on each of these proposals in the form of "An annotated list". It was also necessary to provide some new headings, under which the proposals are listed, reflecting the disarmament discussions in the new deliberative and negotiating bodies and activities of the General Assembly since 1978. The proposals are listed in chronological order under these headings.

6. The submission of a given proposal to any of the deliberative or negotiating United Nations bodies in the field of disarmament served as the main criterion for the inclusion of this proposal on the list. Basically, such proposals are contained in the draft resolutions submitted to the General Assembly and its main Committees dealing with disarmament questions (First Committee) as well as in documents

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submitted to the United Nations Disarmament Commission and to the Committee on Disarmament. A certain degree of selection was necessary to avoid repetition. As a general rule, views expressed but not formulated as specific proposals have not been included.

7. With the criteria indicated above an attempt has been made to provide as comprehensive and illustrative a review of the proposals as is practical. However, the present background paper does not purport to be a complete reflection of the history of the disarmament effort in the United Nations. Therefore, additional references may be useful to the United Nations publications, foremost to the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 3: 1978; vol. 4: 1979; vol. 5: 1980.

I. A CONCISE LIST OF PROPOSALS MADE FROM SEPTEMBER 1977 TO AUGUST 1978

A. Proposals submitted at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly and to Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD)

1. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Draft resolution "Deepening and consolidation of international détente and prevention of the danger of nuclear war", submitted in the First Committee, 4 October 1977 (A/C.1/32/L.1 and A/C.1/32/L.2). Discussed in the First Committee but not pressed to a vote.

2. Finland together with Australia, the Bahamas, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Japan, Nepal, Norway, Poland, Senegal, Tunisia and Zaire:

Draft resolution in connexion with the agenda item on general and complete disarmament, containing the proposal that States which are not the parties to the NPT, as a minimum, accept other arrangements involving application of safeguards to their complete nuclear fuel cycle, submitted in the First Committee, 19 October 1977 (A/C.1/32/L.3)

Adopted as resolution 32/87 P.

3. German Democratic Republic together with Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:


Adopted as resolution 32/84 A.

4. Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom:

/...
Draft resolution "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons", submitted in the First Committee, 28 October 1977 (A/C.1/32/L.5).

Adopted as resolution 32/84 B.

5. Poland together with Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Nicaragua, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Togo, Tunisia, United Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen and Zaire:

Draft resolution in connexion with the agenda item on general and complete disarmament, containing the proposal to proceed with the consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, ocean floor or subsoil thereof, submitted in the First Committee, 2 November 1977 (A/C.1/32/L.6).

Adopted as resolution 32/87 A.

6. Pakistan:


Adopted as resolution 32/83.

7. Pakistan and Morocco:

Draft resolution in connexion with the agenda item on general and complete disarmament, containing the proposal to urge the nuclear-weapon Powers to take expeditious action to strengthen the security of non-nuclear-weapon States, submitted in the First Committee, 2 November 1977 (A/C.1/32/L.8).

Adopted as resolution 32/87 B.

8. Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia:


Adopted as resolution 32/77.

9. Nigeria and 38 other States:


Adopted as resolution 32/81.
10. **Romania together with Benin, Columbia, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire:**


Adopted as resolution 32/75.

11. **Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Jordan, Norway, Romania, Sweden, Tunisia and Venezuela:**

Draft resolution in connexion with the agenda item on general and complete disarmament, proposing publication of a United Nations disarmament periodical. submitted 7 November 1977 (A/C.1/32/L.13).

Adopted as resolution 32/87 E.

12. **Nigeria together with Bangladesh, Finland, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Morocco, Romania, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago and Yugoslavia:**

Draft resolution "Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade", submitted in the First Committee, 8 November 1977 (A/C.1/32/L.14).

Adopted as resolution 32/80.

13. **Norway and 36 other States:**

Draft resolution in connexion with the agenda item on tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, containing the proposal that a study on the relationship between disarmament and development be undertaken, submitted in the First Committee, 10 November 1977 (A/C.1/32/L.15).

Adopted as resolution 32/88 A.

14. **Mexico together with Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela:**


Adopted as resolutions 32/76 and 32/79.
15. Bangladesh, Columbia, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines, Venezuela and Yugoslavia:

Draft resolution in connexion with the agenda item on general and complete disarmament, proposing an initiation by the Secretary-General of a study on the interrelationship between disarmament and international security, submitted in the First Committee, 11 November 1977 (A/C.1/32/L.21).

Adopted as resolution 32/87 C.

16. Mexico and Sweden:


Adopted as resolution 32/85.

17. Burundi, Cuba, Iran, Jordan, Mongolia, Peru, Poland and Spain:

Draft resolution "World Disarmament Conference", containing the proposal that the Ad Hoc Committee submit to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament a special report on its work, submitted in the First Committee, 11 November 1977 (A/C.1/32/L.25).

Adopted as resolution 32/89.

18. Belgium:

Draft resolution in connexion with the agenda item on general and complete disarmament, containing the proposal to ascertain views and suggestions of all States on the regional aspects of disarmament and to undertake a comprehensive study of all the aspects of this problem, submitted in the First Committee, 11 November 1977 (A/C.1/32/L.26).

Adopted as resolution 32/87 D.

19. Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Kuwait, Qatar and Yemen:


Adopted as resolution 32/82.
20. **Mexico together with Argentina, Australia, Ghana, Jordan, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan and Sweden:**

Draft resolution in connexion with the agenda item on general and complete disarmament containing the proposal that the General Assembly would be kept informed of the results of the USA-USSR negotiations on the limitation of strategic armaments, submitted in the First Committee, 14 November 1977 (A/C.1/32/L.28).

Adopted as resolution 32/152.

21. **Austria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Finland, Jordan, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela and Yugoslavia:**

Draft resolution "Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons", Proposal to convene in 1979 a United Nations conference on the subject, submitted in the First Committee, 14 November 1977 (A/C.1/32/L.29).

Adopted as resolution 32/152.

22. **Sri Lanka on behalf of the members of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean:**


Adopted as resolution 32/86.

23. **Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Sweden and Venezuela:**

Draft resolution "Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban. Conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests", submitted in the First Committee, 18 November 1977 (A/C.1/32/L.37) to replace the former two proposals (A/C.1/32/L.20 and A/C.1/32/L.23).

Adopted as resolution 32/79.

24. **Iran:**


Adopted as resolution 32/155.

/...
25. **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and 17 other States:**

Draft resolution "Conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations", proposing drafting such a treaty and the establishment of a special committee for this purpose, submitted in the Sixth Committee, 12 December 1977 (A/C.6/32/L.18/Rev.1).

The proposal was discussed in the First and Sixth Committees and resulted in the adoption of resolution 32/150.

26. **Italy:**


27. **Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Netherlands and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:**

Draft programme of action for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, submitted on 2 February 1978 (CCD/549).

28. **Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Peru, Yugoslavia and Zaire:**

Special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: non-aligned working document containing the draft declaration, programme of action and machinery for implementation, submitted on 16 February 1978 (CCD/550; issued also as document A/AC.187/55/Add.1).

29. **Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:**


30. **Romania:**


31. **Sweden:**

Elements for inclusion in the programme of action of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and in its documents relating to the machinery for disarmament negotiations, submitted on 21 February 1978 (CCD/554; also issued as document A/AC.187/95).

32. **Nigeria:**

33. **Pakistan:**

Working paper submitted to the Preparatory Committee for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: declaration on disarmament, submitted to the CCD on 6 March 1978 (CCD/556; also issued as document A/AC.187/91).

34. **Pakistan:**

Working paper submitted to the Preparatory Committee for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: programme of action on disarmament, submitted to the CCD on 6 March 1978 (CCD/557; also issued as document A/AC.187/92).

35. **Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:**

Draft convention on the prohibition of the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons, submitted on 10 March 1978 (CCD/559).

36. **Mexico:**

Some fundamental principles and norms for inclusion in the Declaration on Disarmament envisaged in the draft agenda of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, approved by the Preparatory Committee on 18 May 1977, submitted on 10 March 1978 (CCD/560; also issued as document A/AC.187/56).

37. **Mexico:**

Outline of a draft final document of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, submitted on 10 March 1978 (CCD/561 and Add.1; also issued as A/AC.187/89 and Add.1).

38. **Sweden:**

Terms of reference for the continued work of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, submitted on 13 March 1978 (CCD/562).

39. **Group of 15:**


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* Group of 15 States members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.
40. **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:**

Draft decision of the Conference on the Committee on Disarmament on the establishment of an ad hoc group of qualified governmental experts to consider the question of possible areas of the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, submitted on 28 March 1978 (CCD/564).

41. **Netherlands:**

Study of the establishment of an international disarmament agency, submitted on 30 March 1978 (CCD/565).

42. **Italy:**


43. **Sweden:**


44. **Hungary:**


**B. Proposals and suggestions listed in paragraph 125 of the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2)**

(a) Text of the decision of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party concerning Romania's position on disarmament and, in particular, on nuclear disarmament, adopted on 9 May 1978 (A/S-10/14);

(b) Views of the Swiss Government on problems to be discussed at the tenth special session of the General Assembly (A/S-10/AC.1/2);

(c) Proposals of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on practical measures for ending the arms race (A/S-10/AC.1/4);

(d) Memorandum from France concerning the establishment of an International Satellite Monitoring Agency (A/S-10/AC.1/7);

(e) Memorandum from France concerning the establishment of an International Institute for Research on Disarmament (A/S-10/AC.1/8);

(f) Proposal by Sri Lanka for the establishment of a World Disarmament Authority (A/S-10/AC.1/9 and Add.1);
(g) Working paper submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany entitled "Contribution to the seismological verification of a comprehensive test ban" (A/S-10/AC.1/12);

(h) Working paper submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany entitled "Invitation to attend an international chemical-weapon verification workshop in the Federal Republic of Germany" (A/S-10/AC.1/13);

(i) Working paper on disarmament submitted by China (A/S-10/AC.1/17);

(j) Working paper submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany concerning zones of confidence-building measures as a first step towards the preparation of a world-wide convention on confidence-building measures (A/S-10/AC.1/20);

(k) Proposal by Ireland for a study of the possibility of establishing a system of incentives to promote arms control and disarmament (A/S-10/AC.1/21);

(l) Working paper submitted by Romania concerning a synthesis of the proposals in the field of disarmament (A/S-10/AC.1/23);

(m) Proposal by the United States of America on the establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping reserve and on confidence-building measures and stabilizing measures in various regions, including notification of manoeuvres, invitation of observers to manoeuvres, and United Nations machinery to study and promote such measures (A/S-10/AC.1/24);

(n) Proposal by Uruguay on the possibility of establishing a polemological agency (A/S-10/AC.1/25);

(o) Proposal by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on the strengthening of the security role of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes and peace-keeping (A/S-10/AC.1/26 and Corr.1 and 2);

(p) Memorandum from France concerning the establishment of an International Disarmament Fund for Development (A/S-10/AC.1/28);

(q) Proposal by Norway entitled "Evaluation of the impact of new weapons on arms control and disarmament efforts" (A/S-10/AC.1/31);

(r) Note verbale transmitting the text, signed in Washington, D.C., on 22 June 1978, by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela, reaffirming the principles of the Declaration of Ayacucho with respect to the limitation of conventional weapons (A/S-10/AC.1/34);

(s) Memorandum from Liberia entitled "Declaration of a new philosophy on disarmament" (A/S-10/AC.1/35);
(t) Statements made by the representatives of China, on 22 June 1978, on the draft Final Document of the tenth special session (A/S-10/AC.1/36);

(u) Proposal by the President of Cyprus for the total demilitarization and disarmament of the Republic of Cyprus and the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations (A/S-10/AC.1/39);

(v) Proposal by Costa Rica on economic and social incentives to halt the arms race (A/S-10/AC.1/40);

(w) Amendments submitted by China to the draft Final Document of the tenth special session (A/S-10/AC.1/L.2-4, A/S-10/AC.1/L.7 and L.8);

(x) Proposals by Canada for the implementation of a strategy of suffocation of the nuclear arms race (A/S-10/AC.1/L.6);

(y) Draft resolution submitted by Cyprus, Ethiopia and India on the urgent need for cessation of further testing of nuclear weapons (A/S-10/AC.1/L.10);

(z) Draft resolution submitted by Ethiopia and India on the non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war (A/S-10/AC.1/L.11);

(aa) Proposal by the Non-Aligned Countries on the establishment of a zone of peace in the Mediterranean (A/S-10/AC.1/37, para. 72);

(bb) Proposal by the Government of Senegal for a tax on military budgets (A/S-10/AC.1/37, para. 101);

(cc) Proposal by Austria for the transmission to Member States of working paper A/AC.187/109 and the ascertainment of their views on the subject of verification (A/S-10/AC.1/37, para. 113);

(dd) Proposal by the Non-Aligned Countries for the dismantling of foreign military bases in foreign territories and withdrawal of foreign troops from foreign territories (A/S-10/AC.1/37, para. 126);

(ee) Proposal by Mexico for the opening, on a provisional basis, of an ad hoc account in the United Nations Development Programme to use for development the funds which may be released as a result of disarmament measures (A/S-10/AC.1/37, para. 141);

(ff) Proposal by Italy on the role of the Security Council in the field of disarmament in accordance with Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations (A/S-10/AC.1/37, para. 179);

(qq) Proposal by the Netherlands for a study on the establishment of an international disarmament organization (A/S-10/AC.1/37, para. 186).
II. AN ANNOTATED LIST OF PROPOSALS MADE AFTER THE FIRST SPECIAL SESSION DEVOTED TO DISARMAMENT

A. General and complete disarmament and proposals containing multiple measures in the field of disarmament

1. Elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament and other proposals calling for multiple measures

1. Yugoslavia and 34 other States:

Draft resolution on the review of the recommendations and decisions of the special session, in relation to the proposed priorities of the Disarmament Commission and Committee on Disarmament, submitted to the First Committee on 2 November 1978 and later revised (A/C.1/33/L.11 and Rev.1).

