PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE SECOND SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEVOTED TO DISARMAMENT

DISARMAMENT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Background paper prepared by the Secretariat

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Introduction

1. In 1978, the General Assembly held its first special session devoted to disarmament (tenth special session) 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 IV).

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, including one on disarmament resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, which is the subject of this paper. 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 this paper which provides a compilation of all the disarmament resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the years 1978-1980, that is, at the first special session devoted to disarmament and at the thirty-third to thirty-fifth regular sessions. As such, it is a supplement to the earlier paper prepared by the Secretariat for the first special session devoted to disarmament, a paper which provided a compilation of all the disarmament resolutions adopted by the General Assembly up to its thirty-second regular session, that is, from 1946 to 1977. 2/

5. At its first special session devoted to disarmament, the General Assembly adopted, by consensus, one single substantive resolution entitled "Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly" (resolution S-10/2). As stated in the preamble of the resolution, it was the aim of the General Assembly, in adopting the Final Document, "to lay the foundations of an international disarmament strategy ... in which the United Nations should play a more effective role ...". Such a strategy is outlined in the operative part of the resolution,


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that is, the Final Document itself. The text of resolution S-10/2 is reproduced in section II of this paper.

6. One of the decisions made at the first special session devoted to disarmament was that the First Committee of the General Assembly should deal in the future only with questions of disarmament and related international security questions (see resolution S-10/2, para. 117). Accordingly, beginning with the thirty-third regular session, in 1978, the First Committee has dealt only with those questions. At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions (1978-1980), the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, adopted 122 resolutions on disarmament. They are contained in section III of this paper. Given the large number of resolutions under this section, they have been grouped under appropriate subject headings. If the subject heading does not coincide with the agenda item under which the resolution was adopted (e.g. "General and complete disarmament", "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session"), a cross-reference has been given under the relevant item.

7. Of the 122 disarmament resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the period under review, 10 were addressed to the Disarmament Commission, the subsidiary deliberative disarmament organ of the General Assembly, and 39 to the Committee on Disarmament, the multilateral negotiating body. To facilitate their identification, an asterisk (*) has been placed against the title of the resolutions addressed to the Committee on Disarmament and a plus sign (+) against the title of those addressed to the Disarmament Commission.

8. During the period under review, the General Assembly also adopted eight decisions relating to disarmament. They are reproduced in section IV of this paper.

9. During the same period, the General Assembly adopted, on the recommendation of the First Committee, several resolutions on international security questions which are related to disarmament. Those resolutions are reproduced in section V of this paper.

10. In addition, a number of resolutions on other disarmament-related questions were adopted by the General Assembly during the same period, on the recommendation of Main Committees of the Assembly other than the First Committee or without reference to a Main Committee. Those resolutions are contained in section VI of this paper.

11. The adoption of resolution S-10/2 by consensus is recorded in document A/S-10/PV.27. The document contains the text of all the statements made in connexion with the adoption of that resolution. The adoption, upon recommendation of the First Committee, of the disarmament resolutions by the General Assembly at its thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions and the voting, whenever it took place, are recorded in the following official documents: A/33/PV.84 and A/34/PV.86; A/34/PV.97; A/35/PV.79 and A/35/PV.94. For easy reference, The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook of the years 1978 to 1980 can also be used. 3/

3/ Beginning 1976, lists of disarmament resolutions, including the voting, can be found in appendices to The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook.
The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race, and recalling the devastation inflicted by all wars,

Convinced that disarmament and arms limitation, particularly in the nuclear field, are essential for the prevention of the danger of nuclear war and the strengthening of international peace and security and for the economic and social advancement of all peoples, thus facilitating the achievement of the new international economic order;

Having resolved to lay the foundations of an international disarmament strategy which, through co-ordinated and persevering efforts in which the United Nations should play a more effective role, aims at general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Adopts the following Final Document of this special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament:

FINAL DOCUMENT OF THE TENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CONTENTS

Section
I. Introduction
II. Declaration
III. Programme of Action
IV. Machinery

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The attainment of the objective of security, which is an inseparable element of peace, has always been one of the most profound aspirations of humanity. States have for a long time sought to maintain their security through the possession of arms. Admittedly, their survival has, in certain cases, effectively depended on whether they could count on appropriate means of defence. Yet the accumulation of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, today constitutes much more a threat than a protection for the future of mankind. The time has therefore come to put an end to this situation, to abandon the use of force in international relations and to seek security in disarmament, that is to say, through a gradual but effective process beginning with a reduction in the present level of armaments. The ending of the arms race and the achievement of real disarmament are tasks of primary importance and urgency. To meet this historic challenge is in the political and economic interests of all the nations and peoples of the world as well as in the interests of ensuring their genuine security and peaceful future.

2. Unless its avenues are closed, the continued arms race means a growing threat to international peace and security and even to the very survival of mankind. The nuclear and conventional arms build-up threatens to stall the efforts aimed at reaching the goals of development, to become an obstacle on the road of achieving the new international economic order and to hinder the solution of other vital problems facing mankind.

3. The dynamic development of détente, encompassing all spheres of international relations in all regions of the world, with the participation of all countries, would create conditions conducive to the efforts of States to end the arms race, which has engulfed the world, thus reducing the danger of war. Progress on détente and progress on disarmament mutually complement and strengthen each other.

4. The Disarmament Decade solemnly declared in 1969 by the United Nations is coming to an end. Unfortunately, the objectives established on that occasion by the General Assembly appear to be as far away today as they were then, or even further because the arms race is not diminishing but increasing and outstrips by far the efforts to curb it. While it is true that some limited agreements have been reached, "effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament" continue to elude man's grasp. Yet the implementation of such measures is urgently required. There has not been any real progress either that might lead to the conclusion of a treaty on general and complete disarmament under effective international control. Furthermore, it has not been possible to free any amount, however modest, of the enormous resources, both material and human, which are wasted on the unproductive and spiralling arms race and which should be made available for the purpose of economic and social development, especially since such a race "places a great burden on both the developing and the developed countries".

5. The Members of the United Nations are fully aware of the conviction of their peoples that the question of general and complete disarmament is of utmost importance and that peace, security and economic and social development are indivisible, and they have therefore recognized that the corresponding obligations and responsibilities are universal.

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6. Thus a powerful current of opinion has gradually formed, leading to the convening of what will go down in the annals of the United Nations as the first special session of the General Assembly devoted entirely to disarmament.

7. The outcome of this special session, whose deliberations have to a large extent been facilitated by the five sessions of the Preparatory Committee which preceded it, is the present Final Document. This introduction serves as a preface to the document which comprises also the following three sections: a Declaration, a Programme of Action and recommendations concerning the international machinery for disarmament negotiations.

8. While the final objective of the efforts of all States should continue to be general and complete disarmament under effective international control, the immediate goal is that of the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war and the implementation of measures to halt and reverse the arms race and clear the path towards lasting peace. Negotiations on the entire range of these issues should be based on the strict observance of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, with full recognition of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and reflecting the vital interest of all the peoples of the world in this sphere. The aim of the Declaration is to review and assess the existing situation, outline the objectives and the priority tasks and set forth fundamental principles for disarmament negotiations.

9. For disarmament—the aims and purposes of which the Declaration proclaims—to become a reality, it was essential to agree on a series of specific disarmament measures, selected by common accord as those on which there is a consensus to the effect that their subsequent realization in the short term appears to be feasible. There is also a need to prepare through agreed procedures a comprehensive disarmament programme. That programme, passing through all the necessary stages, should lead to general and complete disarmament under effective international control. Procedures for watching over the fulfilment of the obligations thus assumed had also to be agreed upon. That is the purpose of the Programme of Action.

10. Although the decisive factor for achieving real measures of disarmament is the "political will" of States, especially of those possessing nuclear weapons, a significant role can also be played by the effective functioning of an appropriate international machinery designed to deal with the problems of disarmament in its various aspects. Consequently, it would be necessary that the two kinds of organs required to that end, the deliberative and the negotiating organs, have the appropriate organization and procedures that would be most conducive to obtaining constructive results. The last section of the Final Document, section IV, has been prepared with that end in view.

II. Declaration

11. Mankind today is confronted with an unprecedented threat of self-extinction arising from the massive and competitive accumulation of the most destructive weapons ever produced. Existing arsenals of nuclear weapons alone are more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth. Failure of efforts to halt and reverse the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Yet the arms race continues. Military budgets are constantly growing, with enormous consumption of human and material resources. The increase in weapons, especially of nuclear weapons, far from helping to strengthen international security, on the contrary weakens it. The vast stockpiles and tremendous build-up of arms and armed forces and the competition for qualitative refinement of weapons of all kinds, to which scientific resources and technological advances are diverted, pose inextricable threats to peace. This situation both reflects and exacerbates international tensions, sharpens conflicts in various regions of the world, hinders the process of détente, exacerbates the differences between opposing military alliances, jeopardizes the security of all States, heightens the sense of insecurity among all States, including the non-nuclear-weapon States, and increases the threat of nuclear war.

12. The arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, runs counter to efforts to achieve further relaxation of international tension, to establish international relations based on peaceful coexistence and trust between all States, and to develop broad international co-operation and understanding. The arms race impedes the realization of the purposes, and is incompatible with the principles, of the Charter of the United Nations, especially respect for sovereignty, refraining from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, the peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States. It also adversely affects the right of peoples freely to determine their systems of social and economic development, and hinders the struggle for self-determination and the elimination of colonial rule, racial or foreign domination or occupation. Indeed, the massive accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, present a challenging and increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm. It is, therefore, essential for purposes of disarmament to prevent any further acquisition of arms or arms technology by such régimes, especially through strict adherence by all States to relevant decisions of the Security Council.

13. Enduring international peace and security cannot be built on the accumulation of weaponry by military alliances nor be sustained by a precarious balance of deterrence or doctrines of strategic superiority. Genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control. At the same time, the causes of the arms race and threats to peace must be reduced and to this end effective action should be taken to eliminate tensions and settle disputes by peaceful means.

14. Since the process of disarmament affects the vital security interests of all States, they must all be actively concerned with and contribute to the measures of disarmament and arms limitation, which have an essential part to play in maintaining and strengthening international security. Therefore the role and responsibility of the United Nations in the sphere of dis-
armament, in accordance with its Charter, must be strengthened.

15. It is essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation. In order that an international conscience may develop and that world public opinion may exercise a positive influence, the United Nations should increase the dissemination of information on the armaments race and disarmament with the full co-operation of Member States.

16. In a world of finite resources there is a close relationship between expenditure on armaments and economic and social development. Military expenditures are reaching ever higher levels, the highest percentage of which can be attributed to the nuclear-weapon States and most of their allies, with prospects of further expansion and the danger of further increases in the expenditures of other countries. The hundreds of billions of dollars spent annually on the manufacture or improvement of weapons are in sombre and dramatic contrast to the want and poverty in which so many of the world's population live. This colossal waste of resources is even more serious in that it diverts to military purposes not only material but also technical and human resources which are urgently needed for development in all countries, particularly in the developing countries. Thus, the economic and social consequences of the arms race are so detrimental that its continuation is obviously incompatible with the implementation of the new international economic order based on justice, equity and co-operation. Consequently, resources released as a result of the implementation of disarmament measures should be used in a manner which will help to promote the well-being of all peoples and to improve the economic conditions of the developing countries.

17. Disarmament has thus become an imperative and most urgent task facing the international community. No real progress has been made so far in the cause of reduction of armaments. However, certain positive changes in international relations in some areas of the world provide some encouragement. Agreements have been reached that have been important in limiting certain weapons or eliminating them altogether, as in the case of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on Their Destruction and excluding particular areas from the arms race. The fact remains that these agreements relate only to measures of limited restraint while the arms race continues. These partial measures have done little to bring the world closer to the goal of general and complete disarmament. For more than a decade there have been no negotiations leading to a treaty on general and complete disarmament. The pressing need now is to translate into practical terms the provisions of this Final Document and to proceed along the road of binding and effective international agreements in the field of disarmament.

18. Removing the threat of a world war—a nuclear war—is the most acute and urgent task of the present day. Mankind is confronted with a choice: we must halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament or face annihilation.

19. The ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process is general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The principal goals of disarmament are to ensure the survival of mankind and to eliminate the danger of war, in particular nuclear war, to ensure that war is no longer an instrument for settling international disputes and that the use and the threat of force are eliminated from international life, as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations. Progress towards this objective requires the conclusion and implementation of agreements on the cessation of the arms race and on genuine measures of disarmament, taking into account the need of States to protect their security.

20. Among such measures, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority. To this end, it is imperative to remove the threat of nuclear weapons, to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race until the total elimination of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems has been achieved, and to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. At the same time, other measures designed to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war and to lessen the danger of the threat or use of nuclear weapons should be taken.

21. Along with these measures, agreements or other effective measures should be adopted to prohibit or prevent the development, production or use of other weapons of mass destruction. In this context, an agreement on elimination of all chemical weapons should be concluded as a matter of high priority.

22. Together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, negotiations should be carried out on the balanced reduction of armed forces and of conventional armaments, based on the principle of undiminished security of the parties with a view to promoting or enhancing stability at a lower military level, taking into account the need of all States to protect their security. These negotiations should be conducted with particular emphasis on armed forces and conventional weapons of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant countries. There should also be negotiations on the limitation of international transfer of conventional weapons, based in particular on the same principle, and taking into account the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial or foreign domination and the obligations of States to respect that right, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States, as well as the need of recipient States to protect their security.

23. Further international action should be taken to prohibit or restrict for humanitarian reasons the use of specific conventional weapons, including those which may be excessively injurious, cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects.

24. Collateral measures in both the nuclear and conventional fields, together with other measures specifically designed to build confidence, should be undertaken in order to contribute to the creation of favourable conditions for the adoption of additional disarmament measures and to further the relaxation of international tension.

25. Negotiations and measures in the field of disarmament shall be guided by the fundamental principles set forth below.

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4 Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.
5 Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.
26. All States Members of the United Nations reaffirm their full commitment to the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and their obligation strictly to observe its principles as well as other relevant and generally accepted principles of international law relating to the maintenance of international peace and security. They stress the special importance of refraining from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or against peoples under colonial or foreign domination seeking to exercise their right to self-determination and to achieve independence, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States; the inviolability of international frontiers; and the peaceful settlement of disputes, having regard to the inherent right of States to individual and collective self-defence in accordance with the Charter.

27. In accordance with the Charter, the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament. In order effectively to discharge this role and facilitate and encourage all measures in this field, the United Nations should be kept appropriately informed of all steps in this field, whether unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral, without prejudice to the progress of negotiations.

28. All the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations. Consequently, all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in this field of disarmament. All States have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations. They have the right to participate on an equal footing in those multilateral disarmament negotiations which have a direct bearing on their national security. While disarmament is the responsibility of all States, the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and, together with other militarily significant States, for halting and reversing the arms race. It is therefore important to secure their active participation.

29. The adoption of disarmament measures should take place in such an equitable and balanced manner as to ensure the right of each State to security and to ensure that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage. At each stage the objective should be undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces.

30. An acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations for nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States should be strictly observed.

31. Disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and ensure that they are being observed by all parties. The form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend upon and should be determined by the purpose, scope and nature of the agreement. Agreements should provide for the participation of parties directly or through the United Nations system in the verification process. Where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification as well as other compliance procedures should be employed.

32. All States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, should consider various proposals designed to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, and the prevention of nuclear war. In this context, while noting the declarations made by nuclear-weapon States, effective arrangements, as appropriate, to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons could strengthen the security of those States and international peace and security.

33. The establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of agreements or arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the zone concerned and the full compliance with those agreements or arrangements, thus ensuring that the zones are genuinely free from nuclear weapons, and respect for such zones by nuclear-weapon States constitute an important disarmament measure.

34. Disarmament, relaxation of international tension, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the strengthening of international peace and security are directly related to each other. Progress in any of these spheres has a beneficial effect on all of them; in turn, failure in one sphere has negative effects on others.

35. There is also a close relationship between disarmament and development. Progress in the former would help greatly in the realization of the latter. Therefore resources released as a result of the implementation of disarmament measures should be devoted to the economic and social development of all nations and contribute to the bridging of the economic gap between developed and developing countries.

36. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is a matter of universal concern. Measures of disarmament must be consistent with the inalienable right of all States, without discrimination, to develop, acquire and use nuclear technology, equipment and materials for the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to determine their peaceful nuclear programmes in accordance with their national priorities, needs and interests, bearing in mind the need to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be conducted under agreed and appropriate international safeguards applied on a non-discriminatory basis.

37. Significant progress in disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, would be facilitated by parallel measures to strengthen the security of States and to improve the international situation in general.

38. Negotiations on partial measures of disarmament should be conducted concurrently with negotiations on more comprehensive measures and should be followed by negotiations leading to a treaty on general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

39. Qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are both important for halting the arms race. Efforts to that end must include negotiations on the limitation and cessation of the qualitative improvement of armaments, especially weapons of mass destruction and the development of new means of warfare so that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes.

40. Universality of disarmament agreements helps create confidence among States. When multilateral agreements in the field of disarmament are negotiated, every effort should be made to ensure that they are
50. The achievement of nuclear disarmament will require urgent negotiation of agreements at appropriate stages and with adequate measures of verification satisfactory to the States concerned for:

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

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

(c) A comprehensive, phased programme with agreed time-frames, whenever feasible, for progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time.

Consideration can be given in the course of the negotiations to mutual and agreed limitation or prohibition, without prejudice to the security of any State, of any types of nuclear armaments.

51. The cessation of nuclear-weapon testing by all States within the framework of an effective nuclear disarmament process would be in the interest of mankind. It would make a significant contribution to the above 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. In this context the negotiations now in progress on "a treaty prohibiting nuclear-weapon tests, and a protocol covering nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, which would be an integral part of the treaty," should be concluded urgently and the result submitted for full consideration by the multilateral negotiating body with a view to the submission of a draft treaty to the General Assembly at the earliest possible date. All efforts should be made by the negotiating parties to achieve an agreement which, following endorsement by the General Assembly, could attract the widest possible adherence. In this context, various views were expressed by non-nuclear-weapon States that, pending the conclusion of this treaty, the world community would be encouraged if all the nuclear-weapon States refrained from testing nuclear weapons. In this connexion, some nuclear-weapon States expressed different views.

52. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America should conclude at the earliest possible date the agreement they have been pursuing for several years in the second series of the strategic arms limitation talks. They are invited to transmit in good time the text of the agreement to the General Assembly. It should be followed promptly by further strategic arms limitation negotiations between the two parties, leading to agreed significant reductions of, and qualitative limitations on, strategic arms. It should constitute an important step in the direction of nuclear disarmament and, ultimately, of establishment of a world free of such weapons.

53. The process of nuclear disarmament described in the paragraph on this subject should be expedited by the urgent and vigorous pursuit to a successful conclusion of ongoing negotiations and the urgent initiation of further negotiations among the nuclear-weapon States.

54. Significant progress in nuclear disarmament would be facilitated both by parallel political or inter-
national legal measures to strengthen the security of States and by progress in the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments of the nuclear-weapon States and other States in the regions concerned.

55. Real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis.

56. The most effective guarantee against the danger of nuclear war and the use of nuclear weapons is nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

57. Pending the achievement of this goal, for which negotiations should be vigorously pursued, and bearing in mind the devastating results which nuclear war would have on belligerents and non-belligerents alike, the nuclear-weapon States have special responsibilities to undertake measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war, and of the use of force in international relations, subject to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including the use of nuclear weapons.

58. In this context all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, should consider as soon as possible various proposals designed to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives, where possible through international agreement, and thereby ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered. All States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed and which would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

59. In the same context, the nuclear-weapon States are called upon to take steps to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The General Assembly notes the declarations made by the nuclear-weapon States and urges them to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

60. The establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned constitutes an important disarmament measure.

61. The process of establishing such zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons. In the process of establishing such zones, the characteristics of each region should be taken into account. The States participating in such zones should undertake to comply fully with all the objectives, purposes and principles of the agreements or arrangements establishing the zones, thus ensuring that they are genuinely free from nuclear weapons.

62. With respect to such zones, the nuclear-weapon States in turn are called upon to give undertakings, the modalities of which are to be negotiated with the competent authority of each zone, in particular:

(a) To respect strictly the status of the nuclear-weapon-free zone;

(b) To refrain from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against the States of the zone.

63. In the light of existing conditions, and without prejudice to other measures which may be considered in other regions, the following measures are especially desirable:

(a) Adoption by the States concerned of all relevant measures to ensure the full application of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), taking into account the views expressed at the tenth special session on the adherence to it;

(b) Signature and ratification of the Additional Protocols of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) by the States entitled to become parties to those instruments which have not yet done so;

(c) In Africa, where the Organization of African Unity has affirmed a decision for the denuclearization of the region, the Security Council of the United Nations shall take appropriate effective steps whenever necessary to prevent the frustration of this objective;

(d) The serious consideration of the practical and urgent steps, as described in the paragraphs above, required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, where all parties directly concerned have expressed their support for the concept and where the danger of nuclear-weapon proliferation exists. The establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security. Pending the establishment of such a zone in the region, States of the region should solemnly declare that they will refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, and agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. Consideration should be given to a Security Council role in advancing the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East;

(e) All States in the region of South Asia have expressed their determination to keep their countries free of nuclear weapons. No action should be taken by them which might deviate from that objective. In this context, the question of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia has been dealt with in several resolutions of the General Assembly, which is keeping the subject under consideration.

64. The establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world under appropriate conditions, to be clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, taking into account the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in conformity with international law, can contribute to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole. In this regard, the General Assembly notes the proposals for the establishment of zones of peace, inter alia, in:

(a) South-East Asia where States in the region have expressed interest in the establishment of such a zone, in conformity with their views;

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(b) The Indian Ocean, taking into account the deliberations of the General Assembly and its relevant resolutions and the need to ensure the maintenance of peace and security in the region.

65. It is imperative, as an integral part of the effort to halt and reverse the arms race, to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The goal of nuclear non-proliferation is on the one hand to prevent the emergence of any additional nuclear-weapon States besides the existing five nuclear-weapon States, and on the other progressively to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons altogether. This involves obligations and responsibilities on the part of both nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States, the former undertaking to stop the nuclear arms race and to achieve nuclear disarmament by urgent application of the measures outlined in the relevant paragraphs of this Final Document, and all States undertaking to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

66. Effective measures can and should be taken at the national level and through international agreements to minimize the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons without jeopardizing energy supplies or the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Therefore, the nuclear-weapon States and the non-nuclear-weapon States should jointly take further steps to develop an international consensus of ways and means, on a universal and non-discriminatory basis, to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

67. Full implementation of all the provisions of existing instruments on non-proliferation, such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and/or the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) by States parties to those instruments will be an important contribution to this end. Adherence to such instruments has increased in recent years and the hope has been expressed by the parties that this trend might continue.

68. Non-proliferation measures should not jeopardize the full exercise of the inalienable rights of all States to apply and develop their programmes for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs. All States should also have access to and be free to acquire technology, equipment and materials for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries. International co-operation in this field should be under agreed and appropriate international safeguards applied through the International Atomic Energy Agency on a non-discriminatory basis in order to prevent effectively the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

69. Each country’s choices and decisions in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing their respective fuel cycle policies or international co-operation, agreements and contracts for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, provided that the agreed safeguard measures mentioned above are applied.

70. In accordance with the principles and provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977, international co-operation for the promotion of the transfer and utilization of nuclear technology for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries, should be strengthened.

71. Efforts should be made to conclude the work of the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation strictly in accordance with the objectives set out in the final communiqué of its Organizing Conference.

72. All States should adhere to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.

73. All States which have not yet done so should consider adhering to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.

74. States should also consider the possibility of adhering to multilateral agreements concluded so far in the disarmament field which are mentioned below in this section.

75. The complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction represent one of the most urgent measures of disarmament. Consequently, the conclusion of a convention to this end, on which negotiations have been going on for several years, is one of the most urgent tasks of multilateral negotiations. After its conclusion, all States should contribute to ensuring the broadest possible application of the convention through its early signature and ratification.

76. A convention should be concluded prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons.

77. In order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements may ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to avoid the danger and prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements. Efforts should be appropriately pursued aiming at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction. Specific agreements could be concluded on particular types of new weapons of mass destruction which may be identified. This question should be kept under continuing review.

78. The Committee on Disarmament should keep under review the need for a further prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques in order to eliminate the dangers to mankind from such use.

79. In order to promote the peaceful use of and to avoid an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, the Committee on Disarmament is requested—in consultation with the States parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof and taking into account the proposals made during the 1977 Review

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8 See A/C.1/32/7.
10 Resolution 2660 (XXV), annex
Conference of the parties to that Treaty and any relevant technological developments— to proceed promptly with the consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race in that environment.

80. In order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. 13

81. Together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions.

82. In particular the achievement of a more stable situation in Europe at a lower level of military potential on the basis of approximate equality and parity, as well as on the basis of undiminished security of all States with full respect for security interests and independence of States outside military alliances, by agreement on appropriate mutual reductions and limitations would contribute to the strengthening of security in Europe and constitute a significant step towards enhancing international peace and security. Current efforts to this end should be continued most energetically.

83. Agreements or other measures should be resolutely pursued on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis with the aim of strengthening peace and security at a lower level of forces, by the limitation and reduction of armed forces and of conventional weapons, taking into account the need of States to protect their security, bearing in mind the inherent right of self-defence embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and without prejudice to the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in accordance with the Charter, and the need to ensure balance at each stage and undiminished security of all States. Such measures might include those in the following two paragraphs.

84. Bilateral, regional and multilateral consultations and conferences should be held where appropriate conditions exist with the participation of all the countries concerned for the consideration of different aspects of conventional disarmament, such as the initiative envisaged in the Declaration of Ayacucho subscribed to by eight Latin American countries on 9 December 1974. 14

85. Consultations should be carried out among major arms supplier and recipient countries on the limitation of all types of international transfer of conventional weapons, based in particular on the principle of undiminished security of the parties with a view to promoting or enhancing stability at a lower military level, taking into account the need of all States to protect their security as well as the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial or foreign domination and the obligations of States to respect that right, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States.

86. 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, to be held in 1979, should seek agreement, in the light of humanitarian and military considerations, on the prohibition or restriction of use of certain conventional weapons including those which may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects. The Conference should consider specific categories of such weapons, including those which were the subject-matter of previously conducted discussions.

87. All States are called upon to contribute towards carrying out this task.

88. The result of the Conference should be considered by all States, especially producer States, in regard to the question of the transfer of such weapons to other States.

89. Gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage points, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would be a measure that would contribute to the curbing of the arms race and would increase the possibilities of reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries. The basis for implementing this measure will have to be agreed by all participating States and will require ways and means of its implementation acceptable to all of them, taking account of the problems involved in assessing the relative significance of reductions as among different States and with due regard to the proposals of States on all the aspects of reduction of military budgets.