By the draft, the General Assembly would recommend to the Disarmament Commission, apart from the consideration of elements of a comprehensive programme on disarmament, as a priority item, also the following: (a) various aspects of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, in order to expedite negotiations aimed at effective elimination of the danger of nuclear war; (b) harmonization of views on concrete steps regarding gradual, agreed reduction of military budgets and reallocation of resources now used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries. In the same vein, the Committee on Disarmament would be urged to undertake on a priority basis negotiations concerning (i) a treaty on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests; (ii) a treaty or convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on their destruction.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/71 H.

2. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee held at Moscow on 23 November 1978 (A/33/392-S/12939).

The Declaration reiterated the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union at the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (A/5-10/AC.1/4). It also reiterated the proposal that every State that participated in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe should commit itself never to be the first to use nuclear weapons against any other.
3. China:


It was proposed that the programme should include the following main principles:

(a) In order to safeguard the security of all States, the two States with the largest nuclear and conventional arsenals had the primary responsibility for disarmament and should be the first to reduce their armaments. When they had drastically reduced their nuclear and conventional armaments and closed the huge gap between them and the other nuclear States and militarily significant States, the other nuclear States and militarily significant States should join them in reducing armaments according to reasonable ratios;

(b) It was imperative to bring about the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons so as truly to eliminate the danger of nuclear war. While nuclear disarmament was being considered, equal importance should be given to the question of reducing the super-Powers' ever growing arsenals of conventional armaments and disarmament in those two fields should be carried out in conjunction. Full attention should also be paid to the prohibition and destruction of biological and chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction;

(c) No disarmament measure should prejudice the right of States to make use of modern scientific and technological achievements to promote their economic development. The super-Powers should be first to reduce greatly their military expenditures and to make contributions to aid the developing countries;

(d) While formulating more comprehensive disarmament measures, importance should be attached to limited-scope measures, including regional measures. Zones of peace or nuclear-weapon-free zones should be established in the light of the specific conditions prevailing in different parts of the world and the desire of the States in the regions concerned. Those zones should be free from rivalry for hegemony between the super-Powers, foreign military presence in all its forms, all armed occupation of the other countries' territory and direct or indirect armed intervention and the threat of force. All nuclear States should unconditionally undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against these zones.

The proposed measures were as follows:
1. The ultimate aim of nuclear disarmament was the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery;

Pending agreement by the nuclear States on the non-use of nuclear weapons, all nuclear States, the two States with the largest nuclear arsenals in particular, should unconditionally undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear-weapon States and nuclear-weapon-free zones;

The two States with the largest nuclear arsenals should immediately stop their nuclear arms race, cease all activities aimed at improving the quality and increasing the quantity of their nuclear weapons and begin to reduce and destroy their nuclear weapons by states. When substantial progress had been made in the destruction of their nuclear weapons, thus closing the huge gap between their nuclear arsenals and those of the other nuclear States to the satisfaction of the majority of States, the other nuclear States should then join them in negotiations for the total destruction of nuclear weapons;

2. With regard to conventional weapons reduction the two States should, as the first step, renounce military intervention and withdraw their troops stationed abroad and dismantle all military bases on foreign soil. The two States with the largest conventional arsenals should first greatly reduce their conventional weapons and equipment, starting with tanks, aircraft, warships and artillery. After substantial progress, the other militarily significant States would join reductions according to reasonable ratios;

3. All chemical and biological weapons would be completely prohibited and totally destroyed. Pending this, all States would unequivocally undertake not to use any chemical or biological weapons;

4. The two super-Powers would immediately stop the research, development and production of all new weapons of mass destruction and renounce their use;

5. Zones of peace should be declared in the South-East Asia and Indian Ocean, as well as in the Mediterranean region;

6. Nuclear-weapon-free zones would be established in the Middle East, Africa, South Asia, etc.

4. Sri Lanka on behalf of the non-aligned countries:


It was proposed that the comprehensive programme of disarmament should be a package of interrelated measures which should lead towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The comprehensive programme of disarmament would not replace the Programme of Action of the Final Document but supplement and complement it, its immediate objective being...
the furtherance of the momentum generated at the special session devoted to disarmament. The comprehensive programme of disarmament should contain a phased programme, with the first stage leading to an effective halt of the arms race. During the first stage of the implementation of a comprehensive programme of disarmament, special attention should be given to immediate cessation of the nuclear arms race and the removal of the threat of a nuclear war.

The proposed measures, inter alia, included the following:

(a) A comprehensive test ban treaty, to be concluded before the adoption of a comprehensive programme of disarmament;

(b) Prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

(c) Cessation of nuclear arms race in all its aspects;

(d) Cessation of the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and means of their delivery;

(e) Cessation of the production of all the types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and cessation of the production of fissionable materials for weapon purposes;

(f) Progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery within agreed time frames, leading to their total elimination from the arsenals of States;

(g) Nuclear-weapons-free zones;

(h) Zones of peace.

With regard to other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons, the following was envisaged: the prohibition of the use of all weapons of mass destruction; prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of new weapon types and systems; prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of radiological weapons; conclusion of a chemical weapons ban convention, if not concluded by the time of the comprehensive programme of disarmament adoption. Concerning conventional weapons: the cessation of the conventional arms race among the States with largest military arsenals and among military alliances was expected, together with the conclusion of a convention on the ban and destruction of excessively injurious weapons, the prohibition of the development, production and deployment of weapons of great destructive power and limitation and gradual reduction of armaments of all States to agreed levels. Agreements on the reduction of armed forces, the dissolution of military alliances and dismantling of military bases on foreign territories were advocated. Reduction of military expenditures by agreed procedures was supported.
It was suggested that the proposals on a United Nations agency for verification of disarmament agreements, on the establishment of a world disarmament authority and an international satellite monitoring agency should be examined. The role of the United Nations in the elaboration and adoption of the comprehensive programme, not later than at the second special session, was stressed. It was also proposed that the United Nations should sponsor programmes to promote public awareness of the arms race dangers, as well as of the economic and social consequences and the adverse impact on the New International Economic Order and international security.

5. Czechoslovakia on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Working paper entitled "Proposal concerning the elements of a comprehensive disarmament programme", submitted to the Disarmament Commission on 22 May 1979 (A/CN.10/7 and Rev.1)

The measures proposed included, inter alia, the following:

(a) Discontinuance by all States of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of their stockpiles until they had been completely destroyed. At one stage or another of the negotiations consideration could be given, for example, to discontinuance of qualitative improvements of nuclear weapons; discontinuance of the manufacture of fissionable materials for military purposes; the gradual reduction of accumulated stocks of nuclear weapons and of means of delivering them; liquidation of nuclear weapons and of means of delivering them;

(b) The discontinuance of the production of, and the reduction and liquidation of nuclear weapons, should be carried out by stages on a mutually acceptable and agreed basis. The content of each stage could be the subject of an understanding between the participants in the negotiations;

(c) Development and implementation of nuclear disarmament measures should be backed up by the parallel consolidation of political and international legal guarantees of the security of States, including the conclusion of a world agreement on the non-use of force in international relations;

(d) Averting the danger of nuclear war;

(e) Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States;
(f) Non-stationing of nuclear weapons in the territories of States where there were no such weapons at present;

(g) Complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests;

(h) General strengthening of the régime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

(i) Establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones and zones of peace;

(j) Complete demilitarization of the sea-bed and the ocean floor;

(k) Implementation of regional measures of military détente and disarmament, particularly in those areas where military confrontation was especially intense.

In addition, it was proposed that the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament should include (1) the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their destruction; (2) prohibition of the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, and the conclusion of a convention prohibiting radiological weapons. In the field of conventional armaments, practical steps to limit and reduce aircraft, artillery, tanks and other modern forms of armaments and the armed forces equipped with them were envisaged, as well as the withdrawal of foreign troops. The renunciation by the permanent members of the Security Council and countries allied to them of any expansion of their armies or increases in their conventional weapons and the discontinuance of the development of new types of conventional weapons of great destructive power was proposed. Furthermore, it was suggested that reduction of military budgets would require an agreement among the permanent members of the Security Council and other States with major military and economic potential. With regard to form and mechanism of negotiations, it was suggested that States should make use of all negotiating channels, including the United Nations. If major advances were to be made, the matters should be discussed at a world disarmament conference.

6. Federal Republic of Germany on behalf of a number of countries:


According to the working paper, a comprehensive programme of disarmament would have, inter alia, to ensure a balance between the measures to be taken in different disarmament fields, in particular between the nuclear and conventional armaments, in order to avoid destabilizing effects.
The measures proposed included, *inter alia*, the following:

(a) Cessation of the nuclear arms race;

(b) Nuclear disarmament as a result of negotiation of agreements at appropriate stages and with adequate measures of verification satisfactory to the States concerned for: cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons systems; cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; a comprehensive, phased programme with agreed time-frames, whenever feasible, for progressive and balanced reductions of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time;

(c) A comprehensive test-ban treaty;

(d) Continuation of the strategic arms limitation negotiations between the two parties concerned, leading to agreed significant reductions of and qualitative limitations on nuclear arms;

(e) Promoting wider adherence to and support of the existing non-proliferation régime, including the strengthening of IAEA-safeguards;

(f) Strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapon States;

(g) Establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, where appropriate, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by the States in the region;

(h) Measures relating to other weapons of mass destruction, including the bans on chemical weapons and radiological weapons; the prevention of the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles; further steps to prevent the arms race in outer space, on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, on the basis of the existing international treaties;

(i) Measures in the conventional field, including the cessation of the conventional arms race; agreement on reduction and limitation of conventional weapons and armed forces; consultations between supplier and recipient States on the limitation and reduction of international arms transfers; other agreed regional measures to contribute to more stable relationships at a lower level of military potential;

(j) Other measures, including: the establishment of a standardized reporting system aimed at reduction of military budgets; consideration of verification measures and machinery and broadening the adherence to the existing arms control and disarmament agreements;
(k) Associated measures: the strengthening of international procedure and institutions for peace-keeping; the settlement of disputes and an effective crisis management; the strengthening of the United Nations security system; confidence-building measures, including notification and observation of movements; the transfer of released resources to the social and economic needs of the developing countries; the preparation of disarmament measures through careful studies and review at respective stages.

7. Non-Aligned Countries:

Documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 4 to 9 June 1979 (A/34/357)

The Bureau called for urgent and time-bound disarmament measures, for the immediate cessation of the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, a halt in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and of all nuclear weapons, and a reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles ultimately leading to their elimination. Pending the elimination of nuclear weapons, the nuclear-weapon States were called upon to renounce the use of nuclear weapons and to cease the testing of nuclear weapons.

While noting the progress made by the United States and Soviet Union towards the conclusion of a second SALT Agreement, the Bureau expressed the hope that these bilateral negotiations would lead expeditiously to genuine disarmament measures and that they would not be utilized for a further qualitative and quantitative escalation of the nuclear arms race. In this context, the Bureau reiterated the primary role of the United Nations in disarmament negotiations and deliberations.

It attributed particular importance and underlined the responsibility of the Disarmament Committee to complete negotiations first of all on the comprehensive ban of nuclear tests and chemical weapons, as well as the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament. The Bureau called on the Non-Aligned Countries to make their contribution to both the work of the Commission on Disarmament and to the Disarmament Committee as well as to exert efforts in order to assure the best possible preparations for the success of the next Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on Disarmament. The Bureau called for the immediate reduction in armament expenditure, especially by the nuclear-weapon States and other allies in order to ensure that not only is the arms race halted but also that the savings accrued are released for development. The Bureau also declared that the arms race is inconsistent with efforts aimed at achieving the New International Economic Order.
8. Non-Aligned Countries:

Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979 (A/34/542, annex)

The Conference reaffirmed the adherence of non-aligned countries to the objective of general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament under effective international control, and their determination to act within the United Nations and other bodies to achieve this objective.

It called for the urgent implementation, within a specific time frame, of the Programme of Action, particularly of the nuclear disarmament measures, contained in the Final Document of the special session. The Conference called for the immediate cessation of the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, a halt in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and of all nuclear weapons, and the reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles leading to their elimination. Pending the elimination of nuclear weapons, the nuclear-weapon States are called upon to renounce the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to cease the testing of nuclear weapons.

The Conference recognized, as was noted at the First Summit Conference in Belgrade, the special role and responsibility of the great Powers in halting and reversing the arms race and expressed its confidence that peace and security on a lasting basis could only be ensured by halting this process and through immediate and resolute implementation of disarmament measures with a view to achieving general and complete disarmament.

The Conference regretted that the bilateral negotiations on a treaty for the comprehensive ban of nuclear-weapon-testing have not brought about the treaty and called for the urgent conclusion of such a treaty along with a treaty on prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction, and of other weapons of mass destruction. Furthermore, the Conference reaffirmed the importance of establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones and need to take into account the characteristics of each region. The Conference also urged the immediate reduction of expenditures for armaments, especially by the nuclear-weapon States and their allies, and called for concrete measures of disarmament enabling a progressive diverting of the saved resources for social and economic needs, particularly those of developing countries.

9. Yugoslavia and 55 other States:

Draft resolution on the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the first special session on disarmament, submitted in the First Committee, 9 November 1979 (A/C.1/34/L.15 and Rev.1 and 2).

By the draft, the General Assembly would, inter alia, urgently call upon all States to bring to a successful end the disarmament negotiations which were currently going on and to resume or undertake early negotiations on an bilateral, regional or multilateral basis on measures on which consensus emerged
at the first special session on disarmament. The participants of these talks would keep the General Assembly informed of the results.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/83 C and subsequently as resolution 35/152 E.

10. **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:**


By the draft, the General Assembly would call upon States to refrain from any expansion of the existing military-political groupings through the admission of new members, the formation of new alliances or the assignment of military functions to regional organizations which have no such functions. Furthermore, the General Assembly would call upon States participating in talks on the question of providing guarantees to non-nuclear States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons to make efforts for the speedy elaboration and conclusion of an international convention on this matter; call upon all nuclear-weapon States to make solemn declarations, identical in substance, concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear States having no such weapons on their territories, as a first step towards the conclusion of such an international convention; and recommend that the Security Council examine declarations which may be made by nuclear States regarding the strengthening of security guarantees for non-nuclear States and, should all these declarations be found consistent with the above-mentioned objective, adopt an appropriate resolution approving them. The Assembly would also stress the need for a speedy conclusion of an international treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests; and call upon all nuclear-weapon States - as an indication of their goodwill and in order to create more favourable conditions for completing the elaboration of the above-mentioned treaty - not to conduct any nuclear explosions within a period of one year beginning from a date to be agreed upon among them, having made in advance appropriate declarations to that effect.

Proposal was discussed in the First Committee, but not pressed to a vote.

11. **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:**

Memorandum entitled "Peace, disarmament and international security guarantees", submitted to the General Assembly on 24 September 1980 (A/35/482) and subsequently to the Committee on Disarmament on 23 March 1981 (CD/166).

Memorandum restated the USSR's attitude concerning a wide range of proposed measures on: halting of the nuclear arms race and renunciation of the use of force in international relations; limitation of strategic arms, prevention of a surprise or unauthorized attack; consolidation of the régime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; prohibition of other means of mass
destruction; reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments; halting the
arms race and effecting disarmament at the regional level; reduction of
military expenditures.

12. German Democratic Republic together with Angola, Benin, Cuba, Czechoslovakia,
Democratic Yemen, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Ukrainian Soviet
Socialist Republic and Viet Nam:

Draft resolution entitled "Paragraph 125 of the Final Document", submitted in
the First Committee, 18 November 1980 (A/C.1/35/L.36/Rev.1).

By the draft, the General Assembly would urge that the permanent members
of the Security Council and the States which have military agreements with
them exercise restraint both in the nuclear and conventional fields and do not
increase their armed forces and conventional armaments, effective from an
agreed date, as a first step towards subsequent reduction of their armed
forces and conventional armaments.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/152 G.

13. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Section of the report of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Presidium of the
Supreme Soviet of the USSR, L. I. Brezhnev, to the 26th Congress of the
Communist Party of the Soviet Union, entitled "To strengthen peace, deepen
détente and curb the arms race", submitted to the Committee on Disarmament on

The USSR proposed that: (a) a zone of application of the
confidence-building measures in the military field under the CSCE Final Act
should be expanded to apply to the entire European part of the USSR, provided
the Western States extend the confidence zone correspondingly; (b) the USSR
would be prepared to hold concrete negotiations on the confidence-building
measures in the Far East with all interested countries; (c) the USSR was
prepared to continue the relevant negotiations with the USA on the limitation
and reduction of strategic arms; (d) the USSR was prepared to agree on
limiting the deployment of new submarines - the Ohio type by the US, and
similar ones by the USSR; also a ban on the modernization and the development
of new ballistic missiles for these submarines could be agreed upon; (e) the
USSR proposed a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range
nuclear missile systems of the NATO countries and the USSR, imposing the
qualitative and quantitative levels, including those on the US forward-based
systems in the region; (f) a competent international committee should be set
up to demonstrate the vital necessity of preventing a nuclear catastrophe;
(g) it would be useful to convene a special meeting of the Security Council,
at the highest level, to look for ways of improving the international
situation and preventing war; the participation could be open to leaders of
non-member States as well.
14. **Australia, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom:**


The working paper contained a suggested outline of the Comprehensive programme of disarmament, being an elaboration of earlier proposals (see A/CN.10/8, proposal No. 6, above).

15. **Group of 21*:**


The working paper enclosed a draft of chapter III, "Principles", of the proposed comprehensive programme of disarmament.

2. **Elements of a draft resolution on the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade**

16. **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:**

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the tasks of the Second Disarmament Decade, submitted to the Committee on Disarmament on 17 April 1980 (CD/92).

The letter contained a broad range of proposals to cover all aspects of nuclear and conventional disarmament. Similar proposals were tabled in the Disarmament Commission in document A/CN.10/17.

17. **Federal Republic of Germany on behalf of a number of countries:**


The working paper stressed, *inter alia*, the need to adjust prospective disarmament measures in both the nuclear and conventional fields to ensure balance and thus avoid destabilizing effects. Also, the necessity for international verification procedures and confidence-building measures was emphasized.

* Group of 21 States members of the Committee on Disarmament.
18. **Cuba on behalf of the Non-Aligned Countries:**


The working paper called for agreement not later than the next special session on disarmament, on, *inter alia*, the following measures:

(a) A comprehensive nuclear ban treaty, making a significant contribution to the aim of ending the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and the development of new types of such weapons and of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

(b) A treaty on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their destruction;

(c) A treaty banning radiological weapons;

(d) Conclusion of a binding international legal instrument to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

In addition, the working paper called for ratification of the SALT II agreement and commencement of negotiations on a SALT III agreement within the same time-frame and on the agreement resulting from the Conference on excessively injurious weapons. Other priority measures that should be carried out within the first half of the decade included, *inter alia*, the following:

**Commencement of negotiations leading to:**

1. The cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapons systems;

2. The cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery and the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

3. Commencement of negotiations on the progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate complete elimination;

4. Conclusion of a SALT III agreement, leading to agreed significant reductions of, and qualitative limits on, strategic arms and thereby constituting an important step in the direction of nuclear disarmament and ultimately of the establishment of a world free of such weapons.

5. Development of an international consensus of ways and means, on a universal and non-discriminatory basis, to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document;

/.../
6. Strengthening of the existing nuclear-free zone and the establishment of new nuclear-weapon-free zones in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document;

7. Establishment of zones of peace, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Final Document;

8. Conclusion of an agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

9. Commencement of negotiations on agreements and measures, multilateral, regional and bilateral on the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces, in particular the achievement of agreement on appropriate mutual reductions and limitations of armaments and armed forces, contributing to the strengthening of security in Europe;

10. Conclusion of agreements relating to the reduction of military expenditures.

19. Poland on behalf of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:


Besides the ratification of the SALT II Treaty, the working paper called for the speedy, successful completion of negotiations on:

(a) The complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests;

(b) Radiological weapons ban;

(c) The prohibition of chemical weapons and destruction of their stockpiles;

(d) The non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear States which do not have them in their territory;

(e) The non-emplacement of nuclear weapons in the territory of States in which such weapons do not at present exist.

In addition, the working paper called for the initiation of negotiations and the activation of efforts regarding, inter alia, the following measures:

Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of stockpiles of such weapons, culminating in their complete elimination, and the immediate commencement, to that end, of appropriate negotiations with the participation of all nuclear-weapon States and also of
some non-nuclear-weapon States; at the same time, measures should be taken to strengthen political guarantees of the security of States and those provided by international law;

A permanent ban on the use of nuclear weapons and renunciation by all States of the use of force in their relations with one another;

A further limitation of and reduction in the number of strategic weapons, and also a further qualitative limitation of such weapons, taking account of all factors affecting the strategic situation in the world, including that in Europe;

Adoption of further measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and, for that purpose, the achievement of the universal accession by States to the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

The creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world;

The elimination of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of troops from the territory of other countries;

The limitation and subsequent curtailment of military activities in the Indian Ocean, and the establishment of a zone of peace in that region;

The conclusion of a comprehensive agreement prohibiting the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of that type;

Cessation of development of new types of conventional weapons of great destructive capacity;

The achievement of agreement by the permanent members of the Security Council and their allies to refrain from increasing the size of their armies and quantity of their conventional arms;

Ensuring freedom of maritime communication by limiting and reducing level of military presence and activity in the regions concerned;

Limitation of the sale and supply of conventional weapons;

The elaboration of an international agreement restricting use of excessively injurious weapons;

Reduction of military budgets by a per cent or in absolute terms, foremost by the permanent members of the Security Council;

The achievement of agreement on reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe;
The conclusion, among States-parties to the CSCE, of a treaty outlining the first use of both nuclear and conventional weapons;

The further expansion of confidence-building measures and convening of a conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe;

The convening of a world disarmament conference.

Finally, it was also proposed that during the Second Disarmament Decade the objectives of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace should be pursued, and that United Nations special agencies and non-governmental organizations should play a role, particularly through the Disarmament Week, to mobilize public opinion in favour of the implementation of the above-mentioned aims of the Decade.

3. Nuclear disarmament in all its aspects

20. Yugoslavia and 34 other States:


By the draft, the General Assembly would urge all nuclear-weapon States to proceed to consultations regarding an early initiation of negotiations on the halting of the nuclear arms race and on a progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery within a comprehensive phased programme with agreed time-frames, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/71 H, Part I.

21. Australia, Austria, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia:

Draft resolution proposing that the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, undertake a broad study on various aspects of nuclear weapons, submitted in the First Committee, 17 November 1978 (A/C.1/33/L.32).

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/91 D.

22. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, USSR and subsequently also Romania:

"Negotiations on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing their stockpiles until they have been completely destroyed", proposal submitted on 1 February 1979 (CD/4).

The proposal called for the holding of negotiations with the participation of all nuclear-weapon States as well as a number of non-nuclear-weapon States. At different stages of the negotiations consideration should be given to the cessation of the qualitative improvement...
of nuclear weapons, the cessation of the production of fissionable materials for military purposes, the gradual reduction of the accumulated stockpiles of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles as well as the destruction of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles. The necessary verification measures would also have to be agreed upon. The elaboration and implementation of measures in the field of nuclear disarmament should be accompanied by the parallel strengthening of political and international legal guarantees of the security of States. The cessation of the production, the reduction and the destruction of nuclear weapons should be carried out by stages on a mutually acceptable and agreed basis. The content of the measures at each stage might be decided by agreement among the participants in the negotiations and the degree of participation of individual nuclear States in measures at each stage should be determined taking into account the quantitative and qualitative importance of the existing arsenals of the nuclear-weapon States and of the other States concerned. At all stages, the existing balance in the field of nuclear strength should be undisturbed. For the purpose of preparing the negotiations, the proposal called for consultations within the framework of the Committee on Disarmament. Although the Committee on Disarmament was deemed to be the most suitable forum for the preparation and conduct of the negotiations, the consideration of alternative methods was envisaged.

23. Hungary:

*Communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty Member States held in Budapest on 14 and 15 May 1979, submitted in the Committee on Disarmament on 20 June 1979, (CD/20).*

Called for the speedy achievement of practical agreements regarding, inter alia: (a) the dates and procedures for holding talks on ending the production of nuclear weapons of all types and on gradual reduction of their stockpiles up to and including their complete elimination; (b) the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons and simultaneous renunciation by all States of the use or threat of force in their mutual relations; (c) the conclusion of a treaty on complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests; and (d) the adoption of measures to strengthen the guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States, including the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons against the States that did not possess nuclear weapons and did not have them on their territories, and the undertaking not to deploy nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there were no such weapons at present.

24. Group of 21:

*Working paper on cessation of nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, submitted on 12 July 1979 (CD/36/Rev.1).*

It was suggested that the Committee on Disarmament was the most suitable forum for the preparation and conduct of negotiations on nuclear disarmament. Although other negotiations could and should go on in parallel with multilateral negotiations, negotiations conducted outside the Committee on Disarmament should not in any way hinder negotiations within the Committee.
It was proposed that the Committee on Disarmament should endeavour, in informal meetings and consultations, to identify the prerequisites and elements for multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament and to delineate the course of action for the achievement of the objective pursued. On the basis of the progress which might thus be achieved in the Committee, the establishment of a working group for negotiation of agreements and concrete measures in the field of nuclear disarmament might then be envisaged.