90. The General Assembly should continue to consider what concrete steps should be taken to facilitate the reduction of military budgets, bearing in mind the relevant proposals and documents of the United Nations on this question.

91. In order to facilitate the conclusion and effective implementation of disarmament agreements and to create confidence, States should accept appropriate provisions for verification in such agreements.

92. In the context of international disarmament negotiations, the problem of verification should be further examined and adequate methods and procedures in this field be considered. Every effort should be made to develop appropriate methods and procedures which are non-discriminatory and which do not unduly interfere with the internal affairs of other States or jeopardize their economic and social development.

93. In order to facilitate the process of disarmament, it is necessary to take measures and pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States. Commitment to confidence-building measures could significantly contribute to preparing for further progress in disarmament. For this purpose, measures such as the following, and other measures yet to be agreed upon, should be undertaken:
(a) The prevention of attacks which take place by accident, miscalculation or communications failure by taking steps to improve communications between Governments, particularly in areas of tension, by the establishment of “hot lines” and other methods of reducing the risk of conflict;

(b) States should assess the possible implications of their military research and development for existing agreements as well as for further efforts in the field of disarmament;

(c) The Secretary-General shall periodically submit reports to the General Assembly on the economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security.

94. In view of the relationship between expenditure on armaments and economic and social development and the necessity to release real resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development in the world, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries, the Secretary-General should, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him, initiate an expert study on the relationship between disarmament and development. The Secretary-General should submit an interim report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and submit the final results to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session for subsequent action.

95. The expert study should have the terms of reference contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Group on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/88 A of 12 December 1977. It should investigate the three main areas listed in the report, bearing in mind the United Nations studies previously carried out. The study should be made in the context of how disarmament can contribute to the establishment of the new international economic order. The study should be forward-looking and policy-oriented and place special emphasis on both the desirability of a reallocation, following disarmament measures, of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries, and the substantive feasibility of such a reallocation. A principal aim should be to produce results that could effectively guide the formulation of practical measures to reallocate those resources at the local, national, regional and international levels.

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

97. The Secretary-General shall, with the assistance of consultant experts appointed by him, continue the study of the interrelationship between disarmament and international security requested in Assembly resolution 32/87 C of 12 December 1977 and submit it to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

98. At its thirty-third and subsequent sessions the General Assembly should determine the specific guidelines for carrying out studies, taking into account the proposals already submitted including those made by individual countries at the special session, as well as other proposals which can be introduced later in this field. In doing so, the Assembly would take into consideration a report on these matters prepared by the Secretary-General.

99. In order to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, the specific measures set forth below, designed to increase the dissemination of information about the armaments race and the efforts to halt and reverse it, should be adopted.

100. Governmental and non-governmental information organs and those of the United Nations and its specialized agencies should give priority to the preparation and distribution of printed and audio-visual material relating to the danger represented by the armaments race as well as to the disarmament efforts and negotiations on specific disarmament measures.

101. In particular, publicity should be given to the Final Document of the tenth special session.

102. The General Assembly proclaims the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament.

103. To encourage study and research on disarmament, the United Nations Centre for Disarmament should intensify its activities in the presentation of information concerning the armaments race and disarmament. Also, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is urged to intensify its activities aimed at facilitating research and publications on disarmament, related to its fields of competence, especially in developing countries, and should disseminate the results of such research.

104. Throughout this process of disseminating information about developments in the disarmament field of all countries, there should be increased participation by non-governmental organizations concerned with the matter, through closer liaison between them and the United Nations.

105. Member States should be encouraged to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments, and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the armaments race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

106. With a view to contributing to a greater understanding and awareness of the problems created by the armaments race and of the need for disarmament, Governments and governmental and non-governmental international organizations are urged to take steps to develop programmes of education for disarmament and peace studies at all levels.

107. The General Assembly welcomes the initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in planning to hold a world congress on disarmament education and, in this connexion, urges that organization to step up its programme aimed at the development of disarmament education as a distinct field of study through the preparation, inter alia, of teachers’ guides, textbooks, readers and audio-visual materials. Member States should take all possible measures to encourage the incorporation
of such materials in the curricula of their educational institutes.

108. In order to promote expertise in disarmament in more Member States, particularly in the developing countries, the General Assembly decides to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament. The Secretary-General, taking into account the proposal submitted to the special session, should prepare guidelines for the programme. He should also submit the financial requirements of twenty fellowships to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session for inclusion in the regular budget of the United Nations, bearing in mind the savings that can be made within the existing budgetary appropriations.

109. Implementation of these priorities should lead to general and complete disarmament under effective international control, which remains the ultimate goal of all efforts exerted in the field of disarmament. Negotiations on general and complete disarmament shall be conducted concurrently with negotiations on partial measures of disarmament. With this purpose in mind, the Committee on Disarmament will undertake the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament encompassing all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete—disarmament under effective international control becomes a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevail and in which the new international economic order is strengthened and consolidated. The comprehensive programme should contain appropriate procedures for ensuring that the General Assembly is kept fully informed of the progress of the negotiations including an appraisal of the situation when appropriate and, in particular, a continuing review of the implementation of the programme.

110. Progress in disarmament should be accompanied by measures to strengthen institutions for maintaining peace and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. During and after the implementation of the programme of general and complete disarmament, there should be taken, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the necessary measures to maintain international peace and security, including the obligation of States to place at the disposal of the United Nations agreed manpower necessary for an international peace force to be equipped with agreed types of armaments. Arrangements for the use of this force should ensure that the United Nations can effectively deter or suppress any threat or use of arms in violation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

111. General and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control shall permit States to have at their disposal only those non-nuclear forces, armaments, facilities and establishments as are agreed to be necessary to maintain internal order and protect the personal security of citizens and in order that States shall support and provide agreed manpower for a United Nations peace force.

112. In addition to the several questions dealt with in this Programme of Action, there are a few others of fundamental importance, on which, because of the complexity of the issues involved and the short time at the disposal of the special session, it has proved impossible to reach satisfactory agreed conclusions. For those reasons they are treated only in very general terms and, in a few instances, not even treated at all in the Programme. It should be stressed, however, that a number of concrete approaches to deal with such questions emerged from the exchange of views carried out in the General Assembly which will undoubtedly facilitate the continuation of the study and negotiation of the problems involved in the competent disarmament organs.

IV. MACHINERY

113. While disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, has become a necessity for the survival of mankind and for the elimination of the danger of nuclear war, little progress has been made since the end of the Second World War. In addition to the need to exercise political will, the international machinery should be utilized more effectively and also improved to enable implementation of the Programme of Action and help the United Nations to fulfil its role in the field of disarmament. In spite of the best efforts of the international community, adequate results have not been produced with the existing machinery. There is, therefore, an urgent need that existing disarmament machinery be revitalized and forums appropriately constituted for disarmament deliberations and negotiations with a better representative character. For maximum effectiveness, two kinds of bodies are required in the field of disarmament—deliberative and negotiating. All Member States should be represented on the former, whereas the latter, for the sake of convenience, should have a relatively small membership.

114. The United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament. Accordingly, it should play a more active role in this field and, in order to discharge its functions effectively, the United Nations should facilitate and encourage all disarmament measures—unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral—and be kept duly informed through the General Assembly, or any other appropriate United Nations channel reaching all Members of the Organization, of all disarmament efforts outside its aegis without prejudice to the progress of negotiations.

115. The General Assembly has been and should remain the main deliberative organ of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and should make every effort to facilitate the implementation of disarmament measures. An item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" shall be included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third and subsequent sessions of the General Assembly.

116. Draft multilateral disarmament conventions should be subjected to the normal procedures applicable in the law of treaties. Those submitted to the General Assembly for its commendation should be subject to full review by the Assembly.

117. The First Committee of the General Assembly should deal in the future only with questions of disarmament and related international security questions.

118. The General Assembly establishes, as successor to the Commission originally established by resolution 502 (VI) of 11 January 1952, a Disarmament Commission, composed of all States Members of the United Nations, and decides that:
(a) The Disarmament Commission shall be a deliberative body, a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, the function of which shall be to consider and make recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and to follow up the relevant decisions and recommendations of the special session devoted to disarmament. The Disarmament Commission should, inter alia, consider the elements of a comprehensive programme for disarmament to be submitted as recommendations to the General Assembly and, through it, to the negotiating body, the Committee on Disarmament;

(b) The Disarmament Commission shall function under the rules of procedure relating to the committees of the General Assembly with such modifications as the Commission may deem necessary and shall make every effort to ensure that, in so far as possible, decisions on substantive issues be adopted by consensus;

(c) The Disarmament Commission shall report annually to the General Assembly and will submit for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on organizational matters; in 1979, the Disarmament Commission will meet for a period not exceeding four weeks, the dates to be decided at the thirty-third session of the Assembly;

(d) The Secretary-General shall furnish such experts, staff and services as are necessary for the effective accomplishment of the Commission's functions.

119. A second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament should be held on a date to be decided by the Assembly at its thirty-third session.

120. The General Assembly is conscious of the work that has been done by the international negotiating body that has been meeting since 14 March 1962 as well as the considerable and urgent work that remains to be accomplished in the field of disarmament. The Assembly is deeply aware of the continuing requirement for a single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of limited size taking decisions on the basis of consensus. It attaches great importance to the participation of all the nuclear-weapon States in an appropriately constituted negotiating body, the Committee on Disarmament. The Assembly welcomes the agreement reached following appropriate consultations among the Member States during the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament that the Committee on Disarmament will be open to the nuclear-weapon States, and thirty-two to thirty-five other States to be chosen in consultation with the President of the thirty-second session of the Assembly; that the membership of the Committee on Disarmament will be reviewed at regular intervals; that the Committee on Disarmament will be convened in Geneva not later than January 1979 by the country whose name appears first in the alphabetical list of membership; and that the Committee on Disarmament will:

(a) Conduct its work by consensus;

(b) Adopt its own rules of procedure;

(c) Request the Secretary-General of the United Nations, following consultations with the Committee on Disarmament, to appoint the Secretary of the Committee, who shall also act as his personal representative, to assist the Committee and its Chairman in organizing the business and time-tables of the Committee;

(d) Rotate the chairmanship of the Committee among all its members on a monthly basis;

(e) Adopt its own agenda taking into account the recommendations made to it by the General Assembly and the proposals presented by the members of the Committee;

(f) Submit a report to the General Assembly annually, or more frequently as appropriate, and provide its formal and other relevant documents to the States Members of the United Nations on a regular basis;

(g) Make arrangements for interested States, not members of the Committee, to submit to the Committee written proposals or working documents on measures of disarmament that are the subject of negotiation in the Committee and to participate in the discussion of the subject-matter of such proposals or working documents;

(h) Invite States not members of the Committee, upon their request, to express views in the Committee when the particular concerns of those States are under discussion;

(i) Open its plenary meetings to the public unless otherwise decided.

121. Bilateral and regional disarmament negotiations may also play an important role and could facilitate negotiations of multilateral agreements in the field of disarmament.

122. At the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation.

123. In order to enable the United Nations to continue to fulfill its role in the field of disarmament and to carry out the additional tasks assigned to it by this special session, the United Nations Centre for Disarmament should be adequately strengthened and its research and information functions accordingly extended. The Centre should also take account fully of the possibilities offered by specialized agencies and other institutions and programmes within the United Nations system with regard to studies and information on disarmament. The Centre should also increase contacts with non-governmental organizations and research institutions in view of the valuable role they play in the field of disarmament. This role could be encouraged also in other ways that may be considered as appropriate.

124. The Secretary-General is requested to set up an advisory board of eminent persons, selected on the basis of their personal expertise and taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation, to advise him on various aspects of studies to be made under the auspices of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and arms limitation, including a programme of such studies.

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tions, which have become an integral part of the work of the special session of the General Assembly, deserve to be studied further and more thoroughly, taking into consideration the many relevant comments and observations made in both the general debate and the deliberations of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Tenth Special Session, the Secretary-General is requested to transmit, together with this Final Document, to the appropriate deliberative and negotiating organs dealing with the questions of disarmament all the official records of the special session devoted to disarmament, in accordance with the recommendations which the Assembly may adopt at its thirty-third session. Some of the proposals put forth for the consideration of the special session are listed below:

(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 1978.18

(b) Views of the Swiss Government on problems to be discussed at the tenth special session of the General Assembly.19

(c) Proposals of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on practical measures for ending the arms race.20

(d) Memorandum from France concerning the establishment of an International Satellite Monitoring Agency.21

(e) Memorandum from France concerning the establishment of an International Institute for Research on Disarmament.22

(f) Proposal by Sri Lanka for the establishment of a World Disarmament Authority.23

(g) Working paper submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany entitled "Contribution to the seismological verification of a comprehensive test ban."24

(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."25

(i) Working paper submitted by China on disarmament.26

(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.27

(k) Proposal by Ireland for a study of the possibility of establishing a system of incentives to promote arms control and disarmament.28

(l) Working paper submitted by Romania concerning a synthesis of the proposals in the field of disarmament.29

(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.30

(n) Proposal by Uruguay on the possibility of establishing a polemological agency.31

(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.32

(p) Memorandum from France concerning the establishment of an International Disarmament Fund for Development.33

(q) Proposal by Norway entitled "Evaluation of the impact of new weapons on arms control and disarmament efforts."34

(r) Note verbale transmitting the text, signed in Washington on 22 June 1978 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela, reaffirming the principles of the Declaration of Ayacucho with respect to the limitation of conventional weapons.35

(s) Memorandum from Liberia entitled "Declaration of a new philosophy on disarmament."36

(t) Statements made by the representatives of China, on 22 June 1978, on the draft Final Document of the tenth special session.37

(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.38

(v) Proposal by Costa Rica on economic and social incentives to halt the arms race.39

(w) Amendments submitted by China to the draft Final Document of the tenth special session.40

(x) Proposals by Canada for the implementation of a strategy of suffocation of the nuclear arms race.41

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19 A/S-10/14.
20 A/S-10/AC/1/2.
21 A/S-10/AC/1/4.
22 A/S-10/AC/1/7.
23 A/S-10/AC/1/8.
24 A/S-10/AC/1/9 and Add.1.
26 A/S-10/AC/1/12 and Add.1.
28 A/S-10/AC/1/20.
29 A/S-10/AC/1/21.
30 A/S-10/AC/1/22.
31 A/S-10/AC/1/23.
32 A/S-10/AC/1/24.
33 A/S-10/AC/1/25.
34 A/S-10/AC/1/26 and Corr 1 and 2.
35 A/S-10/AC/1/28.
36 A/S-10/AC/1/29.
37 A/S-10/AC/1/30.
38 A/S-10/AC/1/31.
39 A/S-10/AC/1/34.
40 A/S-10/AC/1/35.
41 A/S-10/AC/1/36.
42 A/S-10/AC/1/37.
43 A/S-10/AC/1/38.
44 A/S-10/AC/1/39.
45 A/S-10/AC/1/40.
46 A/S-10/AC/1/41.
47 A/S-10/AC/1/42.
48 A/S-10/AC/1/43.
(y) Draft resolution submitted by Cyprus, Ethiopia and India on the urgent need for cessation of further testing of nuclear weapons; 48

(z) Draft resolution submitted by Ethiopia and India on the non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war; 49

(aa) Proposal by the non-aligned countries on the establishment of a zone of peace in the Mediterranean; 44

(bb) Proposal by the Government of Senegal for a tax on military budgets; 42

(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; 46

(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; 64

(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 funds which may be released as a result of disarmament measures; 56

(jj) 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; 49

(gg) Proposal by the Netherlands for a study on the establishment of an international disarmament organization; 47

126. In adopting this Final Document, the States Members of the United Nations solemnly reaffirm their determination to work for general and complete disarmament and to make further collective efforts aimed at strengthening peace and international security; eliminating the threat of war, particularly nuclear war; implementing practical measures aimed at halting and reversing the arms race; strengthening the procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes; and reducing military expenditures and utilizing the resources thus released in a manner which will help to promote the well-being of all peoples and to improve the economic conditions of the developing countries.

127. The General Assembly expresses its satisfaction that the proposals submitted to its special session devoted to disarmament and the deliberations thereon have made it possible to reaffirm and define in this Final Document fundamental principles, goals, priorities and procedures for the implementation of the above purposes, either in the Declaration or the Programme of Action or in both. The Assembly also welcomes the important decisions agreed upon regarding the deliberative and negotiating machinery and is confident that these organs will discharge their functions in an effective manner.

128. Finally, it should be borne in mind that the number of States that participated in the general debate, as well as the high level of representation and the depth and scope of that debate, are unprecedented in the history of disarmament efforts. Several Heads of State or Government addressed the General Assembly. In addition, other Heads of State or Government sent messages and expressed their good wishes for the success of the special session of the Assembly. Several high officials of specialized agencies and other institutions and programmes within the United Nations system and spokesmen of twenty-five non-governmental organizations and six research institutes also made valuable contributions to the proceedings of the session. It must be emphasized, moreover, that the special session marks not the end but rather the beginning of a new phase of the efforts of the United Nations in the field of disarmament.

129. The General Assembly is convinced that the discussions of the disarmament problems at the special session and its Final Document will attract the attention of all peoples, further mobilize world public opinion and provide a powerful impetus for the cause of disarmament.

27th plenary meeting
30 June 1978

* * *

The President of the General Assembly subsequently informed the Secretary-General 48 that the Committee on Disarmament, referred to in paragraph 120 of the above resolution, would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and to the following thirty-five States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

48 A/S-10/24
II. DISARMAMENT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ON THE
RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE, AT ITS THIRTY-THIRD TO
THIRTY-FIFTH SESSIONS

A. General and complete disarmament

During the period under review, the General Assembly adopted 26 resolutions
under the item "General and complete disarmament". Those resolutions are to be
found in the following sections of this paper:

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35/156 D | Study on all the aspects of regional disarmament | M.1
35/156 E | Study on the relationship between disarmament and international security | M.1
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### B. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

During the period under review, the General Assembly adopted 37 resolutions under the item "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session". Those resolutions are to be found in the following sections of this paper:

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C. Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament

1. Bilateral Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)

33/91.

C

STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TALKS

The General Assembly,


Reaffirming its resolution 32/87 G of 12 December 1977, in which, inter alia, it noted with satisfaction:

(a) The declaration made by the President of the United States of America on 4 October 1977 in these terms:

"The United States is willing to go as far as possible, consistent with our security interests, in limiting and reducing our nuclear weapons. On a reciprocal basis we are willing now to reduce them by 10 per cent, 20 per cent or even 50 per cent. Then we will work for further reductions with a view to a world truly free of nuclear weapons."

(b) The declaration made by the President of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 2 November 1977 in these terms:

"Today we are proposing a radical step: that agreement be reached on a simultaneous halt in the production of nuclear weapons by all States. This would apply to all such weapons—whether atomic, hydrogen or neutron bombs or missiles. At the same time, the nuclear Powers could undertake to start the gradual reduction of existing stockpiles of such weapons and move towards their complete, total destruction."

Bearing in mind that the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly included among those measures which deserve the highest priority the one which is set forth in these terms:

"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America should conclude at the earliest possible date the agreement they have been pursuing for several years in the second series of the strategic arms limitation talks. They are invited to transmit in good time the text of the agreement to the General Assembly. It should be followed promptly by further strategic arms limitation negotiations between the two parties, leading to agreed significant reductions of, and qualitative limitations on, strategic arms. It should constitute an important step in the direction of nuclear disarmament and, ultimately, of establishment of a world free of such weapons."

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

1. Deeply regrets that, in spite of all that has been declared, resolved or reiterated over the last decade, it has not yet been possible for the talks on the limitation of strategic weapons, known as SALT, to achieve even the immediate results envisaged in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, the first devoted to disarmament;

2. Stresses once again with the greatest emphasis the necessity that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America strive to implement as soon as possible the declarations made in 1977 by their respective Heads of State and reiterates its invitation to the Governments of both countries to adopt without delay all relevant measures to achieve that objective, which coincides in essence with the one defined in this regard in paragraph 52 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

3. Trusts that the two Governments will fulfil the invitation which the General Assembly addressed to them in paragraph 52 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, in order that they may transmit to it in good time the text of the agreement which over the last four years has been pursued in the second series of the strategic arms limitation talks.

86th plenary meeting

16 December 1978

34/87.

F

STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TALKS

The General Assembly,


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

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90 Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Plenary Meetings, 18th meeting, para. 15.
97 Resolution S-10/2
98 Ibid., para. 52.
99 Ibid., para. 48.
(a) Reiterated its satisfaction with the solemn declarations made in 1977 by the heads of State of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in which they stated that they were ready to endeavour to reach agreements which would permit starting the gradual reduction of existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and moving towards their complete and total destruction, with a view to a world truly free of nuclear weapons,

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

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

Noting that the SALT II agreement—which bears the official title “Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms”—was signed on 18 June 1979 and that its text, together with the texts of the Protocol to the Treaty and of the joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, both signed on the same day as the Treaty, and that of the joint communiqué, also issued on 18 June 1979, is reproduced in a document of the Committee on Disarmament.

1. Shares the conviction expressed by the United of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms that early agreement on the further limitation and further reduction of strategic arms would serve to strengthen international peace and security and to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war;

2. Notes that it has not been possible for the Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) to go beyond certain limitations which, taken together, permit considerable increments, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in relation to the levels of the nuclear arsenals existing at present;

3. Welcomes the agreement reached by both parties with a view to:

(a) Continuing to pursue negotiations, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, on measures for the further limitation and reduction in the number of strategic arms, as well as for their further qualitative limitation;

(b) Endeavouring in such negotiations to achieve, inter alia, the following 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;

4. Trusts that:

(a) The Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) will enter into force at an early date in accordance with the provisions of article XIX thereof, inasmuch as it constitutes a vital element for the continuation and progress of the negotiations between the two States possessing the most important arsenals of nuclear weapons;

(b) Such negotiations, intended to achieve, as soon as possible, agreement on further measures for the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, will begin promptly after the entry into force of the Treaty, as provided for in article XIV thereof, with the objective of concluding well in advance of 1985 the new agreement which will replace the Treaty and which is usually referred to as SALT III;

5. Trusts also that the two contracting States will implement all the above-mentioned agreements and provisions and do their utmost in order that the SALT III agreement may constitute an important step towards the final goal described by their respective heads of State as that of achieving the complete and total destruction of existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and ensuring the establishment of a world free of such weapons;

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

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

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

86 Resolution S-10/2, para. 52.
87 Ibid., para. 46.
Strategic arms limitation talks


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

(a) Reiterated its satisfaction for the solemn declarations made in 1977 by the Heads of State of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in which they stated that they were ready to initiate negotiations for reductions in nuclear weapons with a view to a world truly free of nuclear weapons,

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

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

Recalling that the SALT II agreement - which bears the official title of 'Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms' - was finally signed on 18 June 1979, after six years of bilateral negotiations, and that its text, together with the texts of the Protocol to the Treaty and a joint statement, both signed on the same date as the Treaty, and a joint communiqué issued also on 18 June 1979, was issued as a document of the Committee on Disarmament, 14/

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

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

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

Noting that the Disarmament Commission, at its session held in 1980, agreed, while examining the "Elements of the declaration of the 1980s as the second disarmament decade", to include, among the concrete measures which should be given the highest priority, the ratification of the strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT II) and the commencement of negotiations for a SALT III agreement, 15/

Noting also that in the debates of the Committee on Disarmament during its session held in 1980 the need for prompt ratification of the Treaty was constantly stressed,

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

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

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

3. Trusts that, pending the entry into force of the Treaty, the signatory States, in conformity with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 16/ will refrain from any act which would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty:


Reiterates its satisfaction, already expressed in its resolution 34/07 F., at the agreement reached by both parties in the joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, signed the same day as the Treaty, to the effect of continuing to pursue negotiations, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, on measures for the further limitation and reduction in the number of strategic arms, as well as for their further qualitative limitation which should culminate in the SALT III treaty, and to the effect also of endeavouring in such negotiations to achieve, inter alia, the following objectives:

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

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

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

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

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980
2. Multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament

J

NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN ALL ASPECTS

The General Assembly,

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

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

Stressing again that priority in disarmament negotiations should be given to nuclear weapons, and referring to paragraphs 49 and 54 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,66

Recalling its resolution 33/71 H of 14 December 1978,

Noting with satisfaction that in 1979 the Committee on Disarmament started to consider the substance of the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects";

Noting also the proposals and statements made in the Committee on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament,67

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

1. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue, at the beginning of its session in 1980, consideration of the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and to undertake preparatory consultations on the negotiations referred to in paragraph 2 below;

2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to initiate negotiations, as a matter of high priority, 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 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;68

3. Further requests the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of those negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

66 Resolution S-10/2.
68 Resolution S-10/2.
Nuclear weapons in all aspects

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

Noting with alarm the increased risk of a nuclear catastrophe associated both with the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and with the adoption of the new doctrine of limited or partial use of nuclear weapons giving rise to illusions of the admissibility and acceptability of a nuclear conflict,

Stressing again that priority in disarmament negotiations should be given to nuclear weapons, and referring to paragraphs 49 and 54 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978 and 34/83 J of 11 December 1979,

Noting with satisfaction that the Committee on Disarmament during its session held in 1980 considered the item of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament",

Noting also the proposals and statements made in the Committee on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament,

Noting with regret that the Committee on Disarmament during its session held in 1980 did not have an opportunity to attempt to reconcile the different points of view as regards the approach, machinery and basis for multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament,

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

1. Notes the decision of the Committee on Disarmament to resume intensive consideration, at its session to be held in 1981, of the item on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;

3/ Resolution S-10/2.
2. **Believes it necessary to intensify efforts with a view to initiating, as a matter of high priority, 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 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;**

3. **Calls upon** the Committee on Disarmament, as a matter of priority and for the purpose of an early commencement of the negotiations on the substance of the problem, to undertake consultations in which to consider, *inter alia*, 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;

4. **Requests** the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of those negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

*94th plenary meeting 12 December 1980*
Nuclear weapons in all aspects

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also that, at the same session, it was expressly recognized that the achievement of nuclear disarmament would require urgent negotiation of agreements at appropriate stages and with adequate measures of verification satisfactory to the States concerned, and the results that should be pursued in each one of those stages were defined,

Reiterating its conviction, as stated in its resolution 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, that the Committee on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating body, should become urgently and most directly involved in substantive negotiations on priority disarmament questions,

Bearing in mind the declaration formulated by twenty-one of the States members of the Committee on Disarmament, in the working paper of 27 February 1980, 4/ to the effect that working groups are the best available machinery for conduct of concrete negotiations within the Committee,

Taking into account the positive conclusions derived from the performance of the four ad hoc working groups established by the Committee on Disarmament on 17 March 1980 to deal, respectively, with the items relating to chemical weapons, radiological weapons, "negative guarantees" and the comprehensive programme on disarmament,

1. Urges the Committee on Disarmament to establish, upon initiation of its session to be held in 1981, an ad hoc working group on the item which in its agenda for 1979 and 1980, was entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament";

2. Considers that, in the light of the exchange of views held on this subject during the last two annual sessions of the Committee on Disarmament, it would be advisable that the working group begin its negotiations by addressing the question of the elaboration and clarification of the stages of nuclear disarmament envisaged in paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ 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.