25. Non Aligned Countries:

Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana, from 3 to 9 September 1979 (A/34/542, annex)

The conference drew particular attention to the nuclear disarmament measures, with reference to the Final Document, and called for the immediate cessation of the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery; a halt in the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes and of all nuclear weapons; the reduction of nuclear weapon stockpiles leading to their elimination. Pending the elimination of nuclear weapons, the nuclear-weapon States were called upon to renounce the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to cease the testing of nuclear weapons.

26. Soviet Union together with Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and later also Romania and Viet Nam:

Draft resolution: "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", submitted in the First Committee, 16 November 1979 (A/C.1/34/L.33 and Rev.1).

By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Committee on Disarmament to initiate, as a matter of high priority, the negotiations with the participation of all nuclear-weapon States, on the question of the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 to the Final Document. The Committee on Disarmament was requested to undertake preparatory consultations on the above-mentioned negotiations.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/83 J.

27. German Democratic Republic:

Proposal on behalf of a group of socialist countries concerning urgent steps for the practical implementation of "Negotiations on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing their stockpiles until they have been completely destroyed" (CD/1), 30 June 1980 (CD/109).

The working paper suggested that the Committee on Disarmament undertake immediately and without delay urgent measures for the practical implementation of the proposals contained in CD/4 and CD/36/Rev.1, as follows: (a) the
carrying out of preparatory consultations in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/83 J, whose aim should be to identify the prerequisites and main problems for negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and of nuclear disarmament in the framework of the Committee on Disarmament; (b) the establishment of an ad hoc working group on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament with a clearly defined mandate, taking into account the extraordinary responsibility of each of the members of the Committee on Disarmament and in particular of the five nuclear-weapon States for nuclear disarmament as a matter of high priority; (c) the compilation of documents by the Secretariat on the position of the members of the Committee on Disarmament concerning the question of nuclear disarmament, which should serve as basic material for preparatory consultations.

28. **Group of 21:**


The working paper suggested some of the substantive issues that needed to be addressed in negotiations within the Committee on Disarmament on the items entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament";

(a) the elaboration and clarification of the stages of nuclear disarmament envisaged in paragraph 50 of the Final Document including identification of the responsibilities of the nuclear-weapon States and the role of the non-nuclear weapon States in the process of achieving nuclear disarmament;

(b) clarification of the issues involved in prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, pending nuclear disarmament, and in the prevention of nuclear war; (c) clarification of the issues involved in eliminating reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence; (d) measures to ensure an effective discharge by the Committee on Disarmament of its role as the single multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament and in this context its relationship with negotiations relating to nuclear disarmament conducted in bilateral, regional and other restricted fora. The working paper proposed that the Committee on Disarmament should set up an ad hoc working group to begin negotiations during the 1980 session of the Committee, with a view to reaching agreement on the above-mentioned concrete issues which would contribute to progress towards achievement of the nuclear disarmament measures envisaged in the Final Document of the special session.

29. **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics together with Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam:**

*Draft resolution entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", submitted in the First Committee, 11 November 1980 (A/C.1/35/L.12).*

By the draft, the General Assembly would call upon the Committee on Disarmament to consider the establishment of an ad hoc working group on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and of nuclear disarmament with a clearly defined mandate.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/152 B. /...
30. Mexico together with Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, the Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia:


By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Committee on Disarmament to establish an ad hoc working group on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament; the working group should be advised to begin the negotiations by addressing the question of the elaboration and clarification of the stages of nuclear disarmament, including identification of the responsibilities of the nuclear-weapon States and the role of non-nuclear-weapon States.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/152 C.

31. Group of Socialist States:

"Considerations concerning negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, and also on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests", 11 March 1981 (CD/162).

It was proposed that informal consultations with the participation of all the nuclear Powers should be started forthwith in the Committee on Disarmament, under the guidance of the Chairman of the Committee, with a view to preparing specific negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.

32. Group of Socialist States:

"Considerations on the organization of work of the Committee on Disarmament during its 1981 session", 5 February 1981 (CD/141).

The document suggested, as an expedient measure, setting up a working group in relation to the Committee on Disarmament agenda item (2) on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing their stockpiles until they have been completely destroyed. The work should be carried out with the participation of both nuclear and non-nuclear countries.

4. Strategic arms limitation talks

33. Yugoslavia and 34 other States:

Draft resolution on the review of the implementation of the Final Document (SALT), submitted in the First Committee, 2 November 1978 (A/C.1/33/L.11)

By the draft, the General Assembly would call upon the United States and the Soviet Union to speed up their negotiations on the second series of SALT and to transmit the text of such an agreement to the General Assembly.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/71 H, part I.
34. **Mexico together with Argentina, Australia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden and Uruguay.**


By the draft, the General Assembly would welcome the SALT agreement and a further pursuance of negotiations in order to endeavour the achievement of the objectives: (i) significant and substantial reductions in the numbers of strategic offensive arms; (ii) qualitative limitations on strategic offensive arms, including restrictions on the development, testing and deployment of new types of strategic offensive arms and on the modernization of existing strategic offensive arms. Furthermore, the United States and the Soviet Union were invited to keep the General Assembly appropriately informed of the results of their negotiations.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/87 F. Subsequently, a similar proposal was adopted as resolution 35/157 K.

5. **Regional disarmament**

35. **Belgium together with Bahamas, Federal Republic of Germany, the Ivory Coast, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Venezuela and Zaire:**

**Draft resolution under agenda item "General and complete disarmament", submitted in the First Committee, 22 November 1978 (A/C.1/33/L.35).**

By the draft, the General Assembly would decide to undertake a comprehensive study of all the aspects of regional disarmament, and more specifically: (a) the basic conditions governing the regional approach; (b) definition of measures which may lend themselves to a regional approach; (c) link between regional measures and the process of general and complete disarmament.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/91 E.

6. **Confidence-building measures**

36. **Federal Republic of Germany, together with Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Zaire:**

**Draft resolution, submitted in the First Committee under the agenda item: "General and complete disarmament" and related to confidence-building measures, 15 November 1978 (A/C.1/33/L.21 and Rev.2).**
By the draft, the Assembly would recommend to all States to consider on a regional basis arrangements for specific confidence-building measures, taking into account the specific conditions and requirements of each region.

The proposal was adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/91 B.

37. **Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Zaire; subsequently joined by Chile, Mauritius and Uruguay:**

Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee on confidence-building measures, 12 November 1979 (A/C.1/34/L.20 and Rev.1)

By the draft the General Assembly would decide to undertake a comprehensive study on confidence-building measures and would request the Secretary-General to carry out this study with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him on an equitable geographical basis.

The proposal was adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/87 B.

38. **Poland on behalf of the Group of Socialist States:**

Communiqué of the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held in Warsaw on 19 and 20 October 1980 (A/35/558-S/14231)

The participants of the meeting restated their proposal that a Conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe be held in Warsaw. During its first stage, the conference could concentrate on the broadening of confidence-building measures envisaged in CSCE Final Act. This was proposed subject to an understanding that, as a next step, States would agree on measures for lowering the level and density of the military confrontation in Europe including the limitation of military activity and reduction of armed forces and armaments.

7. **Conventional weapons**

39. **Austria, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Honduras, India, Ireland, Mauritius, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia:**


By the draft, the General Assembly would invite States to participate actively in the preparations of the Conference on the subject, to be held in 1979.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/70.
40. **Italy:**

**Working paper "Control and limitation of international arms transfers",** submitted to the Committee on Disarmament on 5 February 1980 (CD/56).

The working paper referred to paragraph 85 of the Final Document concerning the recommendation to carry out consultations between major arms suppliers and recipient countries on the limitation of all types of international transfer of conventional weapons and stated that Italy advocated the setting up, within the United Nations, of an ad hoc body for the purpose of monitoring, controlling and limiting, through agreed procedures, international arms trade. Such a body should be structured into a number of regional committees, corresponding to the arms taken into consideration for transfer restraints, including all major arms suppliers and recipients of the region. Publication by the United Nations of all available data on production and transfer of weapons and the development of an effective system for processing such data was believed to be useful.

41. **Spain:**

**Working paper "Limitation and control of the production and transfer of conventional weapons",** submitted to the Disarmament Commission, 6 May 1980 (A/CN.10/12)

The working paper proposed some principles of unilateral and other measures for freezing and curbing the conventional arms race. With regard to a regional approach, it was stated that truly effective measures must be adopted within a particular geographical framework which should be characterized by a certain homogeneity in military capacity and constitute a relatively independent geopolitical unit. There was a need to maintain balance between the armed forces in a particular area. One aspect of the arms traffic, which deserved attention, was the question of irregular transfers. In order to halt the irregular arms trade, it was necessary to solve the problems posed by arms production, and the attention should not be concentrated exclusively on the major producers. The working paper proposed to revive the idea put forward in the League of Nations regarding the establishment of an international arms register. The proposals in the United Nations General Assembly to publicize arms transfers and to have them registered by the Secretary-General were also worth bearing in mind. Finally, it was suggested that the General Assembly could adopt a resolution or declaration whose principles would eventually be embodied in the domestic legislation of member States. A set of exemplary principles was proposed to form a code of conduct concerning the regularization of the trade in conventional weapons.

42. **Denmark:**

The document stressed the need of reassessment of the general problem of conventional disarmament to set out a process out of which a consensus on conceptions and approaches might emerge. The reassessment should be pursued without prejudice to other multilateral, regional and bilateral efforts and parallel to those in the field of nuclear disarmament.

43. Denmark:

Draft resolution "Study on conventional disarmament", submitted in the First Committee, 24 October 1980 (A/C.1/35/L.2)

By the draft, the General Assembly would approve, in principle, the carrying out of a study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces, to be undertaken by the Secretary-General with the assistance of a group of qualified experts appointed by him on a balanced geographical basis.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/156 A.

44. Barbados, Belgium, Bulgaria, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire:


While welcoming the successful conclusion of the Conference, the General Assembly would commend the Convention on the subject and the three annexed Protocols to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to these instruments. A possibility to hold conferences for consideration of amendments and additional protocols to cover other categories of weapons was envisaged.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/153.

45. Federal Republic of Germany together with Belgium, Canada, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands:

Proposal initially made at the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (A/CONF.95/L.7) and subsequently renewed in the note verbale dated 22 April 1981 from the Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/221). The proposal envisaged the establishment of a consultative committee of experts providing for consultation and co-operation between the parties as well as a mechanism for the inquiry into the facts of alleged violations of the Convention on the subject.

/...
46. Denmark:


47. India:


The paper proposed a number of guidelines, emphasizing the need for a global approach to the problem and its link to the question of nuclear disarmament, which had the highest priority in disarmament negotiations.

48. China:


The working paper set out a number of proposed principles and steps with regard to conventional disarmament, stressing a major responsibility of the two super-Powers in the field of conventional disarmament.

49. Yugoslavia:

Working paper "Conclusions of the third substantive session of the Disarmament Commission on agenda item 4 (a) and (b)", submitted to the Disarmament Commission on 2 June 1981 (A/CN.10/29).

The working paper contained draft of the proposed conclusions of the Disarmament Commission concerning its deliberations on nuclear and conventional disarmament in the context of measures necessary for the effective elimination of a nuclear war.

8. Institutional arrangements

50. Sweden together with Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia:


By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study assessing present institutional requirements and future estimated needs in the United Nations management of disarmament affairs, outlining possible functions to meet these requirements and formulating relevant recommendations.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/87 E.
51. Bahamas, Benin, Barbados, Bolivia, Chad, Chile, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, New Zealand, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta, Uruguay:


By the draft, the General Assembly would recommend that the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament should be completed, following appropriate consultations among member States, during the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/156 I.

52. Group of Socialist Countries:

Document entitled "Increasing the effectiveness and improving the organisation of work of the Committee on Disarmament", submitted to the Committee on 24 July 1981 (CD/200).

Inter alia, the document contained proposals concerning the contents of negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament: increasing the effectiveness of its subsidiary bodies; and improving character of the representation by States.

53. Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden and Yugoslavia:


A renewed proposal to set up respective subsidiary bodies of the Committee on Disarmament, particularly on nuclear test ban.

9. Monitoring of disarmament agreements; verification of arms limitation and disarmament

54. France together with Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, the Central African Empire, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Liberia, Mauritius, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia:


By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the Governments and to carry out with the assistance of
a group of qualified governmental experts, a study on the technical, legal and financial implications of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/71 J.

Subsequently, by its resolution 34/83 E, the General Assembly requested that a comprehensive report on the subject be submitted in time for the General Assembly to take a decision at its special session devoted to disarmament in 1982.

55. Canada:


Presented summaries of verification proposals relating to various disarmament measures, including nuclear disarmament.

56. Canada:

A quantitative working paper on the compendium of arms control verification proposals, 29 July 1980 (CD/127).

The working paper was based on a quantitative analysis of the contents of the Compendium of Arms Control Verification Proposals (CD/99).

57. Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Japan and Spain:


By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Committee on Disarmament to undertake, as soon as possible, consideration of all aspects of verification, adequate and appropriate for the arms limitation and disarmament measures involved, taking into account their purposes, scope and nature.

The proposal was not put to a vote.

10. Proposals related to the promotion of disarmament

58. Mongolia together with Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia:

Draft resolution on international week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament, submitted in the First Committee, 20 October 1978 (A/C.1/33/L.4)
By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to prepare a model programme which might assist States that so desire in developing their local programmes for Disarmament Week.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/71 D.

59. Nigeria and 34 other States:

Draft resolution in connexion with the review of the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the first special session on disarmament, submitted in the First Committee, 25 October 1978 (A/C.1/33/L.5).

By the draft, the General Assembly would approve the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General in pursuance to the decision of the first special session of disarmament concerning the establishment of a programme of United Nations fellowships on disarmament and would request that the programme may commence in 1979.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/71 E.

60. France and 30 other States:

Draft resolution on the establishment of an international institute for disarmament research, submitted in the First Committee, 3 November 1978 (A/C.1/33/L.14).

The proposal, endorsed by the General Assembly resolution 33/71 K, has resulted in the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research in Geneva.

61. Liberia:


By the draft, Liberia proposed to elaborate a comprehensive and co-ordinated system of approach to and information on disarmament matters, based upon the new ideas, proposals and strategies set forth at the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/71 N.

62. Saudi Arabia:


Adopted as General Assembly decision 33/422.
63. Poland and 27 other States:

Draft declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace, contained in the letter dated 28 September 1978 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/33/2), submitted in the First Committee as the draft resolution, 4 December 1978 (A/C.1/33/L.58).

The draft declaration stressed that the arms race threatened world peace. It recalled the determination of the United Nations Member States, as expressed in the Final Document, to make further collective efforts aimed at strengthening peace and international security and eliminating the threat of war. It called on all States for observance of the principle that every nation and every human being, regardless of race, conscience, language or sex, has the inherent right to live in peace; that a war of aggression, its planning, preparation or initiation are crimes against peace and are prohibited by international law; that States have the duty to refrain from propaganda for wars of aggression. The draft stated that a basic instrument of the maintenance of peace was the elimination of the threat inherent in the arms race, as well as efforts towards general and complete disarmament, under effective international control, including partial measures.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/73.

64. Czechoslovakia joined by Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and later also by the German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Qatar and Viet Nam:


By the draft, the General Assembly would solemnly call upon all States to actively promote the development of international co-operation designed to achieve the goals of disarmament. More specifically, initiatives to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to adopt effective new measures to halt and reverse the arms race and pave the way for general and complete disarmament were called for. The draft requested an acceleration of disarmament talks and emphasized the responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament. Joint and unilateral measures to implement the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament were urged. States were requested to refrain from impeding such negotiations with issues unrelated to disarmament. They were urged to strive to ensure that the negotiations outstrip the qualitative development and stockpiling of weapons and prevent emergence of new types and systems of weapons, in particular those of mass destruction. The necessity to ensure conduct of multilateral, regional and bilateral talks consistently with the provisions of the Final Document of the special session on disarmament was stressed, similarly as the need to progressively transfer a significant portion of the resources from...
military uses to social and economic requirements. Furthermore, States were urged to strive for repudiation of concepts and policies based on the premises of strength as well as to affirm through constitutional norms their political will to promote the causes of peace and disarmament, to adopt legislative measures against propaganda of war, to take individually or collectively steps to disseminate ideals of peace disarmament, co-operation and friendly relations between peoples. States were also urged to consult with one another on disarmament matters at all levels, including the highest level.

The proposal was adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/88.

65. **India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia, joined by the Congo, the Niger, Romania and Venezuela:**


By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General with the assistance of a small group of experts, with the preference for the Secretariat members, to carry out a study on the organization and financing of a world disarmament campaign under the auspices of the United Nations.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/152 I.

66. **Costa Rica:**

"Declaration of a Peace Year, a Peace Month and a Peace Day" - a proposal contained in the memorandum submitted in a letter dated 14 August 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/197).

11. **Disarmament and development**

67. **France and 42 other States:**

Draft resolution on disarmament and development, submitted in the First Committee on 3 November 1978 (A/C.1/33/L.12/Rev.1).

By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to transmit to the Group of Governmental Experts on the relationships between Disarmament and Development, for its consideration, the proposal to establish an international disarmament fund for development which was submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/71 I.

68. **Romania and 24 other States:**

By the draft, the General Assembly would ask the Secretary-General to bring up to date, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, the report entitled "Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures".

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/141.

12. Disarmament and international security

69. Cyprus together with Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Denmark, Ecuador, Greece, India, Ireland, Madagascar, Mauritius, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Uruguay and Yugoslavia:


By the draft the General Assembly would request the organs of the United Nations to initiate or accelerate work on developing and strengthening institutions for maintaining peace and security, in accordance with the purposes of the Charter.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/83 A.

70. Argentina, Bahamas, Cyprus, Ecuador, India, Niger, Pakistan, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia:


By the draft, the General Assembly would recommend that the main organs of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security give early consideration to the requirements for halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and developing the modalities for the effective application of the system of international security provided for in the Charter. Permanent members of the Security Council were requested to facilitate the carrying out of this essential responsibility.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/156 J.

B. PARTIAL MEASURES FOR THE CESSATION OF THE ARMS RACE AND FOR DISARMAMENT

1. Cessation of nuclear tests

71. Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Ghana, Ireland, Japan, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Sweden and Venezuela:
Draft resolution concerning the implementation of the General Assembly resolution 32/78 on nuclear-test ban, submitted in the First Committee, 30 October 1978 (A/C.1/33/L.7).

By the draft, the General Assembly woudl urge the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to expedite their negotiations and to use their utmost endeavours to transmit the results for Committee on Disarmament consideration.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/60.

72. Australia and 33 other States:

Draft resolution in connexion with the item "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/60" concerning nuclear-test ban, submitted in the First Committee, 8 November 1979 (A/C.1/34/L.14).

By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Committee on Disarmament to initiate negotiations on a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear test explosions as a matter of the highest priority as well as would invite Governments of Member States to contribute to the further development of national and international co-operation measures to detect seismic events aimed at setting up a global verification system of a comprehensive test ban treaty and to co-operate with the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/73.

73. Mexico together with Argentina and the Philippines:

Draft decision concerning study on a comprehensive nuclear test ban, submitted in the First Committee on 19 November 1979 (A/C.1/34/L.40). With the reference to a recommendation of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, it proposed to request the Secretary-General to prepare such a study.

Adopted as General Assembly decision 23/422.

74. Group of 21:

Statement on the establishment of working groups on items on the annual agenda of the Committee on Disarmament in 1980, 27 February 1980 (CD/64)

The statement expressed the considered view that working groups were the best available machinery for the conduct of concrete negotiations within the Committee on Disarmament and proposed the establishment of working groups, inter alia, on the following agenda items: "Nuclear test ban" and "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".
75. **Group of 21:**

Statement of the Group of 21 on a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty, 4 March 1980 (CD/72).

The statement called for complete cessation of nuclear-weapon testing in all environments. It further said that there was adequate material to initiate immediate negotiations on the subject and recalled that, as far back as 29 February 1972, the Secretary-General of the United Nations had stated that only the political decision of States was necessary in order to achieve final agreement on the subject, all aspects of which, both technical and scientific, had been so fully explored. The statement recalled the view expressed in CD/64 concerning the establishment of working groups on items on the Committee's annual agenda and urged that a working group be established.

76. **Belgium:**

"Prohibition of nuclear tests: proposal for an informal meeting of the Committee on Disarmament with the participation of experts members of the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and to Identify Seismic Events", submitted in the Committee on Disarmament on 18 April 1980 (CD/93)

It was considered that it would be useful if the Committee on Disarmament could, already in 1980, ascertain specifically the nature and state of progress of the work of the Ad Hoc Group, and the problems which remained to be solved within the framework of its terms of reference; be informed of the present possibilities of national participation in a system for the international exchange of seismic data; form an idea on the additional means which would have to be deployed in the various regions of the world in order that such a system might contribute effectively to the verification of an agreement on the prohibition of nuclear tests. To that end, it was suggested that the Committee on Disarmament could hold one or two informal meetings with the participation of experts members of the Ad Hoc Group. The proposed meeting would not prejudice the results of the Ad Hoc Group. It should revive the Committee's interest in that work and provide an opportunity for inviting the Governments concerned to spare no effort in ensuring that the system envisaged was capable of operating effectively in due time.

On 18 July 1980, the Committee held an informal meeting with experts members of the Ad Hoc Group at which consideration was given to the subject referred to in document CD/93.

77. **Australia:**

An illustrative list of subjects which might be examined by the Committee on Disarmament in considering agenda item 1 "Nuclear-test ban", 22 April 1980 (CD/95)

The list included various suggestions for Committee on Disarmament consideration relating to: legal basis for international seismic monitoring system; administrative and financial aspects; access and information distribution.

/...
78. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States:

Joint document entitled "Tripartite report to the Committee on Disarmament", submitted to the Committee on 30 July 1980 (CD/130).

While reporting on the status of negotiations on a treaty prohibiting nuclear-weapon-test explosions, the document suggested some basic lines of understanding. It was stated that the treaty would require each party to prohibit, prevent and not to carry out any nuclear-weapon-test explosion at any place under its jurisdiction or control in any environment; and to refrain from causing, encouraging or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear-weapon-test explosion anywhere. It was suggested that the treaty would be accompanied by a protocol on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes taking into account article V of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The document contained a number of solutions formulated in general terms and related to a duration of the future treaty; review procedures; verification measures still subject to detailed negotiations; the setting-up of a committee of experts to consider questions concerning the international seismic data exchange, and other means of co-operation.

79. Group of 21:

Statement on the conclusion of the annual session of the Committee on Disarmament in 1980, 6 August 1980 (CD/134).

The statement reiterated the views set out in document CD/72 and expressed the hope that a working group on the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon testing in all environments would be set up without any further delay to undertake substantive negotiations at the beginning of the Committee's 1981 spring session.

80. Group of Socialist States:

Statement on the results of the 1980 session of the Committee on Disarmament, 7 August 1980 (CD/135)

The statement reiterated that the socialist States attached primary importance to the question of the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and recalled the proposals they had submitted to the Committee. A long-term, effective solution to the question of the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests might be achieved, provided that all nuclear Powers without exception participate in the agreement. Support was given to the proposal of the Group of 21 for the creation of an ad hoc working group of the Committee on Disarmament to discuss the question of the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests.

81. Mexico together with Ecuador, Ireland, Kenya, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Yemen:

By the draft, the General Assembly would reiterate its grave concern that nuclear-weapon testing continued unabated and, inter alia, would request the creation by the Committee on Disarmament of an ad hoc working group to begin multilateral negotiation of a treaty.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/145 A.

82. Australia, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Norway:


By the draft, the General Assembly would call upon the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to exert their best efforts to bring their negotiations to a successful conclusion, as well as to establish a working group to initiate substantive negotiations and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for setting up testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and verification system.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/145 B.

2. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

83. Poland and 44 other States:


By the draft, the General Assembly would urge all States to reach early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction; urge the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America to submit their joint initiative to the Committee on Disarmament and request the Committee on Disarmament to undertake negotiations on such an agreement as a matter of high priority.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/59 A.

84. Italy:

Working paper on chemical disarmament negotiations suggested the establishment of an ad hoc working group to solve within the Committee on Disarmament the pending controversial issues, submitted on 6 February 1979 (CD/5).

/...
85. Netherlands:
A set of procedural suggestions with respect to the development of a ban on chemical weapons, submitted in the Committee on Disarmament, 6 February 1979 (CD/6).

86. Brazil on behalf of the Group of 21 States:
Proposals made in the Committee on Disarmament on 9 April 1979 to establish an ad hoc working group open to the participation of all member States of the Committee, with a view to elaborating a draft convention on chemical weapons. The work of the group would proceed in parallel with the bilateral talks between the Soviet Union and United States (CD/11).

87. Poland:
Working paper on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, submitted in the Committee on Disarmament on 20 June 1979 (CD/21).

Suggested the establishment of an open ended, informal contact group to define methods and forms of the Committee's work and harmonize them with the USSR-USA bilateral efforts.

88. Poland:
Working paper on an outline of a convention on chemical weapons, submitted in the Committee on Disarmament on 26 July 1979 (document CD/44).

Paper covered an outline of the objective and scope of the prohibition and destruction of stockpiles, and suggested undertakings on legitimate retention of chemical agents, on consultation and control procedures, amendment and review system and other relevant provisions of a proposed convention.

89. Poland, Canada and 44 other States:

By the draft, the General Assembly would urge the Committee on Disarmament to undertake, at the beginning of its 1980 session, negotiations on an agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction, as a matter of high priority, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/72.

90. Australia:
Proposal for informal meetings with experts, submitted in the Committee on Disarmament on 12 February 1980 (CD/59) to discuss: technical requirements for verification; the impact on the commercial chemical industry; confidence building measures; chemical agents weapons and their characteristics; medical aspects of chemical warfare; toxicity and toxicity criteria.

/...
91. Netherlands:

Working document "Draft initial work programme of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons, submitted to the Committee on Disarmament on 26 March 1980 (CD/84)."

92. Poland:


93. China:

Working paper "Chinese delegation's proposals on the main contents of a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons", submitted to the Committee on Disarmament on 19 June 1980 (CD/102). Proposed that the convention should be comprehensive, covering the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, transfer and use of chemical weapons; all chemicals determined by general purpose criterion of not being intended for peaceful purposes should be banned, including weapon systems using these chemicals.