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

4/ CD/64.
3. Cessation of nuclear testing

33/60. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/78

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its conviction that the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing by all States in all environments would be in the interest of all mankind, both as a major step towards ending the qualitative improvement, development and proliferation of nuclear weapons and as a means of relieving the deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of radioactive contamination for the health of present and future generations,

Recalling the determination of the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water\(^{11}\) and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons\(^{12}\) expressed in those Treaties to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions for all time,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 32/78 of 12 December 1977 and paragraph 51 of resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978,

Recognizing the importance to a treaty prohibiting nuclear testing of the study being carried out by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on a global network of stations for the exchange of seismological data,

Taking note of that part of the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament\(^{13}\) relating to the question of a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

1. Reiterates its grave concern over the fact that nuclear-weapon testing has continued unabated against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty on the subject of the present resolution is a matter of the highest priority;

3. Regrets that a draft treaty has not been concluded during the past year;

4. Notes that the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States acknowledge the need to bring their negotiations to a speedy and successful conclusion;

5. Urges those three States to expedite their negotiations with a view to bringing them to a positive conclusion as a matter of urgency and to use their utmost endeavours to transmit the results to the Committee on Disarmament before the beginning of its 1979 session for full consideration;

6. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to take up immediately the agreed text resulting from the negotiations referred to in paragraph 5 above with a view to the submission as soon as possible of a draft treaty, which will attract the widest possible adherence, to a resumed thirty-third session of the General Assembly;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item relating to the implementation of the present resolution.

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

33/71.

C

URGENT NEED FOR CESSATION OF FURTHER TESTING OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned that continued testing of nuclear weapons exacerbates the arms race and constitutes a serious hazard to the environment and the health of present and future generations of mankind,

Reiterating its conviction that the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing in all environments would be a major step towards controlling the development of nuclear weapons and an important contribution to the prevention of nuclear-weapon proliferation,

Recalling the determination of the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water,\(^{44}\) expressed in that Treaty, to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Recalling its resolutions on the question of nuclear-weapon testing adopted each year since 1958 by very large majorities and, in particular, resolution 32/78 of 12 December 1977,

Reaffirming that a comprehensive test ban is a matter of the highest priority,

Recalling the various views expressed by non-nuclear-weapon States during the tenth special session of the General Assembly that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, the world community would be encouraged if all the nuclear-weapon States refrained from testing nuclear weapons,

Regretting that the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament has not been able to commence negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty owing to the non-submission of the joint draft treaty expected from the three nuclear-weapon States involved,

Calls upon all States, in particular all the nuclear-weapon States, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, to refrain from conducting any testing of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices.

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978


\(^{12}\) Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.


34/73. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/60

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its conviction that the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing by all States in all environments would be in the interest of all mankind as a major step towards ending the qualitative improvement, development and proliferation of nuclear weapons, as a means of relieving the deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of radio-active contamination for the health of present and future generations and as a contribution towards the cessation of the nuclear arms race,

Recalling the determination of the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons expressed in those Treaties to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 32/78 of 12 December 1977, paragraph 51 of resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, resolution 33/60 of 14 December 1978 and section IV of resolution 33/71 H of 14 December 1978,

Emphasizing the urgent need for all nuclear-weapon States to cease the testing of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the importance to a treaty prohibiting nuclear testing of the study being carried out by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on a global network of stations for the exchange of seismological data,

Recognizing the indispensable role of the Committee on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

Noting with dissatisfaction that that part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament relating to the question of a comprehensive test-ban treaty shows no progress in the consideration of this subject and that a full report on the status of the negotiations between the three nuclear-weapon States was not submitted,

1. Reiterates its grave concern at the fact that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority;

3. Expresses its conviction that positive progress in the negotiations by the Committee on Disarmament on such a treaty is a vital element for the success of efforts to prevent both vertical and horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons and will contribute towards an end to the arms race and the achievement of nuclear disarmament;

4. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to initiate negotiations on such a treaty as a matter of the highest priority;

5. Calls upon the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to use their best endeavours to bring their negotiations to a positive conclusion in time for consideration during the next session of the Committee on Disarmament;

6. Invites Governments of Member States to contribute to the further development of national and international co-operative 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 for the fulfilment of its mandate;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item relating to the implementation of the present resolution.

97th plenary meeting 11 December 1979
35/145. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/73

A

Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, which has been examined for more than twenty-five years and on which the General Assembly has adopted more than forty resolutions, is a basic objective of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, to whose attainment it has repeatedly assigned the highest priority,

Stressing that on seven different occasions it has condemned such tests in the strongest terms and that, since 1974, it has stated its conviction that the continuance of nuclear-weapon testing will intensify the arms race, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war,

Reiterating the assertion made in several previous resolutions that whatever may be the differences on the question of verification, there is no valid reason for delaying the conclusion of an agreement on a comprehensive test-ban,

Recalling that since 1972 the Secretary-General has declared that all the technical and scientific aspects of the problem have been so fully explored that only a political decision is now necessary in order to achieve final agreement, that when the existing means of verification are taken into account, it is difficult to understand further delay in achieving agreement on an underground test ban and that the potential risks of continuing underground nuclear-weapon tests would far outweigh any possible risks from ending such tests,

Recalling also that the Secretary-General, in his foreword to the report entitled "Comprehensive nuclear test ban", 1/ has reiterated with special emphasis the opinion he expressed eight years ago and, after specifically referring to it, has added: "I still hold that belief. The problem can and should be solved now",

Noting that in the same report, which was prepared in compliance with its decision 34/422 of 11 December 1979, the experts have emphasized that non-nuclear-weapon States in general have come to regard the achievement of a comprehensive test ban as a litmus test of the determination of the nuclear-weapon States to halt the arms race, adding that verification of compliance no longer seems to be an obstacle to reaching agreement,

Taking into account that the three nuclear-weapon States which act as depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, 2/ undertook in that Treaty, almost twenty years ago, to seek the achievement of the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and that such an undertaking was explicitly reiterated in 1968 in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 3/

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1/ A/35/257.
3/ General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
1. Reiterates once again its grave concern that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority and constitutes a vital element for the success of efforts to prevent both vertical and horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons and a contribution to nuclear disarmament;

3. Urges all States that have not yet done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water and, meanwhile, to refrain from testing in the environments covered by that Treaty;

4. Urges likewise all States members of the Committee on Disarmament:

   (a) To support the creation by the Committee, upon initiation of its session to be held in 1981, of an ad hoc working group which should begin the multilateral negotiation of a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests;

   (b) To use their best endeavours in order that the Committee may transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session the multilaterally negotiated text of such a treaty;

5. Calls upon the States depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by virtue of their special responsibilities under those two treaties and as a provisional measure until the new comprehensive test-ban treaty enters into force, to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear test explosions, either through a trilaterally agreed moratorium or through three unilateral moratoria;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons".

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

* 35/145.

Prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its conviction that it is in the interests of all people that nuclear-weapon testing by all States in all environments should cease, as this would be a major step towards ending the qualitative improvement, development and proliferation of nuclear weapons, a means of relieving the deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of radio-active contamination for the health of present and future generations and a measure of the utmost importance in bringing the nuclear arms race to an end,
Recalling that the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water 2/ and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 3/ have already expressed in those treaties their determination to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 32/78 of 12 December 1977, paragraph 51 of resolution 8-10/2 of 30 June 1978, resolution 33/60 of 14 December 1978, section IV of resolution 33/71 H of 14 December 1978 and resolution 34/73 of 11 December 1979,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive test ban, 1/

Noting the progress report on the trilateral negotiations, submitted to the Committee on Disarmament by the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States, on a treaty prohibiting nuclear-test explosions in all environments and its protocol covering nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, 4/

Expressing regret that those negotiations have not moved as rapidly as had been expected,

Emphasizing the urgent need for all nuclear-weapon States to cease the testing of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the indispensable role of the Committee on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive test-ban treaty capable of attracting the widest possible international support and adherence,

Believing that the Committee on Disarmament should establish an ad hoc working group on a nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Recognizing the importance to a treaty prohibiting nuclear testing of the work being carried out under the auspices of the Committee on Disarmament on the development of a global seismic verification system,

Convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty would create a favourable international climate for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1982,

1. Reiterates its grave concern that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated against the express wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the greatest urgency and priority;

3. Calls upon the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to exert their best efforts to bring their negotiations to a successful conclusion in time for consideration during the next session of the Committee on Disarmament;

4/ CD/130.
4. Expresses the conviction that such a treaty is a vital requirement to halt the nuclear-arms race and the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries;

5. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its session to be held in 1981;

6. Further requests the Committee on Disarmament to determine, in the context of its negotiations on such a treaty, the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system;

7. Urges all members of the Committee on Disarmament to co-operate with the Committee in fulfilling its mandate and, to this end, to support the creation of a working group on a comprehensive nuclear test ban;

8. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to exert all efforts in order that a draft comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty may be submitted to the General Assembly no later than at its second special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1982;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item relating to the implementation of the present resolution.

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980
4. Cessation of production of fissionable material

* 33/91. H

PROHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL FOR WEAPONS PURPOSES

The General Assembly,

Conscious that effective measures on a universal basis are necessary in order to facilitate the process of nuclear disarmament and the eventual complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race will facilitate the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices,

Considering that the acceptance by all States of binding and verifiable controls in the form of full scope safeguards, on a non-discriminatory basis, on all production of fissionable material, so as to ensure that it is not used for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, would contribute towards the efforts to promote non-proliferation, limit further production of nuclear weapons and facilitate nuclear disarmament,

Recalling with satisfaction that, in paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it recognized that the achievement of nuclear disarmament would require, inter alia, the urgent negotiation of an agreement, at an appropriate stage and with adequate measures of verification satisfactory to the States concerned, on the cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes,

Requests the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its implementation of the proposals contained in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, to consider urgently the question of an adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

86th plenary meeting
16 December 1978

* 34/87. D

PROHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL FOR WEAPONS PURPOSES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its implementation of the proposals contained in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda adopted by the Committee on Disarmament includes the item entitled “Nuclear weapons in all aspects” and that the agenda for 1979 included the item entitled “Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament”,

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Committee on Disarmament during the consideration of those items,

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

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

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

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

106 Ibid.
107 Ibid.
Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978 and 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 1/ and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda for 1980 of the Committee on Disarmament included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that its programme of work for both parts of its session held in 1980 contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament",

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

Noting further that the report of the Committee on Disarmament contains a summary of the work of the Committee during 1980 on this subject and refers to the submission of the document entitled "The prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes", 10/

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

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

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

24th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

10/ Ibid., paras. 37-44.
5. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

33/57. Implementation of the conclusions of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the second Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, the annex of which contains the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Noting the provisions of article VIII, paragraph 3, of that Treaty concerning the holding of successive review conferences,

Noting that in the Final Document of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held at Geneva from 5 to 30 May 1975, a majority of the States parties to the Treaty proposed to the depositary Governments that a second conference should be convened in 1980,

Recalling its resolution 31/75 of 10 December 1976, in which it decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Implementation of the conclusions of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the second Conference",

1. Notes that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee has been formed of parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons serving on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency or represented on the Committee on Disarmament;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its preparation.

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

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2 A/C.1/1068, annex I.
6. Security guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon States

* 33/72. Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States

A

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the need to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of States and prompted by the desire shared by all nations to eliminate war and prevent a nuclear holocaust,

Noting that the non-use of force or threat of force in international relations is one of the fundamental principles enunciated in the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirmed in a number of United Nations declarations and resolutions,

Noting with satisfaction the desire of States in various regions to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced into their territories through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and being anxious to contribute to this objective,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the determination of States in various regions of the world to keep their territories free from nuclear weapons,

Mindful of the statements and observations made by various States on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States,

Desiring to promote the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 67

1. Considers it necessary to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States through appropriate international arrangements;

2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to consider to that end, at the earliest possible date, the drafts of an international convention on the subject, submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, as well as all 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;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all the documents relating to the discussion by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session of the item entitled “Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States”;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled “Strengthening of guarantees of security of non-nuclear-weapon States”. 84th plenary meeting 14 December 1978

* 33/72.

B

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and the threat to mankind due to the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned about any possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop, as appropriate, effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolution 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974,

Further recalling its resolution 31/189 C of 21 December 1976,
Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 68 in which it requested the nuclear-weapon States urgently to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Taking into consideration the views and proposals submitted on this subject at its thirty-third session,

1. Urges that urgent efforts should be made to conclude effective arrangements, as appropriate, 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;

2. Takes note of the proposals submitted 69 and views expressed 70 on this subject at its thirty-third session and recommends that the Committee on Disarmament should consider them and submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons". 84th plenary meeting 14 December 1978

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop, as appropriate, effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Mindful of the statements and observations made by various States on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 68 in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolution 33/72 of 14 December 1978,

Welcoming the in-depth consideration of the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" by the Committee on Disarmament and the establishment of an ad hoc working group open to all States members of the Committee to conduct negotiations on the subject,

Noting with satisfaction that, under that item, drafts of an international convention were submitted to the Committee on Disarmament,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on Disarmament, including the report of the ad hoc Working Group, 68

Noting with satisfaction that the idea of a convention has gained broad international support,

Desirous of promoting an early and successful completion of the negotiations on the elaboration of the convention,

1. Welcomes the conclusion of the Committee on Disarmament that it is urgent to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Committee on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of such an international convention;

3. Comments the decision of the Committee on Disarmament to continue the negotiations on this subject at the beginning of its session in 1980;

4. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue the negotiations on this subject on a priority basis during its session in 1980 with a view to their early conclusion with the elaboration of a convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "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". 97th plenary meeting 11 December 1979

* 34/84. Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the need to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of States and prompted by the desire shared by all nations to eliminate war and prevent a nuclear holocaust,

Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirmed in a number of United Nations declarations and resolutions,

Noting with satisfaction the desire of States in various regions to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced into their territories, including through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and being anxious to contribute to this objective,

68 Ibid.
69 A/C.1/33/L.6, annex, and A/C.1/33/L.15, annex (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 128, document A/33/426, paras. 3 and 6); A/C.1/33/L.7, annex
70 Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, First Committee, 20th to 28th and 59th to 61st meetings (A/C.1/33/PV.20-28 and 59-61); and ibid., First Committee, Sessional Facsimile, corrigendum.

68 Resolution S-10/2.
68 Ibid., appendix II.
34/85. Conclusion of an international convention to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and the threat to mankind due to the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned about any possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop, as appropriate, effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolution 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974,

Further recalling its resolution 31/189 C of 21 December 1976,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Recalling its resolution 33/72 of 14 December 1978,

Welcoming the in-depth consideration of the item entitled “Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons” by the Committee on Disarmament and the establishment of an ad hoc working group under the aegis of the Committee to conduct negotiations on the subject,

Noting the drafts of an international convention submitted under that item in the Committee on Disarmament,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on Disarmament, including the report of the ad hoc Working Group,12

Noting the decision of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, calling on the Committee on Disarmament to elaborate the international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons during its next session, in 1980,13

Also noting similar recommendations made in the relevant resolution of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 8 to 12 May 1979,14

Further noting the general support expressed during its thirty-fourth session for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

1. Affirms the conclusion of the Committee on Disarmament that there is wide recognition of the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Committee on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

3. Endorses the decision of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on this subject at the beginning of its session in 1980;

4. Recommends that the Committee on Disarmament should conclude effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons during its session in 1980, 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;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled “Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons”.

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

34/86. Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the need to promote international peace and security,

Recognizing the legitimate security concerns of all States,

Convinced of the importance of effective efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

69 Resolution S-10/2.

71 Ibid., appendix II.
72 See A/34/542, annex, sect. 1, para. 219.
nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the five nuclear-weapon States have recognized the significance of action to meet the concerns of the great majority of States, which have not sought to acquire or develop, alone or with others, any nuclear explosive devices,

Recalling that each of the five nuclear Powers has stated its willingness to take action to affirm its support for and to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note of the various proposals and suggestions made in this regard,

1. Notes the statements that the nuclear-weapon States have made on assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States with respect to the use of nuclear weapons;

2. Welcomes the report of the Committee on Disarmament, in which it reported on the initial consideration of and negotiation on effective international arrangements further to strengthen the security of the non-nuclear-weapon States;

3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue its efforts at its session in 1980 with a view to reaching agreement on such arrangements and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session of the items entitled "Strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States" and "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons";

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States".

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the need to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of States and prompted by the desire shared by all nations to eliminate war and prevent nuclear conflagration,

Taking into account the principle of non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirmed in a number of United Nations declarations and resolutions,

Noting with satisfaction the desire of States in various regions to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced into their territories, including through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and being anxious to contribute to the attainment of this objective,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Mindful of the statements and considerations made by various States on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States,

35/15h. 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

Resolution S-10/2.

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolutions 33/72 of 14 December 1978 and 34/04 and 34/85 of 11 December 1979,

Noting the consideration by the Committee on Disarmament in 1980 of the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" and the setting up of an ad hoc working group to continue the negotiations on this problem,

Recalling the drafts of an international convention submitted on this item to the Committee on Disarmament in 1979,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on Disarmament, including the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group, 2/

Noting with satisfaction that the idea of a convention has received widespread international support,

Wishing to promote an early and successful completion of the negotiations on the elaboration of such a convention,

Noting further the examination by the Committee on Disarmament of the suggestion that, upon the recommendation of the General Assembly, the Security Council might consider the question of concrete measures to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons which, as an interim arrangement, should not be a substitute for the indispensable renewed efforts to reach agreement on a common approach acceptable to all which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character,

1. Welcomes the conclusion of the Committee on Disarmament that there is continuing recognition of the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Committee on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention;

3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue on a priority basis, during its session in 1981, the negotiations on the question of strengthening of security guarantees of non-nuclear-weapon States;

4. Calls 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;

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

5. Calls 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;

6. Recommends that the Security Council should examine declarations which may be made by nuclear States regarding the strengthening of security guarantees for non-nuclear States and, if all these declarations are found consistent with the above-mentioned objective, should adopt an appropriate resolution approving them;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "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".

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

...35/155. Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Confirmed that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to global security...
Recognizing that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolution 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974,

Further recalling its resolution 31/189 C of 21 December 1976,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ in which it requested the nuclear-weapon States urgently to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document,

Recalling its resolution 33/72 of 14 December 1978,

Further recalling its resolution 34/85 of 11 December 1979,

Welcoming the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Committee on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Working Group with a view to reaching agreement on consideration of the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons",

Noting the drafts of an international convention submitted under that item in the Committee on Disarmament,

Further noting the report of the Committee on Disarmament, including the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group, 2/

Noting the decision of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, as well as the relevant recommendations of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Islamabad from 17 to 22 May 1980, calling on the Committee on Disarmament to elaborate and reach an agreement on an international basis to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Further noting the general support expressed in the Committee on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

1. Reaffirms the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Committee on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although there has been lack of progress in the Committee towards evolving a common approach acceptable to all;

3. Appeals to all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. Recommends that the Committee on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching agreement and concluding effective 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;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

24th plenary meeting
12 December 1980
7. Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war

33/71. B

NON-USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind and to the life-sustaining system posed by nuclear weapons and by their use inherent in concepts of deterrence,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament is essential for the prevention of nuclear war and for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Recalling the statement contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed and which would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,43

1. Declares that:

(a) The use of nuclear weapons will be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity;

(b) The use of nuclear weapons should therefore be prohibited, pending nuclear disarmament;

2. Requests all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States, to submit to the Secretary-General, before the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, proposals concerning the 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 discussed at that session.

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

* 34/83. G

NON-USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, in which, inter alia, it called for prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, pending nuclear disarmament,

Taking into account proposals submitted by States concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons, prevention of nuclear war and related matters,48

1. Decides to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament the views of States concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons, avoidance of nuclear war and related matters;

2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to take those views into appropriate consideration and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

43 Resolution S-10/2, para. 58.

48 See A/34/456 and Add.1.
35/156.

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

The General Assembly

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

Recalling its resolution 33/92 F of 16 December 1978, in which it called upon all nuclear-weapon States to refrain from stationing nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present, and on all non-nuclear-weapon States which do not have nuclear weapons on their territories to refrain from any steps which would directly or indirectly result in the stationing of such weapons on their territories,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, h/ submitted in accordance with its resolution 34/87 C of 11 December 1979,

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

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

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

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

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

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

9th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

h/ A/35/145 and Add.1.
Nuclear-weapon-free zones

(a) Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America

33/58. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/76 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 and 32/76 of 12 December 1977 concerning the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and its Additional Protocol I,

Taking into account that certain territories lying within the zone of application of that Treaty which are not sovereign political entities are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the States that de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Recalling with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of the Netherlands became parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969 and 1971, respectively,

Recalling also with satisfaction that the United States of America signed Additional Protocol I in 1977 and that the Government of that country has decided to take the necessary steps for its ratification,

Taking note of the declaration made on 25 May 1978 by the President of the French Republic before the General Assembly at its tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, regarding the adherence of his country to Additional Protocol I:

1. Invites the United States of America to make every effort to ratify as soon as possible Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco);

2. Welcomes with satisfaction the declaration made by the President of the French Republic on 25 May 1978 regarding the adherence of his country to Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and invites the Government of that country to make every effort to adhere as soon as possible to that Protocol;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/58 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)."

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

33/61. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,


Reiterating its firm conviction that, for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary and that such co-operation should take the form of commitments likewise undertaken in a formal international instrument which is legally binding, such as a treaty, convention or protocol,

Recalling with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, France and the People’s Republic of China are already parties to Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

1. Notes with satisfaction that Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) was signed in 1978 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and that the Government of that country has officially announced that it intends to ratify the Protocol in the very near future;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled “Implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/61 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).”

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

4 Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Special Session, Plenary Meetings, 3rd meeting, paras. 3-72.

34/71. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/58 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,


Taking into account that certain territories lying within the zone of application of that Treaty which are not sovereign political entities are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the States that de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Recalling with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of the Netherlands became parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969 and 1971, respectively, and that the United States of America signed it in 1977,

Noting also with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I was signed by France on 2 March 1979,

1. Invites France and the United States of America to take all necessary steps to secure the ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) at the earliest possible date;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/71 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)";

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

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34/74. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/61 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,


Reaffirming its conviction, now corroborated by international practice, that, for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary and that such co-operation should take the form of commitments likewise undertaken in a formal international instrument which is legally binding, such as a treaty, convention or protocol,

Welcomes the fact that Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) has already been signed and ratified by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, France, the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, thus fulfilling an aspiration of the General Assembly.

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

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35/143. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/71 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,


Taking into account that within the zone of application of that Treaty, to which twenty-two sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories which, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the States that de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Recalling with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of the Netherlands became parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969 and 1971, respectively,

1. Regrets that the signature of Additional Protocol I by the United States of America and by France, which the General Assembly duly noted with satisfaction and which took place on 26 May 1977 and 2 March 1979, respectively, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratifications, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the invitations that the Assembly has addressed to them and which it reiterates with special urgency in the present resolution;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/143 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)."

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

(b) Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

33/63. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/81 of 12 December 1977, in which it requested all States to refrain from such co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear field as would enable the aggressive and racist régime of that country to acquire nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling its resolutions 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 3261 E (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3471 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/69 of 10 December 1976 and 32/81 of 12 December 1977, in which it called 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,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, in which the Council, inter alia, decided that all States should refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons,

Gravely concerned that South Africa has not renounced the acquisition of nuclear weapons and therefore may still detonate a nuclear explosion and acquire nuclear-weapon capability in contravention of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Organization of African Unity and of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Convinced that this situation constitutes a grave danger to international peace and security and a permanent challenge to the efforts of the international community to establish Africa as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Reiterating its decision, taken at the tenth special session, that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,

1. Strongly reiterates 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;

2. Vigorously condemns any attempt by South Africa to introduce in any way whatsoever nuclear weapons into the Africa continent;

3. Demands that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent of Africa or elsewhere;

4. Requests the Security Council to exercise a close watch on South Africa and to take appropriate effective steps to prevent South Africa from developing and acquiring nuclear weapons, thereby endangering international peace and security;

5. Condemns any nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime which could frustrate the objective of the Organization of African Unity to keep Africa a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

6. Demands that South Africa submit all its nuclear facilities for inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

7. Appeals to all States to refrain from such cooperation with South Africa in the nuclear field as would enable the racist régime to acquire nuclear weapons, and to dissuade corporations, institutions and individuals within their jurisdiction from any cooperation with South Africa in this field;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Organization of African Unity towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

34/76. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

A. Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling its resolutions 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 32/81 of 12 December 1977 and 33/63 of 14 December 1978, in which it called 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,

10 Resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).
Recalling also that in its resolution 33/63 it vigorously condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce in any way whatsoever nuclear weapons into the continent and demanded that South Africa forswear with refrain from conducting any nuclear explosion on the continent of Africa or elsewhere.

Noting with concern that South Africa has persistently refused to conclude adequate and comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency with a view to preventing the diversion of nuclear materials from peaceful uses to the manufacture of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, to alarmed by the report that, having bluntly and persistently refused to renounce the acquisition of nuclear weapons, South Africa may have detonated a nuclear explosive device,

Convinced that such a situation constitutes a grave danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African States,

Recalling its decision, taken at the tenth special session, that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa, 13

Noting with appreciation the report of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Cooperation with South Africa, held in London on 24 and 25 February 1979, 12

Expressing its indignation that some Western countries and Israel have continued to collaborate with South Africa in the form, inter alia, of uranium extraction and processing, supply of nuclear equipment, transfer of technology, provision of training and exchange of scientists and external financial support for its nuclear programme,

Noting with satisfaction the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979, 14 by which the Council took further steps towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

1. Strongly reiterates 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;

2. Vigorously condemns the reported detonation of a nuclear device by South Africa;

3. Reaffirms that the nuclear programme of the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African States, and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

4. Condemns any nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa since such collaboration frustrates, inter alia, the objective of the Organization of African Unity to keep Africa a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

5. Calls upon such States, corporations, institutions or individuals, therefore, to terminate forthwith such nuclear collaboration between them and the racist régime of South Africa;

6. Requests the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

7. Requests the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action, bearing in mind the recommendations of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, against the racist régime of South Africa, so as to prevent it from further endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons;

8. Demands that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Organization of African Unity towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled “Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa”.

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

34/76.

B

NUCLEAR CAPABILITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Deeply alarmed at the report that South Africa may have detonated a nuclear explosive device in September 1979,

Recalling its decision 34/404 of 26 October 1979,
Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the action taken by him in pursuance of General Assembly decision 34/404;

2. Appeals to all Member States in a position to do so to provide all relevant information at their disposal to the Secretary-General;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the situation closely and in the light of further relevant information to be submitted by Member States;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of appropriate experts, a comprehensive report on South Africa’s plan and capability in the nuclear field and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

13 Resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).
14 For the text of the decision, see sect. X B. 1.
15 A/34/674 and Add.1.
16 Subsequently referred to as the Group of Experts on South Africa’s Plan and Capability in the Nuclear Field.

35/146. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

A

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/76 B of 11 December 1979,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 1/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Alarmed by South Africa’s increased sophistication in the nuclear field, including the advanced processing and enrichment of uranium as nuclear-weapon fuel and its advanced nuclear technology,

Alarmed also at the fact that South Africa’s nuclear capability has been enhanced by the co-operation of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime,

Taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective, 2/

Noting with concern that South Africa has persistently refused to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 3/ and to conclude adequate and comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency with a view to preventing the diversion of nuclear materials from peaceful uses to the manufacture of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa, 4/

Bearing in mind the persistent concern with which the international community regards South Africa’s capability and plans in the nuclear field,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa’s plan and capability in the nuclear field, including the reported explosion of a nuclear device in the South Atlantic on 22 September 1979, 5/

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on South Africa’s plan and capability in the nuclear field;

2. Expresses its deep alarm that the report has established South Africa’s capability to manufacture nuclear weapons;


2/ S/14179.
3. Also expresses its deep concern that South Africa's nuclear capability is being developed to preserve white supremacy by intimidating neighbouring countries and blackmailing the entire continent of Africa;

4. Reaffirms that the racist régime's nuclear plans and capability constitute a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardize the security of African States and increase the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

5. Requests the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

6. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions or individuals to terminate forthwith such nuclear collaboration between them and the racist régime of South Africa;

7. Requests the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against the racist régime of South Africa, so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons;

8. Demands that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field and to distribute it to Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, so that the international community and public opinion may be fully aware of the danger inherent in the programme;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General to follow closely South Africa's activity in the nuclear field and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

3/ General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
4/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).
Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 1/ adopted by the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978 and 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, in which it called 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,

Recalling also that in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978 it vigorously condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce in any way whatsoever nuclear weapons into the continent and demanded that South Africa should forthwith refrain from conducting any nuclear explosion on the continent of Africa or elsewhere,

Reaffirming that the nuclear programme of the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States,

Noting with concern that South Africa has persistently refused to conclude adequate and comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency with a view to preventing the diversion of nuclear materials from peaceful uses to the manufacture of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices,

Taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective 2/ and, in particular, its recommendation that all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa should cease,

Having seriously examined the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, including the reported detonation of a nuclear explosive device in the South Atlantic on 22 September 1979, 3/,

Gravely concerned that South Africa might have acquired nuclear weapons,

Expressing its indignation that certain Western countries and Israel have continued to collaborate with South Africa in the nuclear field despite the risk of proliferation of nuclear weapons which the South African nuclear programme poses,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa, 4/
1. **Strongly reiterates 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;**

2. **Reaffirms** that the nuclear programme of the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

3. **Condemns** any form of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa since such collaboration frustrates, **inter alia,** the objective of the Declaration of the Organization of African Unity to keep Africa a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

4. **Calls upon** such States, corporations, institutions or individuals, therefore, to terminate forthwith such nuclear collaboration between them and the racist régime of South Africa;

5. **Requests** the Security Council, in keeping with the recommendation of its committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

6. **Demands** that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Organization of African Unity towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

8. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

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94th plenary meeting 12 December 1980

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33/65. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976 and 32/83 of 12 December 1977 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will strengthen the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Recalling that in the above-mentioned resolutions it called upon the States of the South Asian region and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to this objective,

Further recalling that, in its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX), 31/73 and 32/83, it requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned therein and to render such assistance as might be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;
2. Urges once again the States of South Asia and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may be interested to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to this objective;
3. Calls upon those nuclear-weapon States which have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to render such assistance as may be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;
5. Decides to consider this item at its thirty-fourth session.

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

34/78. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977 and 33/65 of 14 December 1978 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will strengthen the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,
Noting the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Recalling that in the above-mentioned resolutions it called upon the States of the South Asian region and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to this objective,

Further recalling that, in its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX), 31/73 and 32/83, it requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned therein and to render such assistance as might be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly²⁸ regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,²⁹

1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. Urges once again the States of South Asia and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may be interested to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to this objective;

3. Calls upon those nuclear-weapon States which have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render such assistance as may be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

5. Decides to consider this item at its thirty-fifth session.

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

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²⁸ Resolution S-10/2.
²⁹ A/34/527.
35/140. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3475 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978 and 34/78 of 11 December 1979 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will strengthen the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Recalling that in the above-mentioned resolutions it called upon the States of the South Asian region and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to this objective,

Further recalling that, in its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX), 31/73 and 32/83, it requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned therein and to render such assistance as might be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 1/ regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, 2/

1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

2. Urges once again the States of South Asia and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may be interested to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to this objective;

1/ Resolution S-10/2.
2/ A/35/452.
3. **Calls upon** those nuclear-weapon States which have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to render such assistance as may be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

5. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980
33/64. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, in which it overwhelmingly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also its resolution 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it recognized that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East enjoyed wide support in the region,

Bearing in mind its resolution 31/71 of 10 December 1976, in which it expressed the conviction that progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance the cause of peace in the region and in the world,

Considering its resolution 32/82 of 12 December 1977, in which it expressed the conviction that the development of nuclear capability would further complicate the situation and immensely damage the efforts to create an atmosphere of confidence in the Middle East,

Guided by its relevant recommendations in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, dealing with the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,20

Recognizing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

1. Urges all parties directly concerned seriously to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;21

2. Invites these countries, pending the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East and during the process of its establishment, to declare solemnly that they will refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices;

3. Calls upon these countries to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, and to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

4. Further invites these countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and during the process of its establishment, to declare, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, their support for establishing such a zone in the region and to deposit these declarations with the Security Council;

5. Reaffirms again its recommendation to the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from any action contrary to the spirit and purpose of the present resolution and the objective of establishing in the region of the Middle East a nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards, and to extend their cooperation to the States of the region in their efforts to promote these objectives;

6. Renews its invitation to the Secretary-General to continue to explore the possibilities of making progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

34/77. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, in which it overwhelmingly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also its resolution 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it recognized that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East enjoyed wide support in the region,

Bearing in mind its resolution 31/71 of 10 December 1976, in which it expressed the conviction that progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance the cause of peace in the region and in the world,

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20 Ibid., para. 63 (d).
21 Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
Considering its resolution 32/82 of 12 December 1977, in which it expressed the conviction that the development of nuclear capability would further complicate the situation and immensely damage the efforts to create an atmosphere of confidence in the Middle East,

Guided by the relevant recommendations in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, dealing with the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, 19

Recalling also its resolution 33/64 of 14 December 1978,

Recognizing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

1. Urges all parties directly concerned seriously to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; 18

2. Invites those countries, pending the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East and during the process of its establishment, to declare solemnly that they will refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or in any way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices;

3. Calls upon those countries to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party and to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

4. Further invites those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and during the process of its establishment, to declare their support for establishing such a zone in the region consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council for consideration as appropriate;

5. Reaffirms again its recommendation to the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from any action contrary to the spirit and purpose of the present resolution and the objective of establishing in the region of the Middle East a nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards and to extend their co-operation to the States of the region in their efforts to promote these objectives;

6. Renews its invitation to the Secretary-General to continue to explore the possibilities of making progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

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18 Resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (d).
19 Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
35/147. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, in which it overwhelmingly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also its resolution 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it recognized that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East enjoyed wide support in the region,

Bearing in mind its resolution 31/71 of 10 December 1976, in which it expressed the conviction that progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance the cause of peace in the region and in the world,

Recalling its resolution 32/82 of 12 December 1977, in which it expressed the conviction that the development of nuclear capability would further complicate the situation and immensely damage the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Guided by the recommendations in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly dealing with the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, 1/

Recalling also its resolutions 33/64 of 14 December 1978 and 34/77 of 11 December 1979,

Recognizing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

1. Urges all parties directly concerned seriously to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; 2/

2. Invites those countries, pending the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East and during the process of its establishment, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices;

3. Calls upon those countries to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party and to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards.

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1/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (d).
2/ General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
4. **Further invites** those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and during the process of its establishment, to declare their support for establishing such a zone in the region consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council for consideration as appropriate;

5. **Reaffirms again** its recommendation to the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from any action contrary to the spirit and purpose of the present resolution and the objective of establishing in the region of the Middle East a nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards and to extend their co-operation to the States of the region in their efforts to promote these objectives;

6. **Renews its invitation** to the Secretary-General to continue to explore the possibilities of making progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

7. **Decides to include** in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

**9th plenary meeting**
12 December 1980
Military and nuclear collaboration with Israel

33/71. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

MILITARY AND NUCLEAR COLLABORATION WITH ISRAEL

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned over the continued and rapid Israeli military build-up,

Alarmed by the increasing evidence regarding Israeli attempts to acquire nuclear weapons,

Expressing its alarm over the use by Israel of cluster bombs against refugee camps and civilian targets in southern Lebanon,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976 and 32/82 of 12 December 1977 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recognizing that the continued escalation of Israeli armament constitutes a threat to international peace and security and underlies Israel's persistent defiance of General Assembly resolutions and its policy of expansion, occupation and denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people,

Further recalling its repeated condemnations of the intensification of military collaboration between Israel and South Africa and its resolution 32/105 F of 14 December 1977, entitled "Military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa",

1. Calls upon all States to co-operate fully in effective international action, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to avert this grave menace to international peace and security;

2. Requests the Security Council, in particular, to call upon all States, under Chapter VII of the Charter and irrespective of any existing contracts:

   (a) To refrain from any supply of arms, ammunition, military equipment or vehicles, or spare parts therefor, to Israel, without any exception;

   (b) To ensure that such supplies do not reach Israel through other parties;

   (c) To end all transfer of nuclear equipment or fissionable material or technology to Israel;

3. Further requests the Security Council to establish machinery for supervising the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 2 above;

4. Invites all Governments and organizations to take all appropriate action to promote the purposes of the present resolution.

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978
D. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

33/68. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977 and S-10/2 of 30 June 1978,

Encouraged by the continued support extended to the Declaration by the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978,34 and by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978,35

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action in furtherance of the objectives of the Declaration would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Deeply concerned at the intensification of great Power military presence, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry, leading to an increase of tension in the area,

Considering that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry, with the danger of a competitive escalation of such a military presence, gives greater urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,

Considering also that the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean requires co-operation among the regional States to ensure conditions of peace and security within the region, as envisaged in the Declaration, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States,

Further considering that, at its tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, it noted the proposal for establishing the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, taking into account its deliberations and its relevant resolutions, as well as the need to ensure the maintenance of peace and security in the region,36

Noting that talks were initiated between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America regarding their military presence in the Indian Ocean, and that the two countries have kept the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean informed of the current situation concerning these talks,

Regretting, however, that the talks are suspended,

Recalling its resolution 32/86, in which it decided that a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean should be convened in New York on a suitable date,

1. Urges that the talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America regarding their military presence in the Indian Ocean be resumed without delay;

2. Renews its invitation to the great Powers and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean that have not so far seen their way to co-operating effectively with the Ad Hoc Committee on 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;

3. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee37 and in particular section III concerning the steps taken towards making the necessary preparations for holding a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean;

4. Decides to convene a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in New York from 2 to 13 July 1979, as the next step towards the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace as contained in General Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI), such States being listed in the reports of the Ad Hoc Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth,38 thirtieth,39 and thirty-third sessions,40 and decides that other States not falling within this category, but which have participated or have expressed their willingness to participate in the work of the Committee, could attend upon the invitation of the Committee;

5. Decides that the Ad Hoc Committee, performing the functions of a preparatory committee, will make the necessary preparations for convening the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and that the Committee will set up informal working groups for this purpose when necessary;

6. Requests the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to submit its report to the General Assembly at the thirty-fourth session;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary provision for the Meeting, including the essential background information, relevant documentation and summary records, and to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records;

8. Renews the general mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions;

9. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a full report on its work.

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14 December 1978

34 See also X. B. 2, decision 33/418.
35 See A/33/118.
36 See A/33/206.
37 Resolution 32/86, para. 64 (b).
39 Ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/9029), annex I, para. 3.
40 Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/10029), para. 29.
41 Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/33/29 and Corr 1), para. 27.
34/80. Implementation of the Declaration of the
Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a
Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI)
of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions
2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII)
of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December
1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of
14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977,
S-10/2 of 30 June 1978 and 33/68 of 14 December
1978,

Encouraged by the continued support extended to the
Declaration by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State
or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at
Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,22

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action in
furtherance of the objectives of the Declaration would
be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of in-
ternational peace and security,

Deeply concerned at the intensification of great-
Power military presence, conceived in the context of
great-Power rivalry, leading to an increase of tension in
the area,

Considering that the continued military presence of
the great Powers in the Indian Ocean, conceived in the
context of great-Power rivalry, with the danger of a
competitive escalation of such a military presence, gives
greater urgency to the need to take practical steps for
the early implementation of the Declaration of the Indian
Ocean as a Zone of Peace,

Considering also that the creation of a zone of peace
in the Indian Ocean requires co-operation among the
regional States to ensure conditions of peace and secu-
rity within the region, as envisaged in the Declaration,
and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the littoral
and hinterland States,

Further considering that, at its tenth special session,
it noted the proposal for establishing the Indian Ocean
as a zone of peace, taking into account its deliberations
and its relevant resolutions and the need to ensure the
maintenance of peace and security in the region,23

Noting that talks were initiated between the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of
America regarding their military presence in the Indian
Ocean, and that the two countries have kept the Ad
Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean informed of the
current situation concerning those talks,

Regretting, however, that the talks remain suspended,
Encouraged by the holding of the Meeting of the Lit-
toral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, which
provided an opportunity for the further harmonization
of the positions of the littoral and hinterland States,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Commit-
tee on the Indian Ocean24 and the report of the Meeting
of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian
Ocean;25

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the issues on
which the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States
of the Indian Ocean succeeded in harmonizing a com-
mon position;

3. Expresses the hope for the early implementation
of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of
Peace;

4. Urges that the talks between the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics and the United States of America
regarding their military presence in the Indian Ocean
should be resumed without delay and that the parties
should refrain from any activity prejudicial to the imple-
mentation of resolution 2832 (XXVI);

5. Renews the general mandate of the Ad Hoc
Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions;

6. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the
General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a full report
on its work;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to
render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc
Committee.

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

34/80. B

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations contained in para-
graphs 34 and 35 of the report of the Meeting of the
Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,26

1. Decides to enlarge the Ad Hoc Committee on the
Indian Ocean by the addition of new members to be
appointed by the President of the General Assembly on
the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee;

2. Invites the permanent members of the Security
Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean
referred to in paragraph 12 (c) of the report of the Meet-
ing of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian
Ocean that have not yet done so to serve on the ex-
panded Ad Hoc Committee;

3. Decides to convene a Conference on the Indian
Ocean during 1981 at Colombo for the implementa-
tion of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of
Peace, contained in General Assembly resolution 2832
(XXVI) of 16 December 1971;

4. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to undertake the
preparatory work for the convening of the Conference,
including consideration of appropriate arrangements
for any international agreement that may ultimately
be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as
a zone of peace, as referred to in paragraph 3 of resolu-
tion 2832 (XXVI), and to hold its preparatory sessions
at United Nations Headquarters and at least two such
sessions, including the final one, in Mauritius;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to make the nec-
essary provision for the Conference, including the essen-
tial background information, relevant documentation
and summary records, and to render all necessary assis-
tance to the expanded Ad Hoc Committee, including in-
terpretation in the languages of the General Assembly,
as required.

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22 Resolution S-10/2, para. 64 (b).
23 Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth
Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/34/29).
25 Ibid.

/...
The President of the General Assembly subsequently informed the Secretary-General that, in accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution B above, he had appointed the following members of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Bulgaria, Djibouti, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Panama, Poland, Romania, Seychelles, Singapore, Sudan and Yugoslavia.

As a result of the above appointments and of the implementation of paragraph 2 of resolution B above, the Ad Hoc Committee is composed of the following Member States: Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

35/150. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,


Bearing in mind, in particular, its decision at the thirty-fourth session in resolution 34/80 B to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo,

Recalling further the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, 1/

Welcoming the addition of new members appointed pursuant to resolution 34/80 B and noting that the participation of these members has helped the work of the Committee,

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Considering that the continued danger posed by the military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived in the context of their confrontation, gives greater urgency to the need to take practical steps towards the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,

Considering also that all other foreign military presence in the area whenever it is contrary to the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations further gives greater urgency to the need to take practical steps towards the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,

Considering that the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean requires the participation of and co-operation among the littoral and hinterland States, the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users, to ensure conditions of peace and security based on the purposes and principles of the Charter as well as the general principles of international law,

Considering also that the creation of a zone of peace requires co-operation among the regional States to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States,

Deeply concerned at recent ominous developments resulting in further deterioration of peace and stability in the region and their implications for international peace and security,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean 2/ and the exchange of views in the Ad hoc Committee which, inter alia, indicate that:

(a) Following the expansion of its membership, there has been a varied and useful exchange of views on important issues regarding the implementation of the Declaration as a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean as contained in General Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI), and on other related matters;

(b) Progress has been made towards harmonizing differing approaches on these issues while a number of fundamental issues remain to be resolved;

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee in pursuance of the decision contained in resolution 34/80 B to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo, and taking into consideration the exchange of views thereon:

(a) To continue its efforts for the necessary harmonization of views on the issues related to the convening of the Conference to achieve the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace as contained in resolution 2832 (XXVI);

(b) To make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area, particularly recent developments, as well as the progress made in the harmonization of views referred to in subparagraph (a) above, to finalize, in accordance with its normal methods of work, all preparations for the Conference including the dates for its convening;

(c) To continue the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference and to hold two preparatory sessions in 1981 totalling six weeks;

(d) To submit to the Conference a full report on its preparatory work;

3. Requests the Conference on the Indian Ocean to submit its report to the General Assembly;

4. Renews the general mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions;

5. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records. 3/

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12 December 1980

3/ See resolution 35/10 B, para. 2 (f).
E. Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

*33/59. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

A

The General Assembly,


Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly it affirmed that the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction represented one of the most urgent measures of disarmament, which should be accorded high priority in disarmament negotiations,

Regrett ing that agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons has not been reached, despite the numerous appeals of the General Assembly,

Convinced that the continuing arms race calls for urgent disarmament measures and that the process of international détente is conducive to the achievement of progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming the necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,

Convinced that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction constitutes an important step towards early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from the arsenals of all States,

Recalling in that connexion the undertaking contained in article IX of the Convention to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction,

Stressing the importance of early agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, which would contribute to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Noting the risk of continued development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons in the absence of such agreement,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, 8

Noting that drafts of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, as well as other working documents, proposals and suggestions, have been submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and constitute valuable contributions to reaching agreement,

Taking into account the comments made on this item and relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session,

Noting also that sustained and intensive efforts in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament have led to increased understanding in identifying practical approaches towards the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and towards their destruction,

Believing that future agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons should meet the objective of complete, effective and verifiable prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, as well as provide adequate methods of verification for the destruction of the stockpiles of chemical weapons, and recognizing that arrangements for verification should be based on a combination of national and international arrangements,

Having in mind that agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction should not impede the utilization of science and technology for the economic development of States,

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8 Resolution S-10/2, para. 75
7 Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.
Desiring to contribute to an early and successful conclusion of the negotiations on effective and strict measures for the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

2. Urges all States to reach early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

3. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to submit their joint initiative to the Committee on Disarmament in order to assist it in achieving early agreement on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

4. Requests the Committee on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to undertake, at the beginning of its 1979 session, negotiations with a view to elaborating an agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives;

5. Invites all States that have not yet done so to accede to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, as well as to accede to or ratify the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and calls again for strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of those instruments;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly relating to chemical weapons and to chemical means of warfare;

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1972, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to that Convention,

Noting that article XII of the Convention provides as follows:

"Five years after the entry into force of this Convention, or earlier if it is requested by a majority of Parties to the Convention by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary Governments, a Conference of States Parties to the Convention shall be held at Geneva, Switzerland, to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Convention, including the provisions concerning negotiations on chemical weapons, are being realized. Such review shall take into account any new scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention",

Believing that the availability of information as appropriate on any new scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention could contribute to the work of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

Bearing in mind that the Convention will have been in force for five years on 26 March 1980 and expecting that the Review Conference called for in the Convention will take place near that date,

1. Notes that, after appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee of parties to the Convention is to be arranged;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the Review Conference and its preparation.

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14 December 1978

33/59.

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10 Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.
34/72. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,


Reaffirming also the necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,² and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,³

Having considered the report of the Committee on Disarmament,⁴

1. Expresses its regret that the agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;

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

3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

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35/144. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to that Convention,

Recalling that, in paragraph 73 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, ¹/ it expressed the opinion that all States which have not yet done so should consider adhering to the Convention,

Recalling that the States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 3 to 21 March 1980 to review the operation of the Convention,

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³ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.
⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Special Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/34/27 and Addl.)
¹/ Resolution S-10/2.
Noting with satisfaction that, at the time of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, eighty-one States had ratified the Convention, six States had acceded to the Convention and a further thirty-seven States had signed but had yet to ratify the Convention,

1. Welcomes the final declaration of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 2/ in which the States parties to the Convention, inter alia:

(a) Reaffirmed their strong determination, for the sake of all mankind, to exclude completely the possibility of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins being used as weapons, their strong support for the Convention and their continued dedication to its principles and objectives and their commitment to implement effectively its provisions;

(b) Expressed the belief that article I had proved sufficiently comprehensive to have covered recent scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention;

(c) Considered that the flexibility of the provisions concerning consultations and co-operation on any problems which might arise in relation to the objective, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention enabled interested States parties to use various international procedures which would make it possible to ensure effectively and adequately the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, taking into account the concern expressed by the participants in the Conference to this effect - these procedures include, inter alia, the right of any State party subsequently to request that a consultative meeting open to all States parties be convened at expert level - and, having noted the concerns and differing views expressed on the adequacy of article V, believed that this question should be further considered at an appropriate time;

(d) Reaffirmed the obligation assumed by the States parties to the Convention to continue negotiations in good faith towards the recognized objectives of an early agreement on complete, effective and adequately verifiable measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for their destruction;

(e) Noted that during the first five years of the operation of the Convention the provisions of articles VI, VII, XI and XIII had not been invoked:

2. Calls upon all signatory States which have not ratified the Convention to do so without delay and upon those States which have not yet signed the Convention to consider doing so at an early date as a significant contribution to international confidence.

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12 December 1980

2/ See BWC/CONF.1/10.
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35/144. B

The General Assembly,


Reaffirming also the necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 3/ and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 4/

Having considered the report of the Committee on Disarmament, 5/ which embodies, inter alia, the report of its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons,

Taking note of the joint report on the progress in the bilateral negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to the Committee on Disarmament on 7 July 1980, which regrettably have not yet resulted in the elaboration of a joint initiative,

Considering it necessary that all efforts be exerted for the earliest successful conclusion of the negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. Notes with satisfaction the work of the Committee on Disarmament during its session held in 1980 regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, in particular the work of its Ad Hoc Working Group on that question;

2. Expresses its regret that an agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;

3. Urges the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as from the beginning of its session to be held in 1981, negotiations on such a multilateral convention as a matter of high priority, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives;

4. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

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3/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCVI (1929), No. 2136, p. 65,
4/ General Assembly resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.
The General Assembly,

Recalling the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, which was signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925 and entered into force on 8 February 1928, 3/ Noting that the States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction 4/ have reaffirmed their adherence to the principles and objectives of that Protocol and called upon all States to comply strictly with them,

Noting that the Protocol does not provide for the establishment of any machinery for investigating reports about activities prohibited under the Protocol,

Believing that the continued authority of the Protocol and relevant rules of customary international law require that full and proper attention be given to all reports regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons and to their harmful effects, both immediate and long-term, to humans and to the environment of the victim countries,

Noting reports alleging that chemical weapons have been used in recent wars and certain military operations in various regions of the world,

Noting recent reports from certain States concerning the use of chemical weapons on their territories,

Noting also the statements of various international organizations, in particular of the International Committee of the Red Cross, concerning these reports,

Expressing profound regret that certain States directly interested in the clarification of reports pertaining to the actual or alleged use of chemical weapons and which have submitted appropriate proposals or suggestions in that matter had not been given the opportunity to present their views in the Committee on Disarmament during its session held in 1980,

Concerned over the fact that a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of chemical weapons and on the destruction of their stockpiles which would fully preclude the danger of their use has not yet been concluded,

Gravely concerned about the continued research and development programmes in the field of chemical weapons, especially the development of binary and multicomponent weapons whose field deployment could compromise the ongoing effort to prohibit the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and trigger a chemical arms race,

Urging all States to refrain from the development, production and deployment of new types of chemical munitions, in particular binary and multicomponent munitions,
Believing it necessary for all States, in particular militarily significant States, to refrain from any action which could impede multilateral negotiations on banning chemical weapons,

Convinced of the need to ascertain the facts pertaining to these reports and, in particular, to determine the harmful effects of the use of chemical weapons to human beings and the environment of the victim countries,

1. Calls upon all States parties to the 1925 Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare to reaffirm their determination strictly to observe all their obligations under the Protocol;

2. Calls upon all States which have not yet done so to accede to the Protocol;

3. Appeals to all States to comply with the principles and objectives of the Protocol;

4. Decides to carry out an impartial investigation to ascertain the facts pertaining to the reports regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons and to assess the extent of the damage caused by the use of chemical weapons;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out such investigation, inter alia, taking into account proposals advanced by the States on whose territories the use of chemical weapons has been reported, with the assistance of qualified medical and technical experts 6/ who shall:

(a) Seek relevant information from all concerned Governments, international organizations and other sources necessary;

(b) Collect and examine evidence, including on-site with the consent of the countries concerned, to the extent relevant to the purposes of the investigation;

6. Invites the Governments of States where chemical weapons were used to provide the Secretary-General with all relevant information they may have in their possession:

7. Calls upon all States to co-operate in this investigation and to provide any relevant information they may have in their possession regarding such reports;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on this matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

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6/ Subsequently referred to as The Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons.
F. Prohibition of new weapons of mass destruction

1. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new weapons of mass destruction

*33/66. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3479 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/74 of 10 December 1976 and 32/84 A and B of 12 December 1977 on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Recalling also paragraph 77 of its resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, by which it decided that, in order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements,

Concerned that the development of modern science and technology should not lead to the emergence of new, still more destructive types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, comparable in effect to those particular weapons identified in the 1948 definition of weapons of mass destruction,24

Restating its view that specific agreement could be concluded on particular types of new weapons of mass destruction which may be identified, and that this question should be kept under continuing review,

Taking into account the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament with regard to this question,25

1. Welcomes the active continuation of negotiations relating to the prohibition and limitation of identified weapons of mass destruction;

2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament, while taking account of its existing priorities, 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 to the speedy preparation of specific agreements on individual types of weapons which may be identified;

3. Urges all States to refrain from actions which might adversely affect the efforts referred to in paragraph 2 above;

4. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to report on its consideration of the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

*33/66. B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3479 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/74 of 10 December 1976 and 32/84 A of 12 December 1977 on the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction,

Bearing in mind the provision contained in paragraph 39 of its resolution S-10/12 of 30 June 1978 to the effect that qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are both important for halting the arms race and that efforts to that end must include negotiations on the limitation and cessation of the qualitative improvement of armaments, especially weapons of mass destruction and the development of new means of warfare,

Recalling the decision contained in paragraph 77 of the same resolution to the effect that in order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements, and that efforts should be appropriately pursued aiming at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction,

Expressing once again, in the light of the decisions adopted at its tenth special session, its firm belief in the importance of concluding an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Noting, in this connexion, that in the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America the sides have made headway in reaching agreement on some basic provisions of the convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons which is being prepared,

Taking note of the discussion at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament of the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Taking into account the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament with regard to this question,26

1. Requests the Committee on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, 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;

26 Ibid.
2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fourth session;

3. Once again urges all States to refrain from any action which could adversely affect the talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

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

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament".