Disclosure of information on stocks and facilities as well as stringent measures for international control and supervision were required. An appropriate organ of international control should be set up, whose functions would include the verification of destruction of chemical weapon stockpiles, and the dismantling of production facilities, as well as investigation of charges on the use of chemical warfare and any other violations of the convention.

94. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America:

Joint USA-USSR report on progress in the bilateral negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons, submitted to the Committee on Disarmament on 7 July 1980 (CD/112), contained a summary of proposed solutions related to a chemical warfare ban agreement, and reached in the bilateral talks to that date.

95. Canada:

"Definitions and scope in a chemical weapons convention", a document submitted in the Committee on Disarmament on 10 July 1980, proposing the adoption of a comprehensive definition of chemical weapons as a basis for further negotiations (CD/117).

96. Poland:

Working paper entitled "Some of the issues to be dealt with in the negotiations on a chemical warfare convention", submitted in the Committee on Disarmament on 17 July 1980 (CD/121).
97. **Mongolia:**


98. **Indonesia:**

Working document "Some views on the prohibition of chemical weapons", including chapters on definition of chemical warfare agents and their classification, and a verification system composed of an international body and national agencies, submitted in the Committee on Disarmament on 24 July 1980 (CD/124).

99. **Norway and 21 other States:**

Draft resolution on the Convention on Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons, related to the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction, submitted in the First Committee, 18 November 1980 (A/C.1/35/L.35).

It recalled the final declaration of the Review Conference and reaffirmed the existing procedures ensuring an effective implementaion of the Convention. While noting some concerns and differing views on the adequacy of article V, it was suggested that this question should be further considered at an appropriate time.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/144 A.

100. **Poland and 37 other States:**


By the draft, the General Assembly would urge the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/144 B.

101. **Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain and Turkey:**

Draft resolution on an investigation into reports of alleged use of chemical weapons, 18 November 1980 (A/C.1/35/L.43).

By the draft, the General Assembly would decide to carry out an impartial investigation to ascertain the facts pertaining to the reports regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/144 C.
102. **Sweden:**

Working paper "Prohibition of retention or acquisition of a chemical warfare capability enabling use of chemical weapons" (with 4 annexes), submitted to Committee on Disarmament, 10 February 1981 (CD/142).

In addition to the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, it was proposed to prohibit also activities, facilities, and materials aimed at using chemical weapons in the battlefield or elsewhere in war. A prohibition of a capability to use chemical weapons would require specific undertakings to be spelled in annexes to a convention. The proposal provided a number of possible examples of the undertakings which would have to be carried out at various stages of the implementation of the convention.

103. **China:**

Working paper "Dismantling of production facilities/means of production for chemical weapons", submitted to the Committee on Disarmament, 27 March 1981 (CD/169).

The working paper suggested that the convention for the prohibition of chemical weapons, besides prohibiting the production of these weapons, should stipulate the total dismantling of all types of their production facilities, rather than the shutting down and conversion of these facilities. According to the paper, special attention should be paid to the problem of dismantling the munition filling facilities for the manufacture of chemical weapons. The Convention should also provide for limitations and dispositions regarding dual-purpose plants.

104. **Romania:**


The proposed definitions were related to chemical agents and chemical warfare agents; single and dual chemical warfare agents; chemical munitions; chemical weapons and chemical weapon systems. The following criteria were proposed for definition of chemical warfare agents: the purpose criterion; toxicity; effectiveness; chemical structure and volatility.

105. **Netherlands:**

Document entitled "Consultation and co-operation, verification measures and complaints procedure in the framework of the Convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction", submitted to the Committee on Disarmament on 30 July 1981 (CD/203).

/.../
The document proposed a text of respective provisions for consultation and co-operation of the States parties to a future convention as well as with regard to a verification system consisting of national implementation agencies and a Consultative Committee of Experts on an international level, empowered with tasks for on-site inspection. Furthermore a complaints' procedure was suggested.

3. New weapons of mass destruction, including radiological weapons

106. Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, United Kingdom and Uruguay:

Draft resolution on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, submitted in the First Committee, 16 November 1978 (A/C.1/33/L.22).

By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Committee on Disarmament to pursue its examination of the subject, with any appropriate expert assistance, with a view to reaching agreement on the prevention of the emergence of new weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements and the speedy preparation of specific agreements on individual types of weapons which may be identified.

Furthermore, States were urged to refrain from actions which might adversely affect these efforts.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/66 A.

107. German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union Soviet Socialist Republics:


By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Committee on Disarmament actively to continue negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, with a view to agreeing on the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, and to expedite the preparation of specific agreements on particular types of such weapons.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/66 B.

108. Non-Aligned Countries:

Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979 (A/34/542).
Final Declaration contained, inter alia, an urgent call for the immediate cessation of the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery.

109. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Working document "Negotiations on the question of the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons", submitted in the Committee on Disarmament, 10 July 1979 (CD/35).

The working document recalled a draft agreement on the subject, submitted to the General Assembly in 1975, and an expanded draft agreement tabled in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in August 1977 (CCD/511/Rev.1). The new document proposed to include in an agreement both a general definition of new types of weapons of mass destruction to be prohibited and a list of the specific types and systems. Further, it suggested a range of solutions with regard to radiological weapons, the charged or neutral particles radiation, infrasonic means rising acoustic radiation and the means rising electromagnetic radiation to affect biological targets.

110. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America:

"Agreed joint proposal on major elements of a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", submitted to the Committee on Disarmament on 9 July 1979 (CD/31 and CD/32).

111. Hungary:

Proposal on the draft preambular part of the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Development, Manufacture, Stockpiling and Use of Radiological Weapons, submitted to the Committee on Disarmament on 23 July 1979 (CD/40).

112. German Democratic Republic:

Working paper on the draft paragraph-XI, subparagraph 3 and paragraph XII, subparagraph 3 of the future treaty, submitted in the Committee on Disarmament on 25 July 1979 (CD/42).

113. United States of America and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Joint draft resolution "Conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" submitted in the First Committee, 2 November 1979 (A/C.1/34/L.7).

By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Committee on Disarmament to proceed as soon as possible to achieve agreement, through negotiation, on the text of such a convention and to report to the General Assembly.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/87 A.
114. Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, subsequently joined by Bulgaria, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam:

Draft resolution: "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons", submitted in the First Committee, 2 November 1979 (A/C.1/34/L.6).

By the draft, the General Assembly would, inter alia, request the Committee on Disarmament to actively continue negotiations with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, with a view to preparing a draft comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, and where necessary specific agreements on particular types of such weapons.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/79. Subsequently, similar proposal resulted in the adoption of resolution 35/149.

115. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Draft decision of the Committee on Disarmament on the establishment of an ad hoc group of experts to prepare a draft comprehensive agreement and to consider the question of concluding special agreements on individual new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, submitted on 15 July 1980 (CD/118).

116. Hungary:


By the draft, the General Assembly would call upon the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations to elaborate a treaty on this subject and to report on the results at the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly; a further ad hoc working group to pursue the negotiations in 1981 was proposed.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/156 G.

117. Hungary:

Proposal for informal meetings of the Committee on Disarmament with the participation of qualified governmental experts on the prohibition of development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, submitted to the Committee on Disarmament, 7 April 1981 (CD/174).

It was proposed that the experts could address themselves to the following major areas of the subject:
(a) review of questions related to the definition of new types of weapons of mass destruction as well as the criteria on the basis of which particular weapons fall under certain categories of new weapons of mass destruction on the basis of the formula of 1948 taking also into account the advance reached in the field of science and technology;

(b) review of the trends of the development of technology especially in the military field, identifying particular areas where the progress may contemplate emergence of new weapons of mass destruction;

(c) recommendations to the Committee on Disarmament as to the methods of further work and negotiations, including the setting up of an ad hoc group of experts;

(d) other relevant aspects, experts may deem necessary to bring to the consideration of the Committee.

118. Group of socialist States:

Statement on the need for the urgent establishment in the Committee on Disarmament of an ad hoc working group on the prohibition of the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons, submitted to the Committee on Disarmament on 17 August 1981 (CD/219).

A formal proposal for the establishment of an ad hoc working group with the task to consider draft international convention on the prohibition of the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons submitted by the socialist States in 1978 (CCD/559).

4. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

119. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden:

Memorandum on the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, submitted in the First Committee, 1 November 1979 (A/C.1/34/4).

The joint memorandum expressed the concern of the five Nordic countries over the development and achievement of nuclear explosive capability by any additional State or States. It called upon all States to do their utmost to enhance international confidence and trust so that nuclear weapons proliferation to additional States will not take place.

120. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden:


The memorandum stressed the need for further steps in order to promote international confidence that additional States were not seeking to achieve nuclear explosive capability. Such steps should include:
(a) Early adherence to the non-proliferation Treaty by the largest possible number of additional States.

(b) Formal acceptance of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on all nuclear activities, present and future (full scope safeguards), by all non-nuclear-weapon States with such activities that had not yet done so.

(c) Other national, bilateral or international measures aimed at preventing proliferation of nuclear weapons and promoting confidence in that respect.

5. Cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material

121. Canada together with Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Romania and Sweden:


By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Committee on Disarmament to consider urgently the question of an adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons purposes and other nuclear explosive devices, and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

Adopted as resolution 33/91 H. Subsequently, similar resolutions on this proposal were adopted by the General Assembly: 34/87 D and 35/156 H.

122. Australia and Canada:

Working paper "The prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes", 17 April 1980 (CD/90)

The working paper suggested that, to be fully effective, a proposal to prohibit the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes should be a measure which would have the effect of expanding and introducing balance into the nuclear arms control régime of which the non-proliferation Treaty was a principal element. It should also be in combination with a comprehensive ban on the testing of nuclear explosive devices in all environments and an agreement to stop the flight-testing of strategic delivery vehicles. But agreement to prohibit the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes need not be deferred until all these measures had been achieved. With respect to the verification régime, it was suggested that it could encompass both existing international measures aimed at detecting the diversion of fissionable material to weapons purposes and additional measures specifically developed to ensure that such a régime was fully effective. It was suggested that an advantage of the proposal would be that nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States could be placed on a generally comparable basis.
6. Non-use of nuclear weapons

123. India and 33 other States:

Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee, 20 October 1978
(A/C.1/33/L.2)

By the draft, the General Assembly would declare that the use of nuclear
weapons will be a violation of the Charter and a crime against humanity.
Therefore, it should be prohibited, pending nuclear disarmament.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution, 33/71 B.

124. Hungary:

Communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for
Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty Member States held in Budapest on
14 and 15 May 1979, submitted to the Committee on Disarmament on 20 June 1979
(CD/20).

The communiqué called, inter alia, for the conclusion among all States
participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe of a
treaty on the non-first use of either nuclear or conventional weapons against
each other.

125. India together with Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bhutan, the Congo, Costa Rica,
Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malaysia,
Nigeria, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire:

Draft resolution entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of
nuclear war", submitted in the First Committee, 14 November 1980
(A/C.1/35/L.22).

By the draft, the General Assembly would, inter alia, invite States to
submit their proposals concerning non-use of nuclear weapons, avoidance of
nuclear war and related matters in order that the question of an international
convention or some other agreement on the subject may be considered at the
thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/152 D.

126. India:

Extracts from the section entitled "Review of the international situation"
contained in the New Delhi Declaration issued at the conclusion of the
Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New Delhi from
9-13 February 1981, submitted to the Committee on Disarmament on 31 March 1981
(CD/170).
The Ministers felt that the most effective way to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, pending the achievement of nuclear disarmament, was to prohibit the use, or threat of use, of nuclear weapons. However, they recognized the reluctance of nuclear-weapon States to agree to an international convention banning the use, or threat of use, of these weapons. Therefore, they suggested that a satisfactory answer to this could be working out a new international instrument, along the lines of the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which prohibited the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons, covering nuclear weapons.

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

127. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics jointly with Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam:

Draft resolution entitled "Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present", submitted in the First Committee, 14 November 1979 (A/C.1/34/L.23).

By the draft, the General Assembly would express its belief that it was necessary to examine possibilities for an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present and would entrust the Secretary-General with the task of ascertaining the views of States regarding the possibility to conclude the mentioned agreement.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/87 C.

128. German Democratic Republic:

Communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, held in Berlin on 5 and 6 December 1979 submitted to the Committee on Disarmament on 12 February 1980 (CD/58) 2/

The communiqué called for businesslike negotiations on issues pertaining to medium-range nuclear weapons in keeping with the proposals put forward in the speech of L. I. Brezhnev in Berlin on 6 October 1979. At the same time it was considered important that no steps be taken capable of complicating the situation and obstructing the negotiations. In this connexion, it was stated

that the adoption of the decision on the production and stationing in Western Europe of new types of United States medium-range missile-nuclear weapons and implementation of such a decision would destroy the basis for negotiations. The hope was expressed that the NATO countries would give a positive response to the appeal of the socialist countries not to station more nuclear weapons in Europe, to their proposal to embark on negotiations. It was reaffirmed that the balance of forces in the European continent could and should be maintained not through building up armed forces and armaments, not through a further stepping up of the arms race, but rather through its cessation, reduction in the level of military confrontation, a resolute transition to concrete measures of disarmament, especially nuclear.

129. Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam:

Draft resolution concerning non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons, submitted in the First Committee, 10 November 1980 (A/C.1/35/L.13).

By the draft resolution, the General Assembly would request the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to talks with a view to elaborating an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/156 C.

130. Poland:

Communiqué of the Meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Warsaw on 19 and 20 October 1980 (A/35/558-S/14231).

The communiqué, inter alia, expressed the support of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty for the proposal of the Soviet Union on negotiations regarding the medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe simultaneously and in organic link with the United States forward-based nuclear means. The meeting participants noted with satisfaction that practical discussions of those questions had begun between the Soviet Union and the United States of America and believed that their success would constitute a step in the direction of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war in the European continent.

131. Group of Socialist States:

Considerations on the organization of work of the Committee on Disarmament during its 1981 session, 5 February 1981 (CD/141).

Bearing in mind the request made by the General Assembly in resolution 35/156 C, the document called for the establishment of a working group on the question of the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present.
132. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Section of the report of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. L. I. Brezhnev, to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, entitled "To strengthen peace, deepen détente and curb the arms race", submitted in the Committee on Disarmament, 3 March 1981 (CD/160).

It proposed, inter alia, that there should be agreement that a moratorium should forthwith be set on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear-missile systems of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries and the Soviet Union, that is, a quantitative and qualitative freeze of the existing level of those weapons, including the United States forward-based nuclear systems in that region. The moratorium could enter into force at once, the moment negotiations began on that question, and it could operate until a permanent treaty was concluded on limiting or, still better, reducing such nuclear systems in Europe. In making this proposal, the USSR expected the two sides to stop all preparations for the deployment of corresponding additional weapons, including the United States Pershing-2 missiles and land-based strategic cruise missiles.

8. Security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States

133. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (and subsequently 18 other States):

Draft international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States, initially transmitted by the letter dated 8 September 1978 of the Acting Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/241, annex) and subsequently annexed to the draft resolution submitted to the First Committee, 27 October 1978, (A/C.1/33/L.6 and annex).

The draft convention, in its substantive article I proposed that the nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Convention pledge themselves not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear parties which renounce the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and which have no nuclear weapons in their territory or anywhere under the jurisdiction or control. The obligations would extend also to the armed forces and installations abroad.

By the draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.6, which was twice revised, the General Assembly would request the Committee on Disarmament to consider at the earliest possible date the drafts of an international convention on the subject (the other draft being the proposal of Pakistan) as well as other proposals and suggestions concerning effective political and legal measures at the international level to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/72 A.
134. Pakistan:

Draft international convention on guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, submitted in the First Committee, 6 November 1978 (A/C.1/33/L.15, annex).

The draft convention, in its substantive articles 1 and 2, provided that the nuclear-weapon States parties to the convention, as a first step towards the complete ban on the use of nuclear weapons, would pledge themselves not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear States not parties to the nuclear security arrangements of nuclear-weapon States; they would also undertake to avoid the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any contingency and to achieve nuclear disarmament, resulting in the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, in the shortest possible time.

By the draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.15 deleting the annex in the revised version, the General Assembly would inter alia request that urgent efforts should be made to conclude effective arrangements in order to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, including consideration of an international convention and of alternative ways and means of achieving this objective.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/72 B.

135. United States of America:

Proposal of the United States of America for strengthening the confidence of non-nuclear-weapon States in their security against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, annexed to the letter dated 17 November 1978 to the Secretary of the First Committee (A/C.1/33/7) emphasized that in view of diverse interests, an effective and practical way of enhancing the confidence of non-nuclear-weapons States in their security against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons was by individual declaration by nuclear-weapon States on this subject rather than by a single world-wide treaty.

Proposal was conveyed to the Committee on Disarmament for consideration.

136. Pakistan:

Working paper "Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, 27 March 1979 (CD/10).

Proposal that the Committee on Disarmament give early consideration during its 1979 session to the conclusion of an international convention to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. It attached the text of a draft convention.
137. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Draft international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States, 21 June 1979 (CD/23).

The working paper conveyed to the Committee on Disarmament the text of a draft convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear States.

138. Pakistan:

"Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, 26 June 1979" (CD/25).

The working paper dealt with the nature, scope and content of the assurances or guarantees and with the form in which such assurances or guarantees should be extended.

139. United States of America:

Proposal for a Committee on Disarmament recommendation to the United Nations General Assembly concerning the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against nuclear attack, 2 July 1979 (CD/27)

The working paper recommended that the Committee on Disarmament should propose to the United Nations General Assembly that the individual unilateral pledges that had been made by the nuclear-weapon States be incorporated in a General Assembly resolution. Such a resolution would (1) recognize the willingness of the nuclear-weapon States to be responsive to the desire of non-nuclear-weapon States to be assured that they will not be attacked by nuclear weapons and (2) give international status to the individual assurances by the nuclear-weapon States, thereby enhancing their character as solemn commitments. An illustrative General Assembly resolution was attached.

140. Non-aligned States:

Decision of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3-9 September 1979, calling on the Committee on Disarmament to elaborate in 1980 the international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (A/34/542, annex).

Transmitted to the Committee on Disarmament along with other relevant proposals and documents on the subject.

141. Group of 21:

Statement on the conclusion of the annual session of the Committee on Disarmament in 1979, 9 August 1979 (CD/50).
The belief was expressed that the most effective assurance of security against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons was nuclear disarmament and prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. The nuclear-weapon States had an obligation to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. It was noted that there was no objection, in principle, within the Committee on Disarmament to the idea of an international convention. The view was expressed that negotiations should be continued at the next session of the Committee in 1980, and that the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group should be renewed so as to continue the search for a common approach which could be included in an effective international instrument to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

142. Finland:

Working document containing the views of the Finnish Government concerning the item "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons", 14 March 1980 (CD/75)

In the view of Finland, all approaches to achieving arrangements for non-use assurances should continue to be explored, all interested Governments should be involved in the process and have the opportunity to reflect their particular security concerns.

143. Islamic Conference countries:

Recommendations of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Islamabad from 17 to 22 May 1980 (A/35/419-S/14129)

Contained a call on the Committee on Disarmament to elaborate and reach an agreement on an international basis to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use of threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Referred to in General Assembly resolution 35/155.

144. Pakistan:

Possible draft resolution for adoption by the United Nations Security Council as an interim measure on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, 17 July 1980 (CD/120).

The working paper contained the text of a possible draft resolution for adoption by the Security Council as an interim measure on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

145. Group of Socialist States:

Statement on the results of the 1980 session of the Committee on Disarmament, 7 August 1980 (CD/135).
The statement recalled that the socialist States had made persistent efforts to reach an effective solution to the question of the strengthening of security assurances for non-nuclear States. They had proposed the conclusion of an international convention which would be equally binding on nuclear States not to use nuclear weapons or threaten to use such weapons in their relations with non-nuclear States Parties to the Convention, and on non-nuclear States not to produce or acquire nuclear weapons or to have such weapons on their territories.

146. **Bulgaria together with Angola, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Nicaragua and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics** Draft resolution "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons", submitted in the First Committee, 18 November 1980 (A/C.1/35/L.44).

By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Committee on Disarmament to continue in 1981 on a priority basis, the negotiations on the matter, and call upon the participating States to make efforts for the speedy elaboration and conclusion of respective international convention. Nuclear-weapon States would be asked to make solemn declarations, identical in substance, concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear States having no such weapons on their territories, as a first step towards the conclusion of such an international convention. Further, it would recommend that the Security Council examine declarations which may be made, and if all these declarations were found consistent with the objective of the strengthening of security guarantees of non-nuclear States, it should adopt an appropriate resolution approving them.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/154.

147. **Pakistan and Guinea**

Draft resolution: conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, submitted in the First Committee, 29 October 1980 (A/C.1/35/L.5).

By the draft, the General Assembly would recommend that the Committee on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching agreement and concluding international arrangements during its next session to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/155.
148. Bulgaria:

"Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons", 18 February 1981 (CD/153)

The working paper suggested that, in pursuing its efforts to examine further all aspects of the problems related to the speedy elaboration of an international convention, the Ad Hoc Working Group could explore in parallel the possibility of reaching agreement on an interim measure, which would contribute to strengthening the security guarantees for the non-nuclear-weapon States and facilitate the search for a common approach to concluding such a convention. The working paper contained suggestions aimed at the implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/154. At the same time, it stressed that the adoption of any interim measure should not be construed as a substitute for an agreement on a common approach acceptable to all, which could be included in an international convention on strengthening the guarantees of the security of the non-nuclear-weapon States.

149. Pakistan:

"Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons", 4 March 1981 (CD/161).

The working paper suggested that during the 1981 session, the ad hoc working group should devote attention in the first instance to the possibilities of evolving a "common approach" or a "common formula" on the substance of the assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States. Once agreement was reached on such a common approach it would become much easier to reach consensus on the form in which this should be embodied. The working paper further suggested five distinct alternatives which could be explored in the search for a "common approach" or "formula":

(a) A categorical assurance by the nuclear-weapon States to all non-nuclear-weapon States not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against them;

(b) A categorical assurance by the nuclear-weapon States to all non-nuclear-weapon States not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against them with accompanying interpretative statements by each nuclear-weapon State;

(c) A common formula for security assurances containing such conditions and limitations as might be raised in the negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament and agreed upon by all concerned;

(d) A common formula which could reconcile the conditions and limitations contained in the existing unilateral declarations of the nuclear-weapon States;

(e) The investiture of more formal and legal status to the existing unilateral declarations of the nuclear-weapon States.

/...
9. Establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones and zones of peace

(a) Denuclearization of Africa

150. Nigeria and 40 other States:


By the draft, the General Assembly would strongly reiterate its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, comprising the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone. Furthermore, it demanded, inter alia, that South Africa refrain from conducting any nuclear explosion, and requested the Security Council to exercise a close watch on South Africa and to take appropriate effective steps to prevent this country from development and acquisition of nuclear weapons.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/63.

151. Nigeria:

Proposal made at the plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 26 October 1979, that the Secretary-General should be requested to conduct an immediate investigation into the reports that South Africa might have detonated a nuclear explosive device and report to the General Assembly on his findings.

Proposal was adopted by the General Assembly at the same meeting.

152. Nigeria and 32 other States:


By the draft, the General Assembly would, inter alia, call upon States to halt collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field and request the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action. It would also demand that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations to inspection by the IAEA.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/76 A.

153. Nigeria and 26 other States:

By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General, with the assistance of appropriate experts, to prepare a comprehensive report on the plan and capability of South Africa in the nuclear field.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/76 B.

154. 43 Member States:

Draft resolution: "Nuclear collaboration with South Africa", submitted to the General Assembly on 12 December 1979 under the agenda item "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa". As a disarmament related matter, the draft resolution called for ceasing all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field and the termination of all supplies of nuclear materials, technology, scientific exchanges as well as technical and other assistance to the nuclear programme of South Africa, for refraining from purchases of uranium, ore and enriched uranium from that country. Measures to prevent such collaboration and purchases by corporations, institutions and individuals were requested.

Adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 34/93 E, without reference to a Main Committee.

(b) Middle East

155. Iraq and 37 other States:

Draft resolution on the matter of military and nuclear collaboration with Israel, submitted in the First Committee, 8 November 1978 (A/C.1/33/L.1).

By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Security Council to call upon all States to refrain from any supply of arms, ammunition, military equipment or vehicles, or spare parts therefor to Israel, and more specifically, to end all transfer of nuclear equipment or fissionable material or technology to Israel.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/71 A.

156. Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Jordan and Oman:


By the draft, the General Assembly would urge all parties concerned to consider taking practical steps to establish the mentioned zone. It was also proposed that, as a means of promoting this objective, the countries concerned should adhere to the NPT.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/64.
157. **Iraq and 38 other States:**


The draft resolution proposed the follow-up to the General Assembly resolution 33/71 by an appeal to all States to put an end to any co-operation with Israel which may assist it in acquiring and developing nuclear weapons as well as to dissuade corporations, institutions and individuals from any co-operation with Israel that may provide it with nuclear weapons. It called, inter alia, on Israel to submit all its nuclear facilities to inspection by IAEA, and requested the Security Council to adopt appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of the relevant resolutions concerning Israeli nuclear armament. Furthermore, it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on the Israeli nuclear armament to be submitted to the thirty-sixth General Assembly session.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/89.

158. **Egypt:**

Draft resolution on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, submitted in the First Committee, 16 November 1979 (A/C.1/34/L.28).

By the draft, the General Assembly would request the States concerned to declare that, pending the establishment of the zone, they will refrain from producing and acquiring or in any way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices. In addition, these States were urged to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/77.

159. **Israel:**

Draft resolution, submitted in the First Committee, 31 October 1980 under the item "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East" (A/C.1/35/L.8).

By the draft, the General Assembly would call upon all States of the Middle East and non-nuclear weapon States adjacent to the region, which are not signatories to any treaty providing for a nuclear-weapon-free zone, to convene at the earliest possible date a conference with a view to negotiating a multilateral treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

Draft was not put to a vote.
160. Non-Aligned Countries:

Documents of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979 (A/34/542).