84th plenary meeting 14 December 1978

* 34/79. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3479 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/14 of 10 December 1976, 32/84 A of 12 December 1977 and 33/66 B of 14 December 1978 concerning the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 39 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, according to which qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are both important for halting the arms race and efforts to that end must include negotiations on the limitation and cessation of the qualitative improvement of armaments, especially weapons of mass destruction, and the development of new means of warfare,

Recalling the decision contained in paragraph 77 of the Final Document to the effect that, in order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements, and that efforts should be appropriately pursued aiming at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction,

Expressing its firm belief, in the light of the decisions adopted at the tenth special session, in the importance of concluding an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Noting with satisfaction the submission on 9 July 1979, for consideration by the Committee on Disarmament, of the joint proposal by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on major elements of a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons, agreed upon during the negotiations between the United States of America and the United States of America,

Noting that in the course of its session in 1979 the Committee on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons",

Taking into consideration the part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament relating to this question,

1. Requests the Committee on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, actively to 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;

2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-fifth session;

3. Once again urges all States to refrain from any action which could adversely affect the talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

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

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament"

97th plenary meeting 11 December 1979

\[ \text{Resolution S-10/2.} \]
\[ \text{See CD/53/Appendix III/VI, documents CD/31 and CD/32.} \]

/.../
35/149. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons

The General Assembly,


Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 39 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ according to which qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are both important for halting the arms race and efforts to that end must include negotiations on the limitation and cessation of the qualitative improvement of armaments, especially weapons of mass destruction, and the development of new means of warfare,

Recalling the decision contained in paragraph 77 of the Final Document to the effect that, in order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements, and that efforts aimed at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction should be appropriately pursued,

Expressing once again its firm belief in the light of the decisions adopted at the tenth special session, in the importance of concluding an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Noting that, in the course of its session held in 1980, the Committee on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons",

Taking into consideration the part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament relating to this question, 2/

1. Requests once again the Committee on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to 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 to draft possible agreements on particular types of such weapons;

2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-sixth session,

1/ Resolution S-10/2.


/...
3. **Once again urges** all States to refrain from any action which could adversely affect the talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

5. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament".

*9th plenary meeting*
*12 December 1980*
2. **Conclusion of an international convention prohibiting radiological weapons**

*34/87. General and complete disarmament*

**A**

**CONCLUSION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION PROHIBITING THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS**

_The General Assembly,_

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

_Recalling_ its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

_Recalling_ paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,\(^\text{16}\) in which it is stated that a convention should be concluded prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons,

_Convinced_ that such a convention would serve to spare mankind the potential dangers of the use of radio-active materials to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of the radiation produced by the decay of such material and thereby contribute to strengthening peace and averting the threat of war,

1. **Welcomes** the report of the Committee on Disarmament with regard to radiological weapons\(^\text{17}\) and, particularly, its stated intention to continue at its session in 1980 consideration of proposals for a convention banning those weapons;

2. **Requests** the Committee on Disarmament to proceed as soon as possible to reach agreement, through negotiation, on the text of such a convention and to report to the General Assembly on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

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

4. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled “Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons”.

_97th plenary meeting_  
_11 December 1979_

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\(^{16}\) Resolution S-10/2.  
\(^{17}\) *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Suppl. 27* No. 27 (A/34/27 and Corr 1), sect. III B.
35/156.

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

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling its resolution 26/02 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Recalling paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ in which it is stated that a convention should be concluded prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons,

Reaffirming its resolution 34/07 A of 11 December 1979 on the conclusion of such a convention,

Convinced that such a convention would serve to spare mankind the potential dangers of the use of radiological weapons and thereby contribute to strengthening peace and averting the threat of war,

Expressing its satisfaction that negotiations on the conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons have begun in the Committee on Disarmament,

Taking note of that part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament which deals with those negotiations, 2/ including the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group,

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

1. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to elaborating a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons and to report on the results to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

2. Notes in this connexion the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Working Group, in the report adopted by the Committee on Disarmament, to set up at the beginning of its session to be held in 1981 a further ad hoc working group, under an appropriate mandate to be determined at that time, to continue negotiations on the elaboration of a treaty prohibiting radiological weapons.

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

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

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980
G. Prohibition of specific conventional weapons

33/70. 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

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the suffering of civilian populations and combatants could be significantly reduced if general agreement could be attained in the prohibition or restriction for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects,

Mindful that positive results as regards the non-use or restriction of use for humanitarian reasons of specific conventional weapons would serve, in addition, as encouragement in the broader field of disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 32/152 of 19 December 1977, in which it decided to convene in 1979 a 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,

Reiterating the task entrusted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session to the Conference, namely, that it should consider specific categories of such weapons, including those which had been the subject-matter of previously conducted discussions, as well as the appeal addressed by the Assembly at its special session to all States to contribute towards carrying out this task,

Recalling its decision to convene a Preparatory Conference for the United Nations Conference with the task of establishing the best possible substantive basis for the achievement at the United Nations Conference of agreements on prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons and of considering organizational matters relating to the holding of the United Nations Conference,

1. Takes note of the report of the Preparatory Conference for 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 on its first session and of the progress made with regard to organizational aspects;

2. Notes that a number of proposals on the substantive work of the United Nations Conference were introduced and views exchanged on them;

3. Reaffirms its belief that the United Nations Conference should strive to reach agreement on specific instruments in the field of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects;

4. Endorses the decision of the Preparatory Conference to hold another session from 19 March to 12 April 1979 with a view to continuing its preparatory work in respect of both the organizational and the substantive aspects of the United Nations Conference;

5. Reaffirms its decision that the United Nations Conference should be held in 1979 and endorses the recommendation of the Preparatory Conference that it should be held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979;

6. Invites States to participate actively in the further work of the Preparatory Conference and in the United Nations Conference itself and to be represented, in so far as possible, by the required legal, military and medical expertise;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide continued assistance to the Preparatory Conference in its work and to undertake the necessary preparations for the holding of the United Nations Conference;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled “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: report of the Conference”.

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

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Ibid., paras 86 and 87.

Resolution 32/152, paras 3 and 4.

34/82. 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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/70 of 14 December 1978, in which it expressed its conviction that the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants could be significantly reduced if general agreement could be reached on the prohibition or restriction for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which might be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects,

Reaffirming its belief that positive results as regards the non-use or restriction of use for humanitarian reasons of specific conventional weapons would serve, in addition, as encouragement in the broader field of disarmament,

Also recalling that, by its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977 and 33/70, it decided to convene in 1979 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 and established the mandate of the Conference,


2. Notes with appreciation that the Conference reached agreement with regard to a draft proposal concerning non-detectable fragments;

3. Notes also that the report indicates a wide measure of agreement in respect of land-mines and booby traps, and that there was a further convergence of views in relation to the prohibition or restriction of use of incendiary weapons;

4. Takes note of the progress made by the Conference Working Group on a General Treaty entrusted with the preparation of the text of a convention to which optional protocols or clauses embodying prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons, deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, would be attached;

5. Takes note also of the resolution of the Conference concerning the development of small calibre weapon systems,** in which, inter alia, the Conference stressed the need to exercise the utmost care in their development so as to avoid an unnecessary escalation of the injurious effects of such systems;

6. Endorses the recommendation of the Conference to hold another session at Geneva for a period of up to four weeks, starting on 15 September 1980, with a view to completing negotiations in conformity with General Assembly resolutions 32/152 and 33/70;

7. Takes note of the understanding of the Conference that issues on which agreement has already been achieved should not be reopened at the forthcoming session, so that all efforts may be concentrated on working out agreement on outstanding issues;

8. Invites States to continue to participate actively in the Conference and to be represented, in so far as possible, by the required legal, military and medical expertise;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide necessary assistance to the Conference;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "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: report of the Conference".

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

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** A/CONF.95/8.

*** Ibid., annex III.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 33/70 of 14 December 1978 and 34/82 of 11 December 1979,

Reiterating its conviction that the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants could be significantly reduced if general agreement could be attained on the prohibition or restriction for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects,

Reaffirming its belief that positive results as regards the non-use or restriction of use for humanitarian reasons of specific conventional weapons would serve, in addition, as encouragement in the broader field of disarmament,

Recalling that, by its resolutions 32/152 and 33/70, it decided to convene in 1979 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 and established the mandate of the Conference,

Further recalling that, by its resolution 34/82, it endorsed the recommendation of the Conference to hold another session in September/October 1980, with a view to completing negotiations in conformity with resolutions 32/152 and 33/70,


2. Welcomes the successful conclusion of the Conference, which resulted in the adoption on 10 October 1980, of the following instruments:

(a) 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;

(b) Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I);

(c) Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II);

1/ A/CONF.95/15.
(d) Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III):

3. Takes note of article 3 of the Convention, which stipulates that the Convention shall be open for signature on 10 April 1981:

4. Commends the Convention and the three annexed Protocols to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to these instruments:

5. Takes note that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional Protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols; or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols:

6. Requests the Secretary-General, as the Depositary of the Convention and its annexed Protocols, to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its three annexed Protocols:

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "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".

24th plenary meeting
12 December 1980
H. **Confidence-building measures**

33/91. **B**

**CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES**

*The General Assembly,*

*Concerned* at the fact that the arms race is accelerating and that the world figure for expenditures on armaments continues to increase,

*Convinced* that it is possible to develop effective international methods and procedures to promote general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

*Desiring* to eliminate the sources of tension by peaceful means and thereby to contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the world,

*Stressing* the importance of the statement in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly that it is necessary, in order to facilitate the process of disarmament, to take measures and to pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Considering* that strict compliance by all States with the purposes and principles of the Charter is essential to ease international tensions and to create mutual confidence among States,

*Recognizing* the need and urgency of first steps to diminish the danger of armed conflicts resulting from misunderstandings or from misinterpretations of military activities,

*Aware* that there are situations peculiar to specific regions, which have a bearing on the nature of the confidence-building measures feasible in those regions,

*Expressing* its conviction that commitment to confidence-building measures could contribute to strengthening the security of States,

*Noting* the fact that at its tenth special session a number of proposals for such measures were submitted to that effect which deserve due consideration,

1. *Recommends* that all States should consider on a regional basis arrangements for specific confidence-building measures, taking into account the specific conditions and requirements of each region;

2. *Invites* all States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and experiences regarding those confidence-building measures they consider appropriate and feasible;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the views of Member States on this question to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Confidence-building measures".

*86th plenary meeting*
*16 December 1978*

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95 Resolution S-10/2, para. 93.
I. Reduction of military budgets

+ 34/83. F

FREEZING AND REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 89 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, according to which gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage points, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would be a measure that would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities of reallocation of resources currently being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Recalling also its decision, taken at the tenth special session, to continue to consider what concrete steps should be taken to facilitate the reduction of military budgets,

Reaffirming that it is possible to achieve reductions in military budgets without affecting the military balance to the detriment of the national security of any State,

Recognizing the need for the availability of a satisfactory instrument for standardized reporting on the military expenditures of Member States, such as the one currently being tested within the framework of the United Nations,

Aware of the proposals submitted to date by States and of the activities carried out thus far within the framework of the United Nations in the field of the reduction of military budgets,

Taking into account the fact that world military expenditures continue to grow at an alarming rate, in stark contrast with the acute development needs of States, in particular those of developing countries,

1. Considers that, in the light of the above-mentioned provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, a new impetus should be given to endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned;

2. Requests, to this end, the Disarmament Commission to undertake during 1980 to examine and identify effective ways and means of achieving such agreements;

3. Appeals to all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, 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;

4. Decides to consider at its thirty-fifth session, under the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" to be included in its provisional agenda in pursuance of its resolution 33/67 of 14 December 1978, the most effective ways and means of adopting practical measures in this field.

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

+ 35/142. Reduction of military budgets

A

The General Assembly,

Expressing its deep concern about the ever-spiralling arms race and growing military expenditures, which constitute a heavy burden for the economies of all nations and have extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Deeply convinced that the common aspirations of mankind for peace, security and progress require the urgent cessation of the arms race, particularly of the nuclear arms race, and the reduction of military expenditures, as well as the adoption of effective measures leading towards general and complete disarmament,
Reaffirming the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly according to which gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage points, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would be a measure that would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities of reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries, 1/

Reaffirming that it is possible to achieve reductions in military budgets without affecting the military balance to the detriment of the national security of any State,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 F of 11 December 1979, in which it, inter alia, stipulated that, in the light of the above-mentioned provision of the Final Document, a new impetus should be given to endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned, and, to this end, requested the Disarmament Commission to undertake during 1980 to examine and identify effective ways and means of achieving such agreements,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission on the work accomplished during its session of 1980 in pursuance of resolution 34/83 F, 2/

Noting also the recommendation of the Disarmament Commission concerning the elements of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, 3/ which provides that during the Decade renewed efforts should be made to reach agreement on the reduction of military expenditures and the reallocation of resources from military purposes to economic and social development, especially for the benefit of developing countries,

Aware of the various proposals submitted by States and of the activities carried out so far within the framework of the United Nations in the field of the reduction of military budgets,

Recalling also paragraph 41 of the Final Document, which refers, inter alia, to the contribution of the unilateral measures to the attainment of the disarmament goals, and welcoming in this connexion such measures taken by States aimed at the freezing and the reduction of their military expenditures,

1. Reaffirms the urgent need to reinforce the endeavours of all States and international action in the area of the reduction of military budgets, with a view to reaching international agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures;

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1/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 89.
3/ General Assembly resolution 35/46.
2. **Reiterates** the appeal to all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditure with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

3. **Requests** the Disarmament Commission to continue at its session to be held in 1981 the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets", taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/83 P as well as those of the present resolution, and, in particular, to identify and elaborate on the principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of the freezing and reduction of military expenditures, keeping in mind the possibility of embodying such principles into a suitable document at an appropriate stage;

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to invite Member States to express their views and suggestions on the principles which should govern their actions in the field of the freezing and reduction of military expenditures and to prepare on this basis a report to be submitted to the Disarmament Commission at its session in 1981;

5. **Considers** that this action to be carried out by the Disarmament Commission should be regarded as complementary to any other ongoing activity within the framework of the United Nations related to the question of reduction of military budgets as well as to any possible unilateral initiatives which may be undertaken by States in this field;

6. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

*94th plenary meeting*

*12 December 1980*
J. Disarmament deliberations and negotiations

1. Goals, principles and programmes

(a) Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade

+33/62. Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s the Disarmament Decade,

Reaffirming the purposes and objectives of the Decade,

Recalling its assessment in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly that the objectives established for the Decade appeared to be as far away as they had been or even further because the arms race was not diminishing but increasing and outstripping efforts to curb it,\(^{15}\)

Deeply concerned at the continued wastage of resources on armaments and the consequent detrimental effect on international security and the achievement of the new international economic order,

Recalling the decision taken at its tenth special session concerning a comprehensive programme of disarmament,\(^{16}\)

Recalling also its decision that the Secretary-General should, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, initiate an expert study on the relationship between disarmament and development in view of the relationship between expenditure on armaments and economic and social development and the need to release real resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development in the world, particularly of the developing countries,\(^{17}\)

Affirming the urgent need for the promotion of negotiations on effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, for the reduction of military expenditures and for general and complete disarmament,

1. Calls upon the Disarmament Commission to give priority consideration to the elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament at its session to be held in 1979 and to exert its best endeavours to transmit its recommendations thereon, through the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, to the Committee on Disarmament;

2. Expresses its satisfaction that the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development has been convened by the Secretary-General to commence its study and looks forward to receiving an interim report on the study at its thirty-fourth session;

3. Takes note of the preparations for the strategy for the third United Nations development decade and stresses the need to continue to promote the link between the strategy for disarmament and the strategy for development in view of the close relationship between disarmament and development affirmed by the General Assembly at its tenth special session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Consideration of the declaration of the 1980s as a disarmament decade".

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

+34/75. Consideration of the declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/62 of 14 December 1978,

Bearing in mind that the Disarmament Decade, declared by its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, is coming to an end,

Expressing its disappointment that the purposes and objectives of the Decade have not been realized,

Deeply concerned at the fact that a substantial part of world resources, material as well as human, continues to be wasted on armaments with detrimental effect on international security and on efforts to achieve the new international economic order,

Bearing in mind the preparations for the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade,

Stressing again the close relationship between disarmament and development,

Convinced that effective disarmament measures should release resources from the unproductive arms race for economic and social programmes, in particular for international economic co-operation,

1. Decides to declare the decade of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;

2. Directs the Disarmament Commission, at its substantive session of 1980, to prepare elements of a draft resolution entitled "Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade" and submit them to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for consideration and adoption;

\(^{15}\) Resolution S-10/2, para. 4.

\(^{16}\) See resolution S-10/2, sect. III.

\(^{17}\) ibid., para. 94.
3. Determines that the draft resolution should embody, inter alia, an indication of targets during the Second Disarmament Decade for accomplishing the major objectives and goals of disarmament, as well as ways and means of mobilizing world public opinion in this regard;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views and suggestions of Member States and of relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency on possible elements in the declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;

5. Calls upon the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance, including the preparation of a working paper, to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the present resolution;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled “Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade”.

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

- 35/46. Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/75 of 11 December 1979, in which it decided to declare the decade of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Having considered the elements of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade prepared by the Disarmament Commission, 1/

Adopts the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

79th plenary meeting
3 December 1980

ANNEX

Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade

I. GENERAL

1. In proclaiming the decade of the 1970s as the first United Nations Disarmament Decade, the General Assembly, in its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, enumerated its objectives as follows:

(a) All Governments should intensify without delay their concerted and concentrated efforts for effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament and the elimination of other weapons of mass destruction, and for a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;

(b) Consideration should be given to channelling a substantial part of the resources freed by measures in the field of disarmament to promote the economic development of developing countries and, in particular, their scientific and technological progress.

2. Although these objectives were reiterated by the General Assembly in later sessions, the first Disarmament Decade ended without their accomplishment. While it is true that some limited agreements were reached, effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament have continued to elude man's grasp. Furthermore, no progress has been made in channelling for the purpose of economic and social development any amount of the enormous resources which are wasted on the unproductive arms race.

3. Through the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, contained in resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, which was adopted by consensus, the Assembly, after expressing its conviction that disarmament and arms limitation, particularly in the nuclear field, were essential for the prevention of the danger of nuclear war, for the strengthening of international peace and security and for the economic and social advancement of all peoples, laid down a Programme of Action 2/ enumerating the specific measures of disarmament which should be implemented over the next few years.

4. In spite of the positive and encouraging outcome of the special session devoted to disarmament, the decade of the 1980s has started with ominous signs of deterioration in the international situation. International peace and security are threatened by the use or threat of use of force against the sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity of States, by military intervention and occupation, hegemonism, interference in the internal affairs of States, the denial of the right of self-determination of peoples and nations under colonial and alien domination, and by the further escalation of the arms race and efforts to achieve

\[\text{\footnotesize 2/ Resolution S-10/2, sect. III.}\]
military superiority. It is clear that, if the emerging trend continues and meaningful efforts are not made to check and reverse this trend, international tensions will be further exacerbated and the danger of war will be greater than foreseen at the time of the special session on disarmament. In this connexion, it is pertinent to recall that in the Final Document the General Assembly emphasized that, on the one hand, the arms race in all its aspects runs counter to efforts to achieve further relaxation of international tension to establish a viable system of international peace and security and, on the other, that peace and security must be based on strict respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. It is ironic that, while intensive discussions are under way in various forums on global economic problems and on the depletion of resources available for coping with present international economic problems, military expenditures by major military Powers are reaching ever higher levels, involving the greater diversion of resources that could have helped to promote the well-being of all peoples.

5. The close relationship between disarmament and development was also underscored in the Final Document, which stated that the resources released as a result of the implementation of disarmament measures should be devoted to the economic and social development of all nations and contribute to the bridging of the economic gap between developed and developing countries. It is, therefore, only appropriate that simultaneously with the proclamation of the Third United Nations Development Decade 3/ and the launching of the global round of negotiations, the 1980s should be declared as the Second Disarmament Decade.

II. GOALS AND PRINCIPLES

6. The goals of the Second Disarmament Decade should be conceived in the context of the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process, which is general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as elaborated in the Final Document.

7. Consistent with this over-all objective, the goals of the Second Disarmament Decade should be the following:

(a) Halting and reversing the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race;

(b) Concluding and implementing effective agreements on disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, which will contribute significantly to the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

(c) Developing on an equitable basis the limited results obtained in the field of disarmament in the 1970s in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document;

(d) Strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

3/ See General Assembly resolution 35/56.
(e) Making available a substantial part of the resources released by disarmament measures to promote the attainment of the objectives of the Third United Nations Development Decade and, in particular, the economic and social development of developing countries, so as to accelerate the progress towards the new international economic order.

8. The disarmament process and the activities during the Second Disarmament Decade should be in accordance with the fundamental principles enshrined in the Final Document and should be carried out in such a balanced and equitable manner as to ensure the right of each State to security through the adoption of appropriate measures, taking into account the importance of nuclear disarmament and conventional disarmament, the special responsibility of the States with the largest military arsenals, the specific requirements of regional situations and the necessity for adequate measures of verification. At each stage, the objective should be undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces.

9. Progress in disarmament should be accompanied by the strengthening of the peace-making and peace-keeping functions of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter.

III. ACTIVITIES

A. General

10. The decade of the 1980s should witness renewed intensification by all Governments and the United Nations of their efforts to reach agreement and to implement effective measures that will lead to discernible progress towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. In this connexion, special attention should be focused on certain identifiable elements in the Programme of Action as adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session which should, as a minimum, be accomplished during the Second Disarmament Decade both through negotiations in the multilateral negotiating forum, the Committee on Disarmament, and in other appropriate forums. Adequate methods and procedures of verification should be considered in the context of international disarmament negotiations.

B. Comprehensive programme of disarmament

11. Having been recognized as an important element in an international disarmament strategy, the comprehensive programme for disarmament should be elaborated with the utmost urgency. The Committee on Disarmament should expedite its work on the elaboration of the programme with a view to its adoption no later than at the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, scheduled for 1982.

C. Priorities

12. The accomplishment of those specific measures of disarmament which have been identified in the Final Document as worthy of priority negotiations by the
multilateral negotiating organ would create a very favourable international climate for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. All efforts should be exerted, therefore, by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement, and to submit agreed texts where possible before the second special session devoted to disarmament on:

(a) A comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

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

(c) A treaty on the prohibition of the development, production and use of radiological weapons;

(d) Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account all proposals and suggestions that have been made in this regard.

13. The same priority should be given to the following measures which are dealt with outside the Committee on Disarmament:

(a) Ratification of the Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) and commencement of negotiations for a SALT III agreement;

(b) Ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco); 4/

(c) Signature and ratification of the agreement negotiated by 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;

(d) Achievement of an agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and associated measures in central Europe;

(e) Negotiations on effective confidence-building measures and disarmament measures in Europe among the States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, taking into account initiatives and proposals to this effect;

(f) Achievement of a more stable situation in Europe at a lower level of military potential on the basis of approximate equality and parity by agreement on appropriate mutual reduction and limitation of armaments and armed forces in accordance with paragraph 92 of the Final Document, which would contribute to the strengthening of security in Europe and constitute a significant step towards enhancing international peace and security.

14. Other priority measures that should be pursued as rapidly as possible during the Second Disarmament Decade include:

(a) Significant progress towards the achievement of nuclear disarmament, which will require urgent negotiation of agreements at appropriate stages and with adequate measures of verification satisfactory to the States concerned for:

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

(ii) 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;

(iii) A comprehensive, phased programme with agreed time-frames, whenever feasible, for progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time;

(b) Prevention of the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

(c) Further strategic arms limitation negotiations between the two parties, leading to agreed significant reductions of, and qualitative limitations on, strategic arms. These should constitute an important step in the direction of nuclear disarmament and, ultimately, of the establishment of a world free of such weapons;

(d) Further steps to develop an international consensus to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 65 to 71 of the Final Document;

(e) Strengthening of the existing nuclear-weapon-free zone and the establishment of other nuclear-weapon-free zones in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document;

(f) Establishment of zones of peace in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Final Document;

(g) Measures to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives, where possible through international agreement, bearing in mind various proposals designed to secure these objectives and in accordance with paragraphs 57 and 58 of the Final Document, and thereby to ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered;

(h) Further steps to prohibit military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques;

(i) Multilateral regional and bilateral measures on the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Final Document;

(j) Reduction of military expenditures;
(k) Confidence-building measures, taking into account the particular conditions and requirements of different regions, with a view to strengthening the security of States.

D. Disarmament and development

15. Peace and development are indivisible. During the Second Disarmament Decade, utmost efforts should be made towards the implementation of the specific measures whereby disarmament will contribute effectively to economic and social development and thus facilitate the full and early realization of the new international economic order. To this end, renewed efforts should be made to reach agreement on the reduction of military expenditures and the reallocation of resources from military purposes to economic and social development especially for the benefit of developing countries.

16. Efforts should also be made to strengthen international co-operation for the promotion of the transfer and utilization of nuclear technology for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries, taking into account the provisions of all relevant paragraphs of the Final Document, in particular to ensure the success of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, to be convened in principle by 1983, as decided upon in General Assembly resolution 34/63 of 29 November 1979, as well as other promotional activities in this field in the United Nations system, including those within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

E. Disarmament and international security

17. An essential condition for progress in the field of disarmament is the preservation and strengthening of international peace and security and the promotion of confidence among States. Nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization. It is essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons. The ultimate goal in this context is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Significant progress in nuclear disarmament would be facilitated both by parallel political and international legal measures to strengthen the security of States and by progress in the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments of the nuclear-weapon States and other States in the regions concerned.

18. All States Members of the United Nations have, in the Final Document, reaffirmed their full commitment to the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and their obligation strictly to observe its principles as well as other relevant and generally accepted principles of international law relating to the maintenance of international peace and security. Disarmament, relaxation of international tension, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter and the strengthening of international peace and security are directly related to each other. Progress in
any of these spheres has a beneficial effect on all of them; in turn, failure in
one sphere has negative effects on others. In the decade of the 1980s, all
Governments, in particular the most advanced military Powers, should therefore take
such steps as will contribute to the widening of trust among nations of the world
as well as in the various regions. This implies a commitment on the part of all
States to avoid actions likely to increase tension or create new areas of threats
to international peace and security and, in their relationship with other
countries, strictly to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States,
and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination
and national independence.

F. Public awareness

19. As stated in paragraph 15 of the Final Document, it is essential that not
only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the
dangers in the present world armaments situation, so that world public opinion will
be mobilized on behalf of peace and disarmament. This will be of great importance
to the strengthening of international peace and security, the just and peaceful
resolution of disputes and conflicts and effective disarmament.

20. In the course of the decade of the 1980s, therefore, governmental and
non-governmental information organs of Member States and those of the United
Nations and the specialized agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations,
should, as appropriate, undertake further programmes of information relating to the
danger of the armaments race as well as to disarmament efforts and negotiations and
their results, particularly by means of annual activities conducted in connexion
with Disarmament Week. These actions should constitute a large-scale programme
further to alert world opinion to the danger of war in general and of nuclear war
in particular. In keeping with its central role and primary responsibility in the
sphere of disarmament, the United Nations, in particular its Centre for
Disarmament, should intensify and co-ordinate its programme of publications,
audio-visual materials, co-operation with non-governmental organizations and
relations with the media. Among its activities, the United Nations should also, in
the course of the Second Disarmament Decade, sponsor seminars in the different
regions of the world at which issues relating to world disarmament, in general and
to the particular region, especially, will be extensively discussed.

G. Studies

21. As part of the process of facilitating the consideration of issues in the
field of disarmament, studies on specific questions should be undertaken on the
decision of the General Assembly, when necessary for preparing the ground for
negotiations or reaching agreement. Also, studies pursued under the auspices of
the United Nations, in particular by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament
Research established by Assembly resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979 within the
framework of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, could bring a
useful contribution to the knowledge and exploration of disarmament problems,
especially in the long term.
H. Implementation, review and appraisal

22. In the accomplishment of the activities earmarked for the Second Disarmament Decade, all Governments, particularly the most advanced military Powers, should make an effective contribution. The United Nations should continue to play a central role. The Committee on Disarmament should fully discharge its responsibility as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating body. The General Assembly should, at its annual sessions and, in particular, at its second special session devoted to disarmament to be held in 1982, make an effective contribution to the pursuit of the goals of disarmament.

23. It is pertinent also to recall that paragraphs 121 and 122 of the Final Document stated:

(a) That bilateral and regional disarmament negotiations may also play an important role and could facilitate the negotiation of multilateral agreements in the field of disarmament;

(b) That at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation.

24. In order to ensure a co-ordinated approach and to consider the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, this question should be included in the agenda of the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, envisaged for 1982.

25. In addition, the General Assembly will undertake at its fortieth session, in 1985, a review and appraisal, through the Disarmament Commission, of progress in the implementation of the measures identified in the present Declaration.
(b) Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament

34/88. Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling once again the affirmation in the Charter of the United Nations of the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and to this end to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security,

Stressing again the importance of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, and recalling the principles proclaimed in the Final Document of that session,88

Convinced that there is an urgent need for active and combined efforts further to intensify the comprehensive implementation of the recommendations and decisions unanimously adopted at the tenth special session and that, to this end, a continuing and sustained effort by all States, in a more co-ordinated manner and on the basis of world-wide co-operation in the interests of security and peace, is essential,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,90 in which the General Assembly proclaimed the duty of all States to pursue in good faith negotiations for the early conclusion of a universal treaty on general and complete disarmament and to strive to adopt appropriate measures to reduce international tensions and strengthen confidence among States,

Stressing the inalienable right of every nation and every human being to live in peace, free from the threat of war, in freedom and independence, as was solemnly reaffirmed by the General Assembly in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,91 the strict observance of which is in the highest interests of mankind and is an essential prerequisite for its full development,

Conscious that a dynamic development of détente in all spheres of international relations throughout the world would contribute to the achievement of the aims of disarmament,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that international peace and security of peoples continue to be threatened by the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and the accumulation of stockpiles of highly destructive weapons and that, at the same time, the continuation of the arms race conflicts with the interest of the economic development and the social and spiritual progress of mankind,

Noting, in particular, that the arms race is incompatible with and contrary to the efforts directed towards the establishment of the new international economic order,

Stressing the fact that the Governments of all countries, particularly of nuclear-weapon States, bear the historic responsibility for eliminating war from human life, primarily through the adoption of effective and decisive disarmament measures aimed at the achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Noting that special responsibility for achieving general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and for averting nuclear war rests with all States possessing nuclear weapons and other militarily significant States,

Proceeding from the principle that effective, constructive and continuing co-operation among all States based on mutual confidence and political will, irrespective of their social system and level of economic development, is essential for the achievement of disarmament and the attainment of its goals,

Convinced that such co-operation must be demonstrated, developed and intensified in mutual contacts and in any forum where States conduct negotiations on disarmament, particularly in the Committee on Disarmament, in order that the aims of the negotiations may be achieved as speedily as possible,

Convinced also that such co-operation must express a common determination by States to bring about a decisive shift in disarmament negotiations and, at the same time, must be sustained by the creation of a favourable atmosphere of trust in relations among States,

Bearing in mind the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in promoting the unity of efforts and the establishment of co-operation among States aimed at the solution of disarmament problems,

I

So solemnly calls upon all States actively to promote the development, strengthening and intensification of international co-operation designed to achieve the goals of disarmament, as defined by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, and to this end, in particular:

(a) To take initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and adopting effective new measures to halt and reverse the arms race and pave the way for the ultimate objective of the efforts in the disarmament process, namely, general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

(b) To exercise actively their inalienable right to take part in disarmament negotiations, as confirmed in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;
(c) To participate actively, as appropriate, in measures taken in the field of disarmament, bearing in mind the interests of maintaining both international and national security in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, and actively to promote such measures;

(d) To conduct disarmament negotiations in good faith on all priority items concurrently, including appropriate confidence-building measures, with a view to ensuring that such negotiations will complement one another and will be conducive to the early achievement of a decisive break-through in the sphere of disarmament;

(e) To make every effort to secure continuous and accelerated progress in the negotiations on halting the arms race and achieving disarmament and, to these ends, to refrain from impeding such negotiations, in particular with issues unrelated to disarmament;

(f) To strive in the course of disarmament negotiations to ensure that they will outstrip the qualitative development and stockpiling of weapons to which the negotiations relate and, wherever possible, to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons and weapon systems, particularly weapons of mass destruction;

(g) To ensure that multilateral, regional and bilateral negotiations on disarmament questions will be consistently conducted in accordance with the respective provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, bearing in mind that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament;

(h) To develop joint efforts in achieving concrete disarmament measures whose implementation would progressively enable a significant portion of the resources made available through such measures to be used for social and economic needs, thus contributing to the bridging of the economic gap between developed and developing countries, taking into account the close relationship between disarmament and development;

II

Urges all States, with a view to improving further the international climate required for the full implementation of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and accelerating the progress of the appropriate disarmament negotiations, in particular:

(a) To exert determined efforts to expedite measures and pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to develop confidence among States with a view to reducing the danger of the outbreak of military conflicts and facilitating decisive advance of the process of disarmament, including the creation of a favourable international atmosphere which would be conducive to the strengthening of international peace and security;

(b) To take effective measures for setting in motion the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and to strengthen it by eliminating tensions and settling disputes by peaceful means and to these ends, in particular, to refrain from seeking military superiority and from any other steps which might adversely affect efforts in the field of disarmament, and accordingly to refrain from using their military potential for aggressive purposes, notably the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State or against peoples under colonial or foreign domination which are striving to exercise their right to self-determination and the achievement of independence, or for interference in the internal affairs of other States;

(c) To strive consistently for the repudiation of all concepts which are based on military intimidation and policies of acting from a position of strength and which lead to the intensification or perpetuation of the arms race and the further accumulation of armaments;

(d) To affirm, wherever possible, in their constitutional norms or by any other appropriate means, their political will and determination to promote with all their strength the cause of peace and international security and the achievement of progress in the field of disarmament;

(e) To intensify steps, both through the United Nations system and individually, to promote a better understanding by world opinion of the danger of the arms race and the need for disarmament, and to ensure that world opinion will exert a positive influence on the efforts of Governments to resolve disarmament issues, utilizing to this end educational systems, the mass media and all other appropriate institutions;

(f) On the basis of the principles of the Charter, to take all appropriate measures, including legislative ones, to prevent and prohibit propaganda for war and the arms race and the dissemination of views asserting their necessity or usefulness on political, economic or other grounds;

(g) To take vigorous measures, individually or collectively, to disseminate the ideas of peace, disarmament, co-operation and friendly relations between peoples;

III

Urges all States, in implementing the common political will expressed in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to strive to achieve concrete measures of disarmament and, in that connexion:

(a) To be guided, in all disarmament negotiations, by the generally recognized principles of international law, as well as by their adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence;
(b) To ensure that the problems of disarmament will be solved in the spirit of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session in such a manner that, as a result of the measures adopted, no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage, that both the security of the States participating in the negotiations and the security of the entire international community will be strengthened and that the principle of undiminished security of each party will not be impaired;

(c) To consult with one another on disarmament matters at all levels, including the highest level, in order that, in a spirit of good will and in an endeavour to harmonize their positions, they may establish the political pre-conditions for the solution of those problems, and also, in the interests of disarmament, to make maximum use of all opportunities for co-operation created by States in other fields of their relations with one another;

(d) To consider in a fully responsible manner and in a spirit of co-operation all proposals and initiatives aimed at promoting the achievement of mutually acceptable concrete measures of disarmament and helping to accelerate progress in disarmament negotiations;

IV

1. Declares that the provisions of the present Declaration are interrelated in their interpretation and implementation and that each of them is a component of a joint approach by States in their determination fully to respect and apply all the principles of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and to develop broad international co-operation for achieving the objectives of real disarmament as defined by the Assembly at its tenth special session;

2. Declares further that no provision of this Declaration may be interpreted as contradicting the purposes and principles of the Charter or superseding the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and that no provision of the Declaration may interfere with the immediate realization of the right of every State to individual or collective self-defence or its legitimate right to defend its territorial integrity, to liberate its occupied territories in accordance with the Charter, or with the right of colonial or displaced peoples to struggle by every possible means for their national freedom, independence and self-determination.

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979
(c) Disarmament and international security

34/83. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming also that the United Nations has a central role in the sphere of disarmament,

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

Convinced that disarmament, relaxation of international tension, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter and the strengthening of international peace and security are directly related to each other,

Recalling its resolutions 32/87 C of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978 and 33/91 I of 16 December 1978,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Study on the relationship between disarmament and international security”,

2. Considers that the halting of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, should be the first step in the implementation of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

3. Calls upon all States to eliminate tensions and conflicts in their relations and proceed towards effective collective measures under the Charter of the United Nations for a system of international order, security and peace, concurrently with efforts at disarmament measures;

4. Also calls upon all States to pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States;

5. Requests 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 and principles of the Charter.

97th plenary meeting

11 December 1979

35/156.

J

Disarmament and international security

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern that the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, continues unabated while efforts towards arms reduction or limitation have not yet produced concrete results,

Conscious of the grave danger of a nuclear conflagration resulting from the continued escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and from recent ominous developments

Considering that the lack of effective international security is a generating factor in the escalating arms race,

Recalling that, according to Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security and, to that end, to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace,


Resolution S-10/2.
Recognizing that compliance with the purposes and principles of the Charter would promote world order and security, so necessary in these demanding times,

Convinced that confidence in the effectiveness of the United Nations and the resulting climate of trust will facilitate co-operation between Member States on matters of common interest for peace and survival, irrespective of any differences in political or social systems,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it is stated that the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, runs counter to efforts to achieve further relaxation of international tension, to establish international relations based on peaceful coexistence and trust between all States, and to develop broad international co-operation and understanding, 12/

Recalling further that in the Final Document it is also stated that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control, 13/

Considering that the objective of halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and proceeding to effective disarmament measures, compatible with national security, could be effectively served through applying the collective security system provided for in the Charter, parallel to disarmament efforts,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 34/83 A of 11 December 1979 on disarmament and international security;

2. Calls upon all States to proceed in a positive spirit towards measures under the Charter of the United Nations for a system of international security and order concurrently with efforts at effective disarmament measures;

3. Recommends that the main organs of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security should give early consideration to the requirements for halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and developing the modalities for the effective application of the system of international security provided for in the Charter;

4. Requests the permanent members of the Security Council to facilitate the work of the Council towards carrying out this essential responsibility under the Charter;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

12/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 12.

13/ Ibid., para. 13.
(d) Comprehensive programme of disarmament

34/83. B

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Expressing its satisfaction at the establishment, in accordance with the agreement reached at the tenth special session, of the Committee on Disarmament and the fact that the Committee held its first session in the course of 1979,

Noting with appreciation the valuable results of the work of the Committee on Disarmament concerning its organization and procedures,

Deploring the fact that negotiations on priority tasks in the field of disarmament have not thus far yielded any concrete results, in spite of the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Convinced that the Committee on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should become urgently and most directly involved in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament and play the central role in the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,88

Stressing that negotiations on specific disarmament issues conducted outside the Committee on Disarmament should not in any way constitute an impediment to the negotiations on such questions in the Committee,

Having considered the first report of the Committee on Disarmament,89

1. Urges the Committee on Disarmament to proceed, without any further delay, to substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and the other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on those questions;

2. Invites the members of the Committee on Disarmament involved in separate negotiations on specific priority questions of disarmament to make every effort to achieve a positive conclusion of those negotiations without further delay for submission to the Committee and, failing this, to submit to the Committee a full report on the status of their separate negotiations and results achieved thus far in order to contribute most directly to the negotiations in the Committee in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament, at its session in 1980, to initiate negotiations on the comprehensive programme of disarmament, with a view to completing its elaboration before the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, in 1982, and, in doing so, to take as a basis the recommendations adopted by the Disarmament Commission;

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

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament".

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

88 Ibid.
2. Other recommendations

* 33/71. 

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered its resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978 and the Final Document embodied therein, with a view to examining the present status of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted at its tenth special session, the first which the United Nations has devoted entirely to disarmament,

Reaffirming the alarm expressed in that resolution regarding the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race, and recalling the devastation inflicted by all wars,

Convinced that the provisions of the Final Document constitute a consistent and articulated whole which provides a solid basis to set in motion an international disarmament strategy that makes it possible at the same time:

(a) To carry out what is the most acute and urgent task of the present day, namely, the removal of the threat of a world war, which would inevitably be a nuclear war,

(b) To channel the negotiations among States towards the final goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, on the understanding that such negotiations shall be conducted concurrently with negotiations on partial measures of disarmament,

(c) To strengthen international peace and security and to promote the economic and social advancement of all peoples, thus facilitating the achievement of the new international economic order,

Noting that the recommendations and decisions adopted at its tenth special session regarding the multilateral disarmament machinery, both negotiating as well as deliberative, have already resulted, or will do so soon, in a considerable revitalization of that machinery,

Noting also that various measures have been or are about to be adopted which will turn into reality several recommendations and decisions regarding studies, information, teaching and training on disarmament included in the Final Document,

Having concluded that the situation is quite different with regard to the numerous other recommendations and decisions contained in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document,

Recalling the consensus that, in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, which has maximum priority, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility,

Bearing in mind that, in adopting the Final Document, Member States solemnly proclaimed in the Declaration set forth in section II thereof that they would respect the objectives and principles stated in it and would make every effort faithfully to carry out the Programme of Action,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the measures adopted, or about to be adopted, to revitalize the multilateral disarmament machinery available to the United Nations, in particular the fact that the Disarmament Commission has just held its first session on organizational matters and that the Committee on Disarmament is already properly constituted in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document embodied in General Assembly resolution S-10/2;

2. Expresses the hope that all nuclear-weapon States will participate in the Committee on Disarmament, and is confident that the Committee will include in its rules of procedure provisions to ensure that it may function effectively as a multilateral negotiating disarmament body;

3. Notes with satisfaction that progress has been, or is being, made in the adoption of measures aimed at promoting studies, information, teaching and training on disarmament;

4. Regrets, however, that with regard to the Programme of Action it has not yet been possible to achieve any of the priority agreements mentioned therein, in particular the agreement for a comprehensive test ban and the agreement pursued in the second series of the strategic arms limitation talks;

5. Urgently calls upon all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to make every effort to proceed along the road of binding and effective international agreements in the field of disarmament, in accordance with what was approved at the tenth special session, in order to translate into practical terms the measures called for in the Programme of Action;

6. Invites all States to inform the Secretary-General, as appropriate, of all those measures adopted outside the aegis of the United Nations regarding the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session, whether unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit periodically the above information, together with any reports he may prepare on similar measures taken within the framework of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, to the General Assembly and the Disarmament Commission.

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

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48 Resolution S-10/2, para. 48.
49 Ibid., para. 48.
50 Ibid., para. 17.
II

DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS AND MACHINERY

The General Assembly,

Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted at its tenth special session,

Having in mind the contribution of its tenth special session towards highlighting the gravity of the problems facing the international community in the field of disarmament and identifying the steps conducive to their solution,

Convinced of the need to broaden and deepen the degree of agreement reached and to preserve the momentum initiated at its tenth special session,

Conscious of the widely expressed interest of Member States in an urgent implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session, which found expression in the course of the consideration of this item at the thirty-third session,

Determined to encourage the taking of urgent measures in order to secure the implementation of the recommendations and decisions endorsed by Member States in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and aimed at halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to proceed to disarmament,

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

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

Expressing the deep concern and disappointment of the international community over the fact that the ongoing negotiations have not yet been successfully concluded and that urgent negotiations among the nuclear-weapon States have not yet been initiated,

1. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States involved in the negotiations on the conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests to submit to the Committee on Disarmament a draft treaty at the beginning of its 1979 session;

2. Calls upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to speed up their negotiations on the second series of the strategic arms limitation talks and to transmit the text of their agreement to the General Assembly in accordance with resolution 33/91 C of 16 December 1978;

3. Urges all nuclear-weapon States to proceed, in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, to consultations regarding an early initiation of urgent 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;

4. Requests the nuclear-weapon States to inform the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, of the results of their consultations and eventual negotiations;

II

Recalling with satisfaction the decision adopted at its tenth special session on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

Recalling also with satisfaction its decision to establish the Disarmament Commission as a deliberative body of the General Assembly with the function of considering, in addition to the specific tasks deriving from the decisions and recommendations adopted at the tenth special session of the Assembly, various problems in the field of disarmament and to make recommendations thereon

1. Invites the Disarmament Commission, taking into account General Assembly resolution 33/91 A of 16 December 1978, to consider on a regular basis the reports and other documents of the Committee on Disarmament submitted by the Secretary-General through the General Assembly;

2. Recommends the inclusion in the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Disarmament Commission, apart from the consideration of elements of a comprehensive programme on disarmament as a priority item, the following questions related to disarmament:

(a) Consideration of various aspects of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, in order to expedite negotiations aimed at the effective elimination of the danger of nuclear war;

(b) Harmonization of views on concrete steps to be undertaken by States regarding a gradual, agreed reduction of military budgets and reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries, noting the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

III

Bearing in mind the decision adopted at its tenth special session to fix, during its thirty-third session, the date of the second special session devoted to disarmament,
Desiring to contribute to the furthering and broadening of positive processes initiated through the laying down of the foundations of an international disarmament strategy at its tenth special session,

1. Decides to convene a second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1982 at United Nations Headquarters in New York;

2. Decides also to set up, at its thirty-fifth session, a preparatory committee for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

IV

Welcoming the agreement reached at its tenth special session on the constitution of the Committee on Disarmament,66

Bearing in mind that the Committee on Disarmament will meet at Geneva in January 1979,

1. Invites the Committee on Disarmament to take into account, when determining its priorities and programme of work, the priorities established in paragraph 45 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session67 and the present resolution;

2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to undertake on a priority basis, at its first session, to be held in January 1979, negotiations concerning:

(a) A treaty on the complete prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests;

(b) 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;

3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit reports to the General Assembly annually or more frequently, as appropriate, and provide its formal and other relevant documents to Member States on a regular basis;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Consideration of the report of the Committee on Disarmament".

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

+33/71. L

PARAGRAPH 125 OF THE FINAL DOCUMENT OF THE TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 125 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,69 to request the Secretary-General to transmit to the appropriate deliberative and negotiating organs dealing with the questions of disarmament all the official records of the special session devoted to disarmament, in accordance with the recommendations which the General Assembly may adopt at its thirty-third session,

Commending the active participation of Member States in the consideration of the agenda items of its tenth special session and the proposals and suggestions which they submitted,

Noting the valuable contribution such proposals and suggestions have made to the work of the special session and its eventual outcome,

Considering that further and more thorough study of the proposals and suggestions listed in paragraph 125 of the Final Document than was possible at the special session is essential,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the deliberative and negotiating organs as well as the studying organs dealing with the question of disarmament all the proposals and suggestions listed in paragraph 125 of the Final Document, together with all the official records of the tenth special session of the General Assembly, as well as information and comments made by Member States at the thirty-third session of the Assembly on those proposals and suggestions, except those covered by separate resolutions;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission and the Committee on Disarmament to report on the state of the consideration of those proposals and suggestions to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

+33/91. General and complete disarmament70

A

REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Having resolved to lay the foundations of an international disarmament strategy which aims at general and complete disarmament under effective international control, through co-ordinated and persevering efforts in which the United Nations should play a more effective role,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it decided to establish the Disarmament Commission,71

70 See also sect. X B 2, decision 33/422.
71 Resolution S-10/2, para. 118.
Emphasizing the importance of an effective follow-up of the relevant recommendations and decisions adopted at its tenth special session,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission,64

1. **Endorses** the report of the Disarmament Commission and the recommendations contained therein;

2. **Requests** the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set down in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, as well as the recommendations contained in its report and the decisions that the General Assembly has taken at its current session and which have a bearing on the Commission's programme of work in 1979;

3. **Requests** the Disarmament Commission to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a report on the work of the Commission, including any recommendations and observations it may deem appropriate;

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the Final Document, together with all the official records of the tenth special session, so that the views and proposals presented by States during the session will be available for the implementation of the Commission's programme of work;

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to render to the Disarmament Commission all the necessary assistance that it may require for implementing the present resolution;

6. **Further requests** the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him, by 31 March 1979, their views and suggestions on the comprehensive programme of disarmament, for transmission to the Disarmament Commission;

7. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

86th plenary meeting
16 December 1978

Recalling that in paragraph 113 of the same resolution it declared that, in order to achieve maximum effectiveness in the sphere of disarmament, two kinds of bodies were required: deliberative, in which all Member States should be represented, and negotiating, which for the sake of convenience should have a relatively small membership,

Recalling that the membership of the Committee on Disarmament is to be reviewed at regular intervals in accordance with paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,100

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

2. **Requests** the Committee on Disarmament to consider the modalities of the review of the membership of the Committee and to report on this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

3. **Requests** the Committee on Disarmament to make arrangements for interested States not members of the Committee to submit to it written proposals or working documents on measures of disarmament that are the subject of negotiation in the Committee and to participate in the discussion of the subject-matter of such proposals or working documents;

4. **Reaffirms** that States not members of the Committee, upon their request, should be invited by it to express views in the Committee when the particular concerns of those States are under discussion;

5. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item relating to a review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament.

86th plenary meeting
16 December 1978

34/83.

C

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

The General Assembly,

Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted at the tenth special session,

Recalling that disarmament has become an imperative and most urgent task facing the international community and that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Calling attention to the measures qualified in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly65 as being most urgent and feasible within a short period of time and to the task of bringing about effective agreements,


100 Ibid.

45 Resolution S-10/2.
Expressing its satisfaction at the fact that the tenth special session greatly stimulated the involvement of all countries and set in motion a number of new initiatives in the field of disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that some initial results in the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session have been achieved, primarily in the field of active involvement of the United Nations and in a considerable revitalization of the multilateral disarmament machinery,

Deeply concerned about the continued arms race and the alarming increase in expenditures on armaments,

Considering that it is necessary to make sustained progress in all negotiations dealing with disarmament and arms limitation issues,

Noting with concern that most negotiations on priority tasks in the field of disarmament have not thus far yielded concrete results, in spite of the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that negotiations have not as yet started on a number of issues which are contained in the Programme of Action,

Determined to encourage the adoption of urgent measures in order to secure the implementation of the recommendations and decisions endorsed by Member States in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and aimed at halting and reversing the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to proceed to disarmament,

1. Expresses its deep concern about the continued arms race, nuclear as well as conventional, and about constantly growing military budgets which bear negative consequences and pose a growing threat to international peace and security and also to the unhampered development of countries, particularly developing countries;

2. Urgently calls upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other major military Powers, immediately to take steps leading to effective halting and reversing of the arms race and to disarmament and, to this end:

(a) To make every effort to bring to a successful end the negotiations which are currently going on in the Committee on Disarmament and in a limited or regional framework on effective international agreements according to the priorities of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

(b) To resume or undertake as soon as possible negotiations on a bilateral, regional or multilateral basis on measures which were agreed upon by consensus at the tenth special session, taking into consideration all relevant proposals;

3. Invites all States which are engaged in bilateral, regional or multilateral disarmament or arms limitation negotiations outside the United Nations framework to keep the General Assembly informed of the results of such negotiations in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled “Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session”.

+ 34/83.

REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The General Assembly,
Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission,\(^{34}\)

Emphasizing again the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions adopted at the tenth special session,

Welcoming the recommendations of the Disarmament Commission adopted by consensus concerning the elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament,\(^{35}\)

Considering the important role that the Disarmament Commission can play and the important contribution it can make in examining and subsuming recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Recalling section II of its resolution 33/71 H of 14 December 1978,

1. Endorses the report of the Disarmament Commission and the recommendations contained therein on the elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,\(^{36}\) and, to that end, to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1980, beginning on 12 May 1980;

3. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of the agenda items contained in section II of resolution 33/71 H, with the aim of elaborating, within the framework and in accordance with the priorities established at the tenth special session, a general approach to negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament;

4. Further requests the Disarmament Commission to submit a report on its work and its recommendations on paragraph 2 above to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Committee on Disarmament,\(^{37}\) together with all the official records of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all the assistance that it may require for implementing the present resolution;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament the report and the recommendations of the Disarmament Commission on the elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled “Report of the Disarmament Commission”.

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

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\(^{35}\) Ibid., p. 19.

\(^{36}\) Resolution 33/10/2.

34/83.

L

Committee on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 61

Having considered the report of the Committee on Disarmament, 62

Stressing once again that considerable and urgent work remains to be accomplished by the Committee on Disarmament,

Noting that the Committee on Disarmament adopted its rules of procedure, 63 which contain detailed arrangements on all aspects relating to its work,

Noting also that rule 17 of the rules of procedure of the Committee on Disarmament states that the Secretary-General will be requested to provide the staff as well as the necessary assistance and services needed by the Committee and any subsidiary bodies which it may establish,

Requests, accordingly, the Secretary-General to provide the staff as well as the necessary assistance and services needed by the Committee on Disarmament and any subsidiary bodies which it may establish, in accordance with the arrangements contained in its rules of procedure.

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

* 35/152.

E

Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling its resolutions S-10/2 of 30 June 1978 and 34/83 C of 11 December 1979,

Bearing in mind that general and complete disarmament has been recognized as an imperative and most urgent task facing the international community and that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Considering it imperative to achieve genuine progress in all negotiations dealing with disarmament issues,

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61 Resolution S-48/2.
63 Ibid., appendix I.
Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that the tenth special session resulted in greater involvement by Member States in efforts aimed at halting the arms race and launching a process of genuine disarmament,

Expressing its satisfaction that some initial results in the implementation of the recommendations and decision of the tenth special session have been achieved, primarily through a considerable revitalization of the multilateral disarmament machinery,

Deeply concerned, however, about the continuing arms race and, in particular, the nuclear-arms race, which constitutes a growing threat to international peace and security,

Calling attention to the tasks set forth in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, 7/ which demand intensified efforts to be taken in the Committee on Disarmament and other appropriate forums,

Stressing the need to promote the development, strengthening and intensification of international co-operation designed to achieve general and complete disarmament, as defined by the General Assembly at its tenth special session,

Noting with concern that lack of tangible progress with respect to the implementation of the measures set forth in the Programme of Action of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/

1. Expresses its deep concern about the continued arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and about the constantly growing military budgets, which bear negative consequences and pose a growing threat to international peace and security as well as to the unhampered development of countries, particularly developing countries;

2. Urgently calls upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other major military Powers, immediately to take steps leading to effective halting and reversing of the arms race and to disarmament;

3. Urges those States also to intensify their efforts to bring to a successful end the negotiations which are currently taking place in the Committee on Disarmament and other international forums or to proceed with negotiations on effective international agreements according to the priorities of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

4. Recommends that the Committee on Disarmament should concentrate on the substantive and priority items on its agenda with a view to achieving tangible results;

7/ General Assembly resolution 35/46.
5. **Expresses** its conviction that one of the most important contributions for the preparation of the special session on disarmament to be held in 1982 will be to achieve tangible progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

6. **Calls upon** all States to refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the implementation of the relevant recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session;

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

8. **Also calls upon** States engaged in disarmament negotiations or arms limitation negotiations outside the United Nations framework to implement the results achieved so as to create favourable conditions for further progress;

9. **Decides to include** in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session of the General Assembly".

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

+ 35/152.

F

**Report of the Disarmament Commission**

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission, 8/

Emphasizing again the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions adopted at its tenth special session,

Considering the important role that the Disarmament Commission has played and the significant contribution it has made in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 H of 11 December 1979,

1. **Endorses** the report of the Disarmament Commission and the recommendations contained therein;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ and, to that end, to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1981;

3. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of the agenda items contained in General Assembly resolution 34/83 H, with emphasis on the preparation of a report to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament;

4. Further requests the Disarmament Commission to submit a report on its work and its recommendations on paragraphs 2 and 3 above to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Committee on Disarmament, 9/ together with all the official records of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that it may require for implementing the present resolution;

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

* 35/152.  

G

Paragraph 125 of the Final Document

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the declaration set forth in section II of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 3/ that, unless its avenues are closed, the continued arms race means a growing threat to international peace and the security of mankind,

Profoundly concerned over the deterioration of the international situation,

Recalling the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document as well as the activities undertaken in pursuance of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade 7/ towards bringing about the cessation of the arms race and towards real disarmament,

Reaffirming that, while nuclear disarmament is a task of the first and highest priority, progress in the limitation and subsequent reduction of nuclear weapons would be facilitated by parallel political measures and international legal measures to strengthen the security of States;

9/ Ibid., Supplement No. 27 (A/35/27).
Calling for the dissolution of existing military alliances and, as a first step, for refraining from actions conducive to expansion of existing military groupings,

Concerned over the fact that the current negotiations on arms limitation and on disarmament are being protracted and that some of them have been suspended or terminated,

1. Calls upon the States permanent members of the Security Council and the countries which have military agreements with them to exercise restraint both in the nuclear and conventional fields and to resolve not to increase their armed forces and conventional armaments, effective from an agreed date, as a first step towards a subsequent reduction of their armed forces and conventional armaments;

2. Invites the appropriate international bodies in the field of disarmament to continue, in accordance with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, efforts aimed at achieving positive results in curbing the arms race in accordance with the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document and the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep this question under constant review and to transmit all relevant documents of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly to appropriate international bodies.

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

* 35/152. J

Report of the Committee on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 B of 11 December 1979,

Expressing its satisfaction that the Committee on Disarmament has made progress in respect of the improvement of its organization and methods of work,

Affirming that the establishment of ad hoc working groups on substantive disarmament issues will promote the negotiating role of the Committee on Disarmament,

Expressing its concern that, despite improvements in its methods of work, the Committee on Disarmament has not thus far been able to achieve concrete results on disarmament issues which have been under consideration for a number of years,
Convinced that the Committee on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should play the central role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament and on the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/

Stressing that negotiations on specific disarmament issues conducted outside the Committee on Disarmament should not in any way constitute an impediment to the negotiations on such questions in the Committee,

1. **Urge**s the Committee on Disarmament to continue or undertake, during its session to be held in 1981, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and the other relevant resolutions of the Assembly on those questions;

2. **Invites** the members of the Committee on Disarmament involved in separate negotiations on specific priority questions of disarmament to intensify their efforts to achieve a positive conclusion of those negotiations without further delay for submission to the Committee and, at the same time, to submit to the Committee a full report on their separate negotiations and the results achieved in order to contribute most directly to the negotiations in the Committee in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

3. **Requests** the Committee on Disarmament, at its session to be held in 1981, to continue negotiations on the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament, and to submit the programme in time for consideration by the General Assembly at the second special session devoted to disarmament;

4. **Also requests** the Committee on Disarmament to intensify its work on priority questions of disarmament, so that it may be in a position to contribute, through concrete accomplishments, to a favourable climate for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

5. **Further requests** the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

6. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament".

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980
1. Takes note of the relevant parts of the report of the Committee on Disarmament on its session held in 1980 in which it is stated that the Committee will, at an appropriate time, conduct a review of its membership and report on the results to the General Assembly. 11/

2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue to consider the modalities of the review of the membership of the Committee and to report on this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

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

4. Reaffirms that States not members of the Committee, upon their request, should be invited by it to participate in the work of the Committee when the particular concerns of those States are under discussion.

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item relating to a review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament.

24th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

11/ Ibid., para. 73.
K. **Second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament**

35/47. **Preparations for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament**

The General Assembly,

Recalling section III of its resolution 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, in which it decided to convene a second special session devoted to disarmament in 1982 and to set up, at its thirty-fifth session, a preparatory committee for the second special session,

Reaffirming the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 1/ and its conviction that disarmament remains one of the essential objectives of the United Nations,

Expressing its concern over the continuation of the arms race, which aggravates international peace and security and also diverts vast resources urgently needed for economic and social development,

Reiterating its conviction that peace can be secured through the implementation of disarmament measures, particularly of nuclear disarmament, conducive to the realization of the final objective, namely, general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

1. **Decides** to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament composed of seventy-eight Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographic distribution;

2. **Requests** the Preparatory Committee to prepare a draft agenda for the special session, to examine all relevant questions relating to that session and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session its recommendations thereon, including those in respect of the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the Assembly at its tenth special session;

3. **Invites** all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the agenda and other relevant questions relating to the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament not later than 1 April 1981;

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States relevant to paragraph 2 above to the Preparatory Committee and to render to it all necessary assistance, including the provision of essential background information, relevant documents and summary records;

1/ Resolution S-10/2.
5. Requests the Preparatory Committee to meet for a short organizational session of not longer than one week before the end of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly in order, inter alia, to set the dates for its substantive sessions;

6. Further requests the Preparatory Committee to submit its progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled: "Second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament".

79th plenary meeting
3 December 1980

* * *

At the 79th plenary meeting, the President of the General Assembly announced that, in accordance with paragraph 1 of the above resolution, and on the basis of consultations held in the First Committee, he had appointed the following States as members of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, and Zambia.
33/69. World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,


Reiterating its conviction that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States should be in a position to contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Stressing anew its belief that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could promote the realization of such an aim and that the co-operation of all nuclear-weapon Powers would considerably facilitate its attainment,

Taking note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference,

Recalling that, in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it decided that, at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

1. Renews the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference;

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee 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 relevant comments and observations which might be made to the Committee, especially having in mind paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

3. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

34/81. World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,


Reiterating its conviction that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States should be in a position to contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Stressing anew its belief that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could promote the realization of such an aim and that the co-operation of all nuclear-weapon Powers would considerably facilitate its attainment,

Taking note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference,

Recalling its decision, taken at the tenth special session, that, at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

1. Notes with satisfaction that in its report to the General Assembly the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference stated the following:

"Having regard for the important requirements of a world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation, 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";

2. Renews the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee;

3. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee 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 possible relevant proposals and observations which might be made to the Committee, especially having in mind paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

4. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

38 Ibid., Supplement No. 28 (A/33/28).
39 Resolution S-10/2.
35/151. World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,


Reiterating its conviction that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States should be in a position to contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Stressing anew its conviction that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could provide the realization of such an aim and that the co-operation of all nuclear-weapon Powers would considerably facilitate its attainment,

Taking note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, 1/,

Recalling that, in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 2/ it decided that, at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

Recalling that, in its resolution 35/45 of 3 December 1980 on the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, the General Assembly considered it pertinent also to recall that in paragraph 122 of the Final Document it had stated that at the earliest appropriate time a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

1. Notes with satisfaction that in its report to the General Assembly the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference stated, inter alia, the following:

"Having regard for the important requirements of a world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation ... 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"; 3/

2. Renews the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee;


2/ Resolution 5-10/2.

3. **Requests** the Ad Hoc Committee 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 possible relevant proposals and observations which might be made to the Committee, especially having in mind paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; 

4. **Requests** the Ad Hoc Committee to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; 

5. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980
M. Studies, research, information and training

1. Studies

33/67. Reduction of military budgets

The General Assembly,

Noting that, according to the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it should continue to consider what concrete steps should be taken to facilitate the reduction of military budgets, bearing in mind the relevant proposals and documents of the United Nations on this question,27

Reaffirming its conviction that there is an urgent need for the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States to carry out reductions in their military budgets and that this would increase the possibilities of reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Convinced that a reduction of military budgets could be carried out without affecting the military balance to the detriment of the national security of any country,

Conscious that the attainment of the ultimate objectives will require the co-operation of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States,

Convinced that the systematic measurement and reporting of military expenditure is an important first objective in the move towards agreed and balanced reductions in military expenditure,

Recognizing the need for the availability of a satisfactory instrument for standardized reporting on the military expenditure of Member States,

Recognizing also the value of such an instrument as a means of increasing confidence between States by improving the information on military expenditure,

Recalling that in its resolution 32/85 of 12 December 1977 it requested the Secretary-General to ascertain those States which would be prepared to participate in a pilot test of the reporting instrument and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General28 submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session in response to paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 32/85,

Recognizing that the work set in motion by the General Assembly on the reduction of military budgets has reached a decisive stage and that successive reports of groups of experts, in particular the latest report issued on 14 September 1977,29 have moved the whole exercise to a position where practical steps for testing and refining the proposed reporting instrument could now be taken,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting:

(a) to carry out a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument with the voluntary co-operation of States from different regions and representing different budgeting and accounting systems;

(b) to assess the results of the practical test;

(c) to develop recommendations for further refinement and implementation of the reporting instrument;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Ad Hoc Panel on Military Budgeting with the assistance that may be deemed necessary;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

I. DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Aware of the disproportion existing between the resources allocated to expenditure on armaments and those devoted to development assistance,

Convinced of the need to take concrete measures reflecting the desire of Member States to encourage the allocation to development assistance of the resources released by reductions in expenditure on armaments,

Recalling the concerns expressed in that regard by it at its tenth special session, in particular concerning the harmful economic and social consequences of pursuing the arms race,30

Noting that a study on the relationship between disarmament and development has been initiated by the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 94 and 95 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, contained in resolution S-10/2,

Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship 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 30

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

30 See A/31/91/AC.1/28.

58 ibid., para. 16
27 Resolution S-10/2, para. 90
28 A/S-10/6 and Corr. 1 and Add. 1
29 A/32/194 and Add. 1
33/71.
MONITORING OF DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS AND STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Aware of the essential role to be played by appropriate international monitoring measures, satisfactory to all interested parties, in establishing and implementing disarmament agreements, and in strengthening international security and confidence,

Considering the progress made in the field of earth observation satellite technology,

Convinced of the important contribution which such technology can make to the solution of monitoring problems, taking into account, in particular, the need to provide for international measures which are non-discriminatory and do not constitute interference in the internal affairs of States,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to obtain, not later than 31 March 1979, the views of Member States on the proposal to establish an international satellite monitoring agency, as explained in a memorandum dated 30 May 1978 submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session; 60

2. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, as from 1 May 1979, 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;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the replies received from Governments and the preliminary conclusions of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Question of the Establishment of an International Satellite Monitoring Agency.

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

33/71.

N
NEW PHILOSOPHY ON DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, as stated in the Programme of Action adopted at its tenth special session, an essential condition for halting the arms race and an indispensable step towards the goal of disarmament is the mobilization of world public opinion in support of this effort,

Noting the enormous expansion of concepts of disarmament as developed at the tenth special session and in the First Committee at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly,

Noting, in particular, the many new concepts developed as a result of advances in science and technology with respect to the growth of entirely new generations of weaponry, and their impact on changing strategies with their proliferation of military and defence alliances,

Noting also the changing concepts of disarmament in the light of its relation to the economies of nations, especially its effect on the global dimensions of development,

Aware of the growing realization that the old balance-of-power approach to security is being radically altered by the rapid qualitative changes in the ever increasing complexity and proliferation of “surprise” and “secret” weapons,

Re-emphasizing that one of the principal aims of the study should be to produce results that could effectively guide the formulation of practical measures,

1. Takes note of the organizational report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; 61

2. Appeals to all Governments seriously to consider giving, as a supplement to the financial resources allocated for the study in the regular budget of the United Nations, voluntary contributions to the Disarmament Project Fund or to finance, on a voluntary basis, and in domestic currency, where appropriate, national research projects, in order to ensure the total resources necessary to carry out the study;

3. Appeals to Governments to make available data and information relevant to a meaningful completion of the study;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled “Interim report of the Secretary-General with respect to the study on the relationship between disarmament and development”

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

33/71.

M
STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions contained in paragraphs 94 and 95 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, about the relationship between disarmament and development,

Noting with satisfaction that the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraphs 94 and 95 of the Final Document, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him, has initiated a study on the relationship between disarmament and development,

60 A/S-10/AC.1/7
61 A/33/317 annex
62 Resolution S-10/2, sect III
Taking into account the pervading conviction that, in the light of the increasing uncontrollability of the new weapons, the old concept of armed national security to which the peoples of the world are conditioned has become obsolete,

Observing with interest the tendency to brand the arms race in terms of moral and ethical strictures,

Convinced that the world is in fact witnessing a revolution in its mode of thinking as regards the historic legacy of armed national security and is giving way to new concepts in a manner that will require the full partnership of peoples,

Confronted by an explosion of new ideas, new theories, new proposals and new strategies, in the effort to cope with short-term and long-term plans submitted by statesmen and Governments in an intolerable fragmentation, which need to be formulated, as a fused and organized departure from past outdated premises, into a new philosophy on disarmament,

1. Considers it necessary that all the new ideas, new proposals, new thinking and new strategies set forth in the broad range of general debates preceding and following the adoption of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session be formulated into a single comprehensive and co-ordinated system, into a new philosophy on disarmament, in a message that can effectively reach the minds of men in a mobilization of world public opinion in support of the United Nations goal for the halting of the present arms race and eventually for complete and general disarmament centred on a new order of national and international security;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to carry out a comprehensive study providing factual information on present nuclear arsenals, trends in the technological development of nuclear-weapon systems, the effects of their use and the implications for international security as well as for negotiations on disarmament of:

(a) The doctrines of deterrence and other theories concerning nuclear weapons;

(b) The continued quantitative increase and qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;

3. Recommends that the study, while aiming at being as comprehensive as possible, should be based on open material and such further information that Member States may wish to make available for the purpose of the study;

4. Invites all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General so that the objectives of the study may be achieved;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

33/91.

D

STUDY ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Conscious of its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for disarmament and the preservation of peace,

Mindful of the important task of the First Committee, to evaluate the state of the arms race and to deliberate on the issues of disarmament,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly in which it was underlined that the most immediate goal of disarmament is that of the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war,\textsuperscript{100}

Recalling also that, in the same document, it was recommended that the United Nations should increase the dissemination of information concerning the arms race and disarmament with the full co-operation of its Member States,\textsuperscript{101}

Noting that the only study on nuclear weapons carried out by the United Nations, entitled Effects of the Possible Use of Nuclear Weapons and the Security and Economic Implications for States of the Acquisition and Further Development of These Weapons, was published more than ten years ago,\textsuperscript{102}

Noting also that since then many important developments have taken place in the nuclear arms sector,

Convinced that a broad study on various aspects of nuclear weapons carried out by the United Nations would make a valuable contribution to the dissemination of factual information and to international understanding of the issues involved,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts,\textsuperscript{103} to carry out a comprehensive study providing factual information on present nuclear arsenals, trends in the technological development of nuclear-weapon systems, the effects of their use and the implications for international security as well as for negotiations on disarmament of:

- The doctrines of deterrence and other theories concerning nuclear weapons;
- The continued quantitative increase and qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;

2. Recommends that the study, while aiming at being as comprehensive as possible, should be based on open material and such further information that Member States may wish to make available for the purpose of the study;

3. Invites all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General so that the objectives of the study may be achieved;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

86th plenary meeting
16 December 1978

\textsuperscript{100} Resolution S-10/2, para. 18.
\textsuperscript{101} Ibid., paras. 99 and 100.
\textsuperscript{102} United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68 IX.1.
\textsuperscript{103} Subsequently referred to as the Group of Experts on a Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons.
33/91.

STUDY ON ALL THE ASPECTS OF REGIONAL DISEARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the arms race and the continued increase in expenditures on armaments,

Recognizing the importance of pursuing every effort which might contribute to progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Mindful of the importance of the regional measures already adopted, of studies already carried out, notably in the field of nuclear-weapon-free zones, and of regional efforts undertaken at the nuclear and conventional levels, both in the field of measures designed to increase confidence and in that of disarmament and arms control,

Recalling its resolution 32/87 D of 12 December 1977, on the regional aspects of disarmament,

Taking note of national contributions made in accordance with the aforementioned resolution,

Taking fully into account the decisions and recommendations contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly104 and the views expressed by Member States at its thirty-third session,

1. Decides to undertake a systematic study of all the aspects of regional disarmament;

2. Specifies in that connection that the study shall cover, inter alia, the following subjects:

(a) Basic conditions governing the regional approach, particularly from the standpoint of security requirements;

(b) Definition of measures which, on the initiative of the States concerned, may lend themselves to a regional approach;

(c) The link between regional measures and the process of general and complete disarmament;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out the study with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, appointed by him on a balanced geographical basis, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a progress report on the work of the Group of Governmental Experts on Regional Disarmament.

86th plenary meeting
16 December 1978

33/91.

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s a Disarmament Decade,

Reaffirming the purposes and objectives of the Decade,

Bearing in mind the close relations between disarmament, international security and development,

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

Recalling also that, in paragraph 97 of its resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of consultant experts appointed by him,106 to continue the study of the relationship between disarmament and international security,

1. Considers that the maintenance of international security through the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Charter is an essential objective of the Disarmament Decade;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to expedite action for the continuation of the study of the relationship between disarmament and international security, with a view to submitting a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and the final report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

86th plenary meeting
16 December 1978

34/83.

MONITORING OF DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS AND STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/71 J of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Secretary-General to undertake, 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,

Reaffirming the essential role to be played by appropriate monitoring measures, satisfactory to all interested parties, in establishing and implementing disarmament agreements and in strengthening international security and confidence,
Considering the important contribution which earth observation satellite technology can make in this field,

Noting the views expressed by Member States, as compiled by the Secretary-General, on the proposal to establish an international satellite monitoring agency, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 I,\(^{43}\)

Taking into consideration the report of the Secretary-General,\(^{44}\) to which are annexed the preliminary conclusions of the study that he has undertaken, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, of the technical, legal and financial implications of establishing such an agency,

Considering it necessary, in the light of the recommendations made by the Group of Governmental Experts on the Question of the Establishment of an International Satellite Monitoring Agency in its preliminary conclusions,\(^{45}\) that the study should be continued in depth,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out such an in-depth study with the assistance of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Question of the Establishment of an International Satellite Monitoring Agency previously constituted;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the subject in time for the General Assembly to take a decision at its second special session devoted to disarmament, in 1982;

3. Draws the attention of the Secretary-General to the fact that, in pursuance of paragraph 2 above, the study should be submitted no later than January 1981 to the preparatory committee for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

34/83.

K

STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 94 and 95 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly\(^{46}\) concerning the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling further its resolution 33/71 M of 14 December 1978, in which it took note of the organizational report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,\(^{47}\) appointed by the Secretary-General to assist him with the study on the relationship between disarmament and development, and its resolution 33/71 I of the same date in which it requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Group of Governmental Experts, for its consideration, the proposal to establish an international disarmament fund for development,

Re-emphasizing that one of the principal aims of the study should be to produce results that could effectively guide the formulation of practical measures,

1. Takes note of the interim report of the Secretary-General with respect to the above-mentioned study;\(^{48}\)

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate action to provide the resources and expertise necessary to complete successfully the study in accordance with paragraph 23 of the interim report;

3. Appeals to Governments to make available data and information relevant to a meaningful completion of the above-mentioned study;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled “Study on the relationship between disarmament and development: report of the Secretary-General”.

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

34/87.

B

CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/91 B of 16 December 1978 on confidence-building measures,

Desiring to eliminate the sources of tension by peaceful means and thereby to contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the world,

Stressing again the importance of the statement contained in paragraph 93 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly\(^{49}\) that it is necessary, in order to facilitate the process of disarmament, to take measures to promote policies to promote international peace and security and to build confidence among States, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the need and urgency of first steps to diminish the danger of armed conflicts resulting from misunderstandings or from misinterpretations of military activities,

Reaffirming its conviction that commitment to confidence-building measures could contribute to strengthening the security of States,

Aware that there are situations peculiar to specific regions which have a bearing on the nature of confidence-building measures feasible in those regions,

Convinced that the United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, can play an important role in creating conditions which are conducive to the consideration of confidence-building measures,

Recognizing that a minimum of trust among States in a region would facilitate the development of confidence-building measures,

Taking note of the views and experiences of Member States submitted to the Secretary-General\(^{50}\) in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 33/91 B,

1. Recommends that all States should continue to consider arrangements for specific confidence-building measures, taking into account the specific conditions and requirements of each region;

2. Decides to undertake a comprehensive study on confidence-building measures, taking into account the answers received by the Secretary-General\(^{51}\) and relevant statements made at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

\(^{43}\) A/34/374.

\(^{44}\) A/34/340.

\(^{45}\) Ibid, annex

\(^{46}\) A/33/317, annex.

\(^{47}\) A/34/534.

\(^{48}\) Subsequently referred to as the Group of Governmental Experts on Confidence-building Measures.

\(^{49}\) A/34/416 and Add 1 and 2.
3. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out the study with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him on an equitable geographical basis and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the work of the group of governmental experts to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

5. Invites States which have not yet done so to respond to the request of the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 33/91 B and to acquaint the group of experts with their views and experiences through the Secretary-General;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled “Confidence-building measures”

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

34/89. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the increasing information and evidence regarding Israel’s activities aiming at the acquisition and development of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolution 33/71 A of 14 December 1978 on military and nuclear collaboration with Israel,

Recalling its repeated condemnation of the military and nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa,

Reaffirming its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 34/74 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977 and 33/64 of 14 December 1978 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Convinced that the development of nuclear capability by Israel would further aggravate the already dangerous situation in the region and further threaten international peace and security,

1. Appeals to all States to put an end to any cooperation with Israel which may assist it in acquiring and developing nuclear weapons and also to dissuade corporations, institutions and individuals within their jurisdiction from any co-operation that may result in providing Israel with nuclear weapons;

2. Calls upon all States to take all necessary measures to prevent the transfer to Israel of fissionable material and nuclear technology which could be used for nuclear arms;

3. Calls upon Israel to submit all its nuclear facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

4. Strongly condemns any attempt by Israel to manufacture, acquire, store or test nuclear weapons or to introduce them into the Middle East;

5. Requests the Security Council to adopt appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of the relevant resolutions concerning Israeli nuclear armament;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on Israeli nuclear armament and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the work of the group of experts to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled “Israeli nuclear armament”

97th plenary meeting
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68 Subsequently referred to as the Group of Experts to Study the Institutional Arrangements relating to the Process of Disarmament.
35/141. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security",

Deeply concerned that the arms race, particularly in nuclear armaments and military expenditures, has continued to increase at an alarming speed, absorbing enormous material and human resources, which represents a heavy burden for the peoples of all countries and constitutes a grave danger for world peace and security,

Convinced that, disarmament being a matter of universal concern, there is a pressing need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about and be aware of the problems created by the armaments race and of the need for disarmament, and that the United Nations has a central role in this connexion,

Noting that, since the preparation of the updated report of the Secretary-General entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures, new developments have taken place in the fields covered by the reports that are of particular relevance in the present economic and political conditions of the world;

Recalling its decision, as reaffirmed in its resolution 32/75 of 12 December 1977, to keep the item under constant review,

Recalling further paragraph 93 (c) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly which provides that the Secretary-General shall periodically submit reports to the Assembly on the economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to bring up to date, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, the report entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures, covering the basic topics of that report, and to transmit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

2. Invites all Governments to extend to the Secretary-General their support and full co-operation to ensure that the study will be carried out in the most effective way:

1/ A/32/88/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.IX.1).

2/ Resolution S-10/2.

3/ Subsequently referred to as the Group of Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures.
3. Calls upon non-governmental organizations and international institutions and organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security".

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980
The General Assembly,

Recalling the provision of paragraph 90 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 4/ according to which it should continue to consider what concrete steps should be taken to facilitate the reduction of military budgets, bearing in mind the relevant proposals and documents of the United Nations on this question,

Convinced that reductions of military expenditures could be carried out without affecting the military balance to the detriment of the national security of any country,

Recalling its resolution 33/67 of 14 December 1978, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting:

(a) To carry out a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument with the voluntary co-operation of States from different regions and representing different budgeting and accounting systems,

(b) To assess the results of the practical tests,

(c) To develop recommendations for further refinement and implementation of the reporting instrument,

Noting with appreciation the report submitted by the Secretary-General 5/ in pursuance of resolution 33/67, containing recommended steps leading to the early implementation of the revised instrument in a general and regular system for the international reporting of military expenditures, ensuring an increasing participation with a view to universal reporting by an ever-widening set of States and at the same time recommending that a further study should be undertaken of the problems of comparing military expenditures among different States and in different years as well as the problems of verification that will arise in connexion with agreements on reduction of military expenditures,

Recognizing with satisfaction that a carefully elaborated reporting instrument has now become available for general and regular implementation, in the course of which it may be further refined, in particular through its testing by a widening set of States,

Emphasizing the value of such a reporting instrument, once fully implemented in its refined form, as a means to increase confidence between States by contributing to greater openness in military matters,

Convinced that the systematic reporting of military expenditures is an important first step in the move towards agreed and balanced reductions in military expenditures,

4/ Resolution S-10/2.

5/ A/35/479.
1. **Requests** the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the above-mentioned report to be issued as a United Nations publication and widely distributed;

2. **Recommends** that all Member States should make use of the reporting instrument and report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data are available, presenting their first report preferably not later than 30 April 1981;

3. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report on these matters to the General Assembly on an annual basis;

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc group of qualified experts in the field of military budgets, 6/

   (a) To refine further the reporting instrument on the basis of future comments and suggestions received from States during the general and regular implementation of the reporting instrument;

   (b) To examine and suggest solutions to the question of comparing military expenditures among different States and between different years as well as to the problems of verification that will arise in connexion with agreements on reduction of military expenditures;

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of paragraph 4 above to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament;

6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to provide the group of experts with the necessary financial assistance and secretariat services;

7. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

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6/ Subsequently referred to as the Group of Experts on Reduction of Military Budgets.
World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its tenth special session it stressed the importance of mobilizing public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

Taking into account that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, \textit{3/} it recommended to that end the adoption of several concrete measures intended to intensify and broaden the dissemination of information about the arms race and the efforts to halt and reverse it as well as to promote programmes of study and education concerning disarmament,

Bearing in mind that for the realization of a world disarmament campaign of a permanent character it will be necessary, on the one hand, to define some basic rules which, without detriment to the necessary flexibility, will ensure a minimum of co-ordination and, on the other hand, to establish a practical and generally acceptable system for the financing of such a campaign,

Having examined the relevant section of the report of the Secretary-General on the fourth and fifth sessions of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, \textit{11/}

1. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of a small group of experts, for whose composition, in so far as circumstances permit, preference should be given to members of the Secretariat, a study on the organization and financing of a World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

\textit{94th plenary meeting}
\textit{12 December 1980}

\textit{+ 35/156. General and complete disarmament}

A

Study on conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the continuing arms race, including the conventional arms race, and the alarming increase in expenditures on armaments,

\textit{10/} A/35/574.
\textit{11/} A/35/575.

/...
Recognizing the right of all States to protect their security,

Reaffirming the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, regarding priorities in the disarmament negotiations,

Recalling the recommendations in paragraphs 81 and 85 of the Final Document,

Noting that at the session of the Disarmament Commission held between 12 May and 6 June 1980, there was wide support in favour of recommending to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that it should approve, in principle, a proposal for a study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces, to be undertaken after the general approach to the study, its structure and scope had been fully discussed and agreed upon, 2/

1. Approves 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;

2. Agrees that the Disarmament Commission, at its forthcoming substantive session, should work out the general approach to the study, its structure and scope;

3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to convey to the Secretary-General the conclusions of its deliberations, which should constitute the guidelines for the study;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament, and a final report at its thirty-eighth session.

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

35/156.

B

Confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 B of 16 December 1978 and 34/87 B of 11 December 1979 on confidence-building measures,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive study on confidence-building measures, 3/ to which was annexed the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Confidence-building Measures:

1/ Resolution S-10/2.


3/ A/35/422.
2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the work in this regard and to submit the study to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Confidence-building measures".

35/156. D

Study on all the aspects of regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/91 E of 16 December 1978, in which it decided to undertake a systematic study of all the aspects of regional disarmament and requested the Secretary-General to carry out the study with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the study prepared by the Group of Governmental Experts on Regional Disarmament, 2/:

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General and the study annexed thereto;

2. Commends the study and its conclusions to the attention of all States:

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the above-mentioned report to be issued as a United Nations publication and widely distributed;

4. Invites all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, at the latest by 1 June 1981, of their views regarding the study and its conclusions:

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, for its information, the replies of Member States;

6. Decides to transmit the study to the Disarmament Commission;

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

8. Expresses the hope that the study will encourage Governments to take initiatives and to consult within the different regions with a view to agreeing upon appropriate measures of regional disarmament.

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

2/ A/35/416.
35/156.

E

Study on the relationship between disarmament and international security

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also its resolutions 33/10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/91 I of 16 December 1978 and 34/83 A of 11 December 1979,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General 6/ containing a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and International Security, informing the Secretary-General that, owing to the vast area to be covered and the complexity and sensitivity of the issues involved, the Group would need more time to complete its work:

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the study and to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

* 35/156.

F

Study on nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ in which it was stated that nuclear weapons posed the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization;

Recalling also its resolution 33/91 D of 16 December 1978, in which the Secretary-General was requested to carry out a comprehensive study on nuclear weapons,

Noting that the report of the Group of Experts on a Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons 7/ has been completed and is available,

Considering that in its report the Disarmament Commission recommended that, in the course of the decade of the 1980s, governmental and non-governmental information organs of Member States and those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as well as non-governmental organizations should, as appropriate, undertake further programmes of information relating to the danger of the arms race as well as to disarmament efforts and negotiations, 8/

6/ A/35/406.
7/ A/35/392.
Convinced that the wide dissemination of the report would contribute to a better understanding of the threat presented by nuclear weapons as well as of the need for progress in the various negotiations aiming at the prevention of both horizontal and vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons and the achievement of nuclear disarmament,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General as a highly significant statement on present nuclear arsenals, the trends in their technological development and the effects of their use, as well as on the various doctrines of deterrence and the security implications of the continued quantitative and qualitative development of nuclear-weapon systems and also as a reminder of the need for efforts to increase the political will necessary for effective disarmament measures, inter alia, through the promotion of public awareness of the need for disarmament.

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

3. Notes the conclusions of the report and expresses the hope that all States will consider them carefully;

4. Recommends that the Committee on Disarmament should take the report and its conclusions into account in its efforts towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control, in particular in the field of nuclear disarmament.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the entire report as a United Nations publication and, making full use of all the facilities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to publicize the report in as many languages as is considered desirable and practicable;

6. Recommends to all Governments the wide distribution of the report and its publication in their respective languages, as appropriate, so as to acquaint public opinion with its contents;

7. Invites regional intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and national and international non-governmental organizations, to use all the facilities available to them to make the report widely known.

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1989

...
35/157. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Reaffirming its resolution 33/71 A of 14 December 1978 on military and nuclear collaboration with Israel, and its resolution 34/89 of 11 December 1979 on Israeli nuclear armament,

1. Takes note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament 1/ submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in this regard and to submit his report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

1/ A/35/458.
2. Research

33/71. K

PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH AND STUDIES ON DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Convinced that negotiations on disarmament and the continuing effort to ensure greater security must be based on objective in-depth technical studies,

Convinced also that sustained research and study activity by the United Nations in the field of disarmament would promote informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts,

Considering that, in addition to the work being done in this field by the United Nations Centre for Disarmament, with a view to gathering basic data on disarmament problems and, in particular, facilitating the negotiations currently in progress, it is advisable to undertake more forward-looking research, within the framework of the United Nations,

Noting that various proposals that studies of this type should be carried out have been put forward at the tenth special session and the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, thus reflecting the need of the international community to be provided with more diversified and complete information on problems relating to disarmament,

Aware of the importance of ensuring that such studies should be conducted in accordance with the criteria of scientific independence,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on possible ways of establishing, operating and financing an international institute for disarmament research, under the auspices of the United Nations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to seek in this regard, inter alia, the advice of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, established in implementation of paragraph 124 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in view of the competence to be assigned to that body in respect of a programme of studies on disarmament.

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

34/83. M

PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH AND STUDIES ON DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Referring to its resolution 33/71 K of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its thirty-fourth session on possible ways of establishing, operating and financing an international institute for disarmament research, under the auspices of the United Nations,

1. Takes note of the information relevant to the matter contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the programme of research and studies on disarmament;

2. Welcomes the recommendations concerning the United Nations institute for disarmament research submitted by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and set forth in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. Notes that, under those recommendations, the United Nations institute for disarmament research would be set up within the framework of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research as an interim arrangement, for the period until the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, in 1982;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to hold consultations with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research regarding the establishment of the United Nations institute for disarmament research;

5. Expresses the hope that appropriate steps will be taken as soon as possible with a view to implementing the recommendations set forth in the report of the Secretary-General;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

97th plenary meeting
11 December 1979

81 See A/S-10/AC.1/8
82 Resolution S-10/2.
84 A/34/589
85 Ibid, para. 7.
Programme of research and studies on disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations concerning the establishment of an international institute for disarmament research contained in its resolution 34/83 of 11 December 1979,

Taking into account the decisions taken by the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research at its special meeting in February 1980,

Bearing in mind the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies at its meetings held in 1980,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General on the programme of research and studies on disarmament; 10/

2. Welcomes the establishment at Geneva of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research within the framework of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research as an interim arrangement for the period until the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

10/ A/35/574.
3. Information

33/71.

G

Dissemination of Information on the Arms Race and Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Aware of the grave dangers inherent in the arms race,

Convinced that it is essential that both the Governments and the peoples of the world should be better informed of the dangers of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and of the efforts made to contain it,

Recalling that, in paragraph 99 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,\(^{51}\) it recognized that, in order to mobilize world public opinion in favour of disarmament, concrete measures must be taken to increase the dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament,

1. Urges Member States, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as non-governmental organizations and the research institutes concerned, to promote education and information programmes relating to the arms race and disarmament;

2. Requests Member States to report to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, on their activities in the field of dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament;

3. Welcomes the initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in planning to hold a world congress on disarmament education and, in that connexion, invites the Director-General of that organization to report to the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, on the preparations for that event;

4. Requests the United Nations Centre for Disarmament, in preparing the United Nations Yearbook on Disarmament and the disarmament periodicals, to take account of the recommendations of the General Assembly regarding the form and content of such publications;

5. Further requests the United Nations Centre for Disarmament to increase contacts with non-governmental organizations and research institutions, in accordance with paragraph 123 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, and requests the Secretary-General, after appropriate consultations, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on other ways of encouraging the role of such organizations and institutions in the field of disarmament;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to include in any studies on arms limitation and disarmament prepared under the auspices of the United Nations a summary of those studies, drafted in easily understood language, to facilitate their dissemination among the general public;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of co-ordinating the public information activities relating to disarmament of all the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978

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\(^{51}\) Resolution S-10/2.
34/83.  

**United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, taken at the tenth special session, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament,\(^{45}\)

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament for 1979,\(^{42}\)

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament;

2. Decides to continue the programme;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to make adequate arrangements relating to the programme for 1980 in accordance with the guidelines approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the programme.

97th plenary meeting

11 December 1979

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\(^{40}\) Ibid., para 108.

\(^{41}\) Ibid., para 108.

\(^{42}\) A/34/640.
35/152. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, taken at the tenth special session, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, 1/

Recalling also its resolution 34/83 D of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to make adequate arrangements relating to the programme for 1980 in accordance with the guidelines approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session,

Expressing its satisfaction at the fact that Governments, particularly those of developing countries, have continued to manifest serious interest in the programme,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament for 1980, 2/

1. Decides to continue the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make adequate arrangements relating to the programme for 1981 in accordance with the guidelines approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the programme;

4. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has been conducted;

5. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States that have invited the fellows to their capitals to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby complementing usefully the fulfilment of the over-all objectives of the programme, as well as providing additional information sources and practical knowledge for the fellows.

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

1/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 108.

2/ A/35/521.

/...
**Disarmament Week**

33/71.

**DISARMAMENT WEEK**

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned over the continued arms race,

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

Recalling that, in paragraph 102 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it proclaimed the week starting on 24 October, the day of the founding of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,

Desiring of promoting broad measures on the mobilization of world public opinion in the celebration of such a week in order to create an international atmosphere conducive to the implementation of further practical measures with regard to the cessation of the arms race and disarmament,

1. Invites all States to carry out, through the dissemination of information and organization of symposiums, meetings, conferences and other national and international forums, effective measures to expose the danger of the arms race, propagate the need for its cessation and increase public understanding of the urgent tasks in the field of disarmament and in particular of the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a model programme which may assist States that so desire in developing their local programmes for Disarmament Week;

3. Invites governmental as well as non-governmental organizations to undertake annual activities to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week and invites Governments to inform the Secretary-General of such activities not later than 30 April of each subsequent year;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth and subsequent sessions on the information obtained by him in accordance with paragraph 3 above.

*84th plenary meeting* 
*14 December 1978*

34/83.

**DISARMAMENT WEEK**

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned about the continuing arms race, 

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

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support of Governments, international and national organizations for the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session to proclaim the week starting 24 October, the day of the founding of the United Nations, a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,

1. Recalling its resolutions 33/71 D and G of 14 December 1978,

2. Recognizing the need for active involvement of the relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, within their areas of competence, in promoting the cause of disarmament and, in particular, in holding Disarmament Week,

3. Takes note with satisfaction of the reports of the Secretary-General on measures taken by governmental and non-governmental organizations to foster the objectives of Disarmament Week and on elements of a model programme for Disarmament Week;

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

5. Invites the relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;

6. Invites Governments, in accordance with its resolution 33/71 D, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

7. Invites international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in holding Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report containing the information referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above.

*97th plenary meeting* 
*11 December 1979*

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*Resolution S-10/2; A/34/457 and Add.1 and 2; A/34/436.*
III. DECISIONS ON DISARMAMENT ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AT ITS THIRTY-THIRD TO THIRTY-FIFTH SESSIONS

33/418. Languages of the Meeting of the Littoral
and Hinterland States of the Indian
Ocean

At its 84th plenary meeting, on 14 December 1978,
the General Assembly, on the recommendation of
the First Committee,29 decided that, in addition to
Chinese, French and English, Arabic should be pro-
vided as a language for interpretation and summary
records at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland
States of the Indian Ocean and for the Meeting's pre-
session documentation, in addition to the provision for
post-session documentation in six languages.

33/422. Production of a United Nations film on
wars and their consequences31

At its 85th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1978,
the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the
First Committee,32 decided to request the Secretary-
General to proceed with the production of a United
Nations film on wars and their consequences at the
cost of approximately $200,000.

34/404. Policies of apartheid of the Government of
South Africa

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 26 October 1979, the
General Assembly, on the proposal of the President,33
decided to request the Secretary-General to conduct an
immediate investigation into the reports concerning a
nuclear explosion by South Africa and to report thereon
to the Assembly.

34/422. Study on the question of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban

At its 97th plenary meeting, on 11 December 1979, the General Assembly, on
the recommendation of the First Committee,34 requested the Secretary-General to
prepare the study on the question of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban recom-
manded by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and by the Secretary-General him-
self and that the study should include the chapters or sections described in paragraph
14 of the report of the Secretary-General,35 should be completed in time to be trans-
mitted to the Committee on Disarmament in the spring of 1980, as indicated in the
same paragraph, and should be carried out in accordance with the procedure de-
scribed in paragraph 16 of the Secretary-General's report.

29 See also sect III, resolution 33/68.
31 See also sect III, resolutions 33/91 A to I.
33 Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings, 47th meet-
ing, para. 18.
34 Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 42, document A/34/752, para. 39.
35 A/34/558.
35/417. Summary records for meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament

Date: 3 December 1980  Meeting: 79
Adopted without a vote  Report: A/35/665

The General Assembly agreed to the reconsideration of the list of exceptions in paragraph 2 of its resolution 35/10 B of 3 November 1980 and decided to add to that list the Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament.

35/430. Second session of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament

Date: 12 December 1980  Meeting: 94
Adopted by consensus  Draft: A/35/L.47/Rev.1

The General Assembly decided that, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 24 and 34 of its decision 34/401 of 25 October 1979 and paragraph 4 of its resolution 35/10 A of 3 November 1980, the Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament would hold its second substantive session from 5 to 16 October 1981.

35/431. Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States

Date: 12 December 1980  Meeting: 94

The General Assembly took note of the statement made by the Rapporteur of the First Committee that no report on the item entitled "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States" had been submitted by the Committee.

35/432. Urgent measures for reducing the danger of war

Date: 12 December 1980  Meeting: 94

The General Assembly took note of the statement made by the Rapporteur of the First Committee that no report on the item entitled "Urgent measures for reducing the danger of war" had been submitted by the Committee.
IV. RESOLUTIONS ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY QUESTIONS RELATED TO DISARMAMENT ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE, AT ITS THIRTY-THIRD TO THIRTY-FIFTH SESSIONS

33/73. Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter the peoples of the United Nations proclaimed their determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and that one of the fundamental purposes of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 95 (I) of 11 December 1946, planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression are crimes against peace and that, pursuant to the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, of 24 October 1970,12 and the Definition of Aggression of 14 December 1974,18 a war of aggression constitutes a crime against the peace,

Reaffirming the right of individuals, States and all mankind to life in peace,

Aware that, since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed,

Recognizing that peace among nations is mankind’s paramount value, held in the highest esteem by all principal political, social and religious movements,

Guided by the lofty goal of preparing societies for and creating conditions of their common existence and co-operation in peace, equality, mutual confidence and understanding,

Recognizing the essential role of Governments, as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations, both national and international, the mass media, educational processes and teaching methods, in promoting the ideals of peace and understanding among nations,

Convinced that, in the era of modern scientific and technological progress, mankind’s resources, energy and creative talents should be directed to the peaceful economic, social and cultural development of all countries, should promote the implementation of the new international economic order and should serve the raising of the living standards of all nations,

Stressing with utmost concern that the arms race, in particular in the nuclear field, and the development of new types and systems of weapons, based on modern scientific principles and achievements, threaten world peace,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,18 the States Members of the United Nations solemnly reaffirmed their determination to make further collective efforts aimed at strengthening peace and international security and eliminating the threat of war, and agreed that, in order to facilitate the process of disarmament, it was necessary to take measures and pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States,

Reaffirming the principles contained in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of 14 December 1960,14 the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, of 16 December 197010 and the Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Detente, of 19 December 1977,18

Recalling the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, of 7 December 1965,17

Further recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of 10 December 1948,18 as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, of 16 December 1966,19 and bearing in mind that the latter states, inter alia, that any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law,

I

Solemnly invites all States to guide themselves in their activities by the recognition of the supreme importance and necessity of establishing, maintaining and strengthening a just and durable peace for present and future generations and, in particular, to observe the following principles:

1. Every nation and every human being, regardless of race, conscience, language or sex, has the inherent right to life in peace. Respect for that right, as well as for other human rights, is in the common interest of all mankind and an indispensable condition of advancement of all nations, large and small, in all fields.

2. A war of aggression, its planning, preparation or initiation are crimes against peace and are prohibited by international law.

3. In accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, States have the duty to refrain from propaganda for wars of aggression.

4. Every State, acting in the spirit of friendship and good-neighbourly relations, has the duty to promote all-round, mutually advantageous and equitable political, economic, social and cultural

12 Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.
13 Resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex.
14 Resolution 68/102.
15 Resolution 514 (XV).
16 Resolution 2173 (XXV).
17 Resolution 32/155.
18 Resolution 2037 (XX).
19 Resolution 217 A (III).
20 Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
co-operation with other States, notwithstanding their socio-economic systems, with a view to securing their common existence and co-operation in peace, in conditions of mutual understanding of and respect for the identity and diversity of all peoples, and the duty to take up actions conducive to the furtherance of the ideals of peace, humanism and freedom.

5. Every State has the duty to respect the right of all peoples to self-determination, independence, equality, sovereignty, the territorial integrity of States and the inviolability of their frontiers, including the right to determine the road of their development, without interference or intervention in their internal affairs.

6. A basic instrument of the maintenance of peace is 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 with that end in view, in accordance with the principles agreed upon within the United Nations and relevant international agreements.

7. Every State has the duty to discourage all manifestations and practices of colonialism, as well as racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, as contrary to the right of peoples to self-determination and to other human rights and fundamental freedoms.

8. Every State has the duty to discourage advocacy of hatred and prejudice against other peoples as contrary to the principles of peaceful co-existence and friendly co-operation.

II

Calls upon all States, in order to implement the above principles:

(a) To act perseveringly and consistently, with due regard for the constitutional rights and the role of the family, the institutions and the organizations concerned:

(i) To ensure that their policies relevant to the implementation of the present Declaration, including educational processes and teaching methods as well as media information activities, incorporate contents compatible with the task of the preparation for life in peace of entire societies and, in particular, the young generations;

(ii) Therefore, to discourage and eliminate incitement to racial hatred, national or other discrimination, injustice or advocacy of violence and war;

(b) To develop various forms of bilateral and multilateral co-operation, also in international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, with a view to enhancing preparation of societies to live in peace and, in particular, exchanging experiences on projects pursued with that end in view;

III

1. Recommends that the governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned should initiate appropriate action towards the implementation of the present Declaration;

2. States that a full implementation of the principles enshrined in the present Declaration calls for concerted action on the part of Governments, the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as other interested international and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the progress made in the implementation of the present Declaration and to submit periodic reports thereon to the General Assembly, the first such report to be submitted not later than at its thirty-sixth session.

85th plenary meeting
15 December 1978

33/74. Non-interference in the internal affairs of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/91 of 14 December 1976 and 32/153 of 19 December 1977 on non-interference in the internal affairs of States,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General,80 containing the views of Member States on ways by which greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States can be assured,

1. Urges all States to abide by the provisions of resolutions 31/91 and 32/153, in which the General Assembly denounced any form of interference in the internal or external affairs of States and called upon all States, in keeping with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,81 to undertake measures to prevent any hostile or aggressive act or activity from taking place within their territory and directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of another State;

2. Reaffirms that a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States would be an important contribution to the further elaboration of the principles for strengthening equitable co-operation and friendly relations among States, based on sovereign equality and mutual respect;

3. Notes that a number of Member States have expressed support for the preparation of such a declaration;

4. Considers that the expression of further views would facilitate the elaboration of the principles and provisions of a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States;

5. Requests the Secretary-General once again to invite Member States, especially those which have not yet done so, to express their views on the question of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

85th plenary meeting
15 December 1978

80 A/33/164 and Add.1, A/32/165 and Add.1 and 2, A/33/216 and Add.1
81 Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex
33/75. Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

Noting with satisfaction that the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security has played an important role in international life as confirmed by relevant resolutions on its implementation,

Convinced that the Declaration continues to provide an important basis and incentive for further action by the international community towards strengthening and consolidating international peace and security as well as promoting co-operation among States on the basis of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with concern that some of the important provisions of the Declaration have nevertheless not yet been implemented and that agreement concerning measures for their implementation has not been reached,

Deeply concerned at the frequent acts of violation of the Charter of the United Nations, breaches of the peace and threats to international peace and security, recourse to the threat or use of force, non-compliance by States with their obligations to solve disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter, disregard of the role of the United Nations and the lessening of confidence in the effectiveness of the Security Council in ensuring compliance with the Charter,

Considering that continuation of such a situation is not conducive to the strengthening of the foundations on which the United Nations is based and threatens international peace and security,

Noting with profound concern the continued existence of focal points of crises and tensions in various regions of the world endangering international peace and security, the continuation and escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the manifestations of tendencies to divide the world into spheres of influence and domination, continued interference in the internal affairs of States, including the use of mercenaries, and the continuing existence of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid, which remain the main obstacles to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Reaffirming the close link between the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization and development and stressing the need for concerted action to achieve progress in those areas and the importance of the early implementation of the decisions adopted at the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly on the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recognizing some encouraging signs and achievements with regard to the strengthening of international security as well as the necessity to exert further efforts towards consolidating and expanding the results achieved,

Welcoming the struggle of people under colonial exploitation, foreign occupation and racial oppression and other forms of alien domination and their contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Taking note of the actions of the international community aimed at strengthening international security, in particular the tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, the ninth special session of the Assembly, on the question of Namibia, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978, the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978, the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978, and the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977,

1. Calls upon all States to adhere fully, in international relations, to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to contribute effectively to the implementation and further elaboration of the provisions embodied in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;

2. Urge all the members of the Security Council, especially its permanent members, to consider and to take, as a matter of urgency, all the necessary measures for ensuring the implementation of the decisions of the United Nations on the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly the provisions contained in Chapter VI of the Charter and provided in the above-mentioned Declaration for strengthening the confidence of States in the United Nations and in the effectiveness of the Council as the organ bearing primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

3. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination to achieve self-determination and independence and urges Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to take urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of the other resolutions of the United Nations on the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid;

4. Also calls for the deepening and extension of the process of relaxation of international tensions, which is still limited in both scope and geographical

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82 Resolution 2734 (XXV).
83 See resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).
84 See resolution 3362 (S-VII).
85 Resolution 1514 (XV).
86 See resolution S-10/2.
extent, to all regions of the world in order to help bring about just and lasting solutions to international problems with the participation of all States so that peace and security will be based on effective respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States and the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own destiny freely and without outside interference, coercion or pressure;

5. Reaffirms its opposition to any threat or use of force, intervention, aggression, foreign occupation or measure of political and economic coercion which attempts to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of States or their right freely to dispose of their natural resources;

6. Commends the holding of the tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, with the active participation of all Member States, particularly its decisions aimed at strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, including those relating to effective machinery for de-liberation on, and negotiation of, disarmament measures, and, in