The Conference called for the full implementation of the non-aligned countries' declaration on the Mediterranean and decisions of the Fifth Summit Conference on making the Mediterranean a zone of peace and co-operation, and urged all States to co-operate in applying these decisions, on the basis of the principles of respect for each State's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the people's right to make their own decisions, non-interference in internal affairs and equal rights. All States were requested to co-operate in implementing these decisions and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations to eliminate the causes of tension in the Mediterranean to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian question, the Middle East crisis and the Cyprus question. The Conference recommended that a meeting be called during 1980 between the Mediterranean States of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Mediterranean States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to launch projects of co-operation.

161. Poland:


Among proposed steps with regard to the Mediterranean area, the Declaration mentioned the withdrawal of nuclear-armed naval vessels from the Mediterranean Sea and renunciation of the deployment of nuclear weapons in the territory of non-nuclear European and non-European Mediterranean countries.

(d) South Asia

162. Pakistan:


By the draft, the General Assembly would reaffirm its endorsement of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and urge once again the States of South Asia and other interested neighbouring nuclear-weapon-free States to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any actions contrary to this objective.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/65. Subsequently, the similar proposals were adopted as resolutions 34/78 and 35/148.
(e) Indian Ocean

163. Sri Lanka on behalf of the members of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean:


By the draft, the General Assembly would renew its invitation to the great Powers and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to enter with the least possible delay into consultations with the Committee regarding the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. It would also decide to convene a meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in New York from 2 to 13 July 1979. The mandate of the Ad Hoc Commission would be renewed as well.

 Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/68.

164. Non-aligned countries:

Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979 (A/34/542, annex).

The Conference welcomed the recent holding of the meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean as a significant step forward in the process of implementing the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, noted that it was instrumental in providing an opportunity for the further harmonizing of the common position to be taken by the littoral and hinterland States and endorsed the results of the meeting. It welcomed the meeting's recommendation to the General Assembly to fix the date and venue of the conference on the Indian Ocean as called for in United Nations General Assembly resolution 33/68 and to entrust the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, which should be expanded for this purpose, to undertake the preparatory work for the conference, including consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreement that may be ultimately reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace as referred to in resolution 2032 (XXVI). The Conference invited all States concerned, and in particular the great Powers and the other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, to extend their full co-operation in the context of those and other recommendations of the meeting, with a view to effectively implementing the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

165. Sri Lanka on behalf of the members of the Ad Hoc Committee:

Two draft resolutions on the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and submitted in the First Committee, 12 November 1979 (A/34/29).

By the first draft resolution, the General Assembly would, inter alia, urge that the talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the
United States of America regarding their military presence in the Indian Ocean were resumed without delay and that the parties would refrain from any activity prejudicial to the implementation of resolution 2832 (XXVI).

By the second draft, the General Assembly would decide to enlarge the Ad Hoc Committee and to invite the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, as well as would decide to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo. It was also proposed that the preparatory work for convening of the Conference should include consideration of appropriate arrangements for any agreement that may ultimately be reached to maintain the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Adopted as General Assembly resolutions 34/80 A and B, followed by resolution 35/150.

166. India:

Extracts from the section entitled "Review of the international situation", contained in the New Delhi Declaration issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981, submitted to the Committee on Disarmament, 31 March 1981 (CD/170).

The Ministerial Conference reaffirmed the support for the idea of the Conference on the Indian Ocean, scheduled to be held in Sri Lanka in 1981 and urged all great Powers and other major maritime users to participate in the Conference in a constructive spirit, and to start a process of reducing their military presence in the Indian Ocean area meanwhile.

10. Preventing an arms race in outer space and on the sea-bed

167. Italy

Memorandum "Additional Protocol to the 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies, with a view to preventing an arms race in outer space", submitted to the Committee on Disarmament, 26 March 1979 (CD/9).

Drawing the attention to recent developments in space technology, in particular the development of interceptor/destroyer satellites and the possible use of weapons not specifically prohibited by article IV on the Outer Space Treaty, the memorandum stated that it was advisable to impose a total ban on military activities, other than peaceful, in outer space. Attached to the memorandum was a draft Additional Protocol to the Outer Space Treaty.

168. Poland:

Working paper on further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor, submitted to the Committee on Disarmament, 20 April 1979 (CD/13).
The working paper referred to the commitments of States parties under article V of the Treaty on the sea-bed, subsequently reaffirmed by the Final Declaration of the Review Conference. It suggested that the Committee on Disarmament should discharge its responsibility for the promotion of further possible measures to prevent an arms race on the sea-bed or ocean floor. It was proposed that at an appropriate early occasion in the Committee's work, attention could be focused on matters in this area.

169. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

"Conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of the stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space": proposal submitted in a letter dated 10 August 1981 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/192).

Annexed to the letter was a text of the proposed treaty according to which States parties would undertake not to place in orbit around the earth objects carrying weapons of any kind, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner, including reusable manned space vehicles.

11. Military budgets

170. Austria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, Netherlands, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sweden, United Kingdom and Zaire:


By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of an ad hoc panel, a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument with the voluntary co-operation of States from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting and accounting systems; to assess the results of the practical test; to develop recommendations for further refinement and implementation of the resolution.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/67.

171. Austria, Indonesia, Ireland, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sweden and Uruguay:


By the draft, the General Assembly would appeal to all States, in particular the most heavily armed ones, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/83 P.

Subsequently, similar proposal was accepted as resolution 35/142 A.
172. **Romania and Sweden:**


After recalling the past efforts, the working paper stated that the United Nations should have the central role in guiding and stimulating negotiations to freeze and reduce the military budgets. It was suggested that the General Assembly may take appropriate measures to study all fundamental elements of an international agreement to freeze and reduce military expenditures.

173. **Austria, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria joined by Belgium, Canada and Niger:**


By the draft, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to widely distribute the report on the proposed instrument for the systematic reporting of military expenditures and to carry out a further refinement of the reporting instrument, as well as to examine and suggest solutions to the question of comparing military expenditures among States and between different years, together with the problems of verification that will arise from agreements on reduction of military budgets. The Secretary-General would be requested to report on the implementation of this proposal at the second special session on disarmament.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/142 B.

174. **Romania and Sweden:**

Working paper on principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures, submitted to the Disarmament Commission on 14 May 1981 (A/CN.10/26).

The working paper contained a proposed draft declaration by the General Assembly calling for concerted efforts with the objective of concluding international agreements to freeze and reduce military budgets, including verification measures acceptable to all parties. Pending the conclusion of such agreements all States would be requested to exercise self-restraint in military spending. The draft contained a set of principles proposed as guidelines for future actions of States on the subject.
12. Non-aggression and non-use of force

175. Mongolia:


The appeal referred to "a formal proposal" that a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between the States of Asia and Pacific should be concluded and that a conference of the countries of those regions, to which all the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council could be invited, should be convened.

C. SECOND SPECIAL SESSION DEVOTED TO DISARMAMENT

176. Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Burundi, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia:

Draft resolution on the review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, containing a proposal to convene the second special session, submitted in the First Committee, 2 November 1978 (A/C.1/33/L.11/Rev.1).

By the draft, the General Assembly would decide to convene its second special session devoted to disarmament in 1982 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/71 H, part III.177.

Yugoslavia and 41 other States:

Draft resolution concerning the preparations for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, submitted in the First Committee, 3 November 1980 (A/C.1/35/L.7).

By the draft, the General Assembly would establish the Preparatory Committee composed of 78 member States, to draft an agenda of the second session, to examine all relevant matters and to submit its recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/47.
D. WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

178. Burundi, Iran, Peru, Poland and Spain joined by Bolivia, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Jordan, Mongolia, Morocco, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Uruguay:


By the draft, the Ad Hoc Committee was requested to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to remain currently informed of their attitudes as well as with all other States, bearing in mind paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the first special session on disarmament which declares that "at the earliest appropriate time a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation".

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 33/69.

179. Non-aligned countries:

Documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 4 to 9 June 1979 (A/34/357), contained support for the idea of the World Disarmament Conference.

The Bureau reiterated the urgent need to adopt effective measures leading to the convening of the proposed World Disarmament Conference with universal participation and adequate preparation.

180. Non-aligned countries:

Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979 (A/34/542).

Supported the proposal to call for a world disarmament conference at the appropriate time with universal participation.

181. Burundi, Mongolia, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam:

Draft resolution submitted in the First Committee, 14 November 1979 (A/C.1/34/L.22) proposed that the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee be renewed and noted the statement contained in its report that ... "the General Assembly may wish to decide that, after its second special session devoted to disarmament, a world disarmament conference would take place as soon as the necessary consensus on its convening has been reached".

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 34/81.

By the draft, the General Assembly would note that in its resolution 35/46, on the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, the General Assembly considered it pertinent to recall the paragraph 122 of the Final Document which stated that at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation. It was proposed to renew the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee and to request it to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to remain currently informed of their attitudes, as well as with all other States, and to consider any further proposals made in the light of paragraph 122 of the Final Document.

Adopted as General Assembly resolution 35/151.
ANNEX

Agreements and other international instruments related to arms limitation, disarmament and confidence-building measures

A. Multilateral agreements

1. Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (Geneva Protocol)

   Signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925
   Entered into force: for each signatory Power as from date of deposit of its ratification
   Depositary Government: France

2. Antarctic Treaty

   Signed at Washington on 1 December 1959
   Entered into force on 23 June 1961
   Depositary Government: United States of America


   Signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963
   Entered into force on 10 October 1963
   Depositary Governments: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America

4. Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (Outer Space Treaty)

   Signed at London, Moscow and Washington on 27 January 1967
   Entered into force on 10 October 1967
   Depositary Governments: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America

5. Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco)

   Signed at Mexico City on 14 February 1967
   Entered into force: for each State that has ratified it when the requirements specified in the treaty have been met.
   Depositary Government: Mexico
6. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (non-proliferation Treaty)

Signed at London, Moscow and Washington on 1 July 1968
Entered into force on 5 March 1970
Depositary Governments: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
United Kingdom,
United States of America


Signed at London, Moscow and Washington on 11 February 1971
Entered into force on 18 May 1972
Depositary Governments: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
United Kingdom,
United States of America

8. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (Bacteriological Warfare Convention)

Signed at London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972
Entered into force on 26 March 1975
Depositary Governments: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
United Kingdom,
United States of America

9. Convention on the Prohibition of Military or any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD Convention)

Opened for signature at Geneva on 18 May 1977
Depositary: the Secretary-General of the United Nations

10. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects.

Opened for signature on 10 April 1981 in New York.
The depositary: the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Appendices

(a) Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I)

(c) Protocol on Prohibitions and Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III).

B. Bilateral agreements

1. USSR-United States Memorandum of Understanding regarding the establishment of a direct communications link ("Hot Line" Agreement)
   
   Signed at Geneva on 20 June 1963
   Entered into force on 20 June 1963

2. USSR-United Kingdom Agreement on the Establishment of a Direct Communications Line
   
   Signed at London on 25 August 1967
   Entered into force on 27 October 1967

3. Agreement on Measures to Improve the United States-USSR Direct Communications Link ("Hot Line" Modernization Agreement)
   
   Signed at Washington on 30 September 1971
   Entered into force on 30 September 1971

4. Agreement on Measures to Reduce the Risk of Outbreak of Nuclear War between the USSR and the United States of America (Nuclear accidents Agreement)
   
   Signed at Washington on 30 September 1971
   Entered into force on 30 September 1971

5. USSR-United States Agreement on the Prevention of Incidents on and Over the High Seas
   
   Signed at Moscow on 25 May 1972
   Entered into force on 25 May 1972

6. USSR-United States Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (SALT ABM Treaty)
   
   Signed at Moscow on 26 May 1972
   Entered into force on 3 October 1972

7. USSR-United States of America Interim Agreement on Certain Measures with Respect to the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT Interim Agreement)
   
   Signed at Moscow on 26 May 1972
   Entered into force on 3 October 1972

/...
8. Protocol to the United States-Soviet Agreement on the Prevention of Incidents on and over the High Seas

Signed at Washington on 22 May 1973
Entered into force on 22 May 1973

9. USSR-United States of America Agreement on the Prevention of Nuclear War

Signed at Washington on 22 June 1973
Entered into force on 22 June 1973

10. USSR-United Kingdom Joint Declaration on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Signed at Moscow on 17 February 1975


Signed at Moscow on 3 July 1974
Entered into force on 25 May 1976

12. USSR-United States of America Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests (Threshold test-ban treaty)

Signed at Moscow on 3 July 1974
Has not entered into force.

13. USSR-United States of America Treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes (Peaceful nuclear explosions Treaty)

Signed at Moscow and Washington on 28 May 1976
Has not entered into force.

14. France-USSR Agreement on the Prevention of Accidental or Unauthorized Use of Nuclear Weapons

The agreement was concluded through an exchange of letters of 16 July 1976 between the Foreign Ministers of France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

15. Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed in Vienna on 18 June 1979


Agreed statements and common understandings regarding the Treaty between United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, done at Vienna on 18 June 1979.

Memorandum of understanding between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regarding the establishment of a data base on the numbers of strategic offensive arms, done at Vienna on 18 June 1979.

Two statements of data on the numbers of strategic offensive arms as of the date of signature of the Treaty, made respectively by the United States and USSR on 18 June 1979.

The written statement concerning the "Backfire" aircraft, handed by President L. Brezhnev to President J. Carter on 16 June 1979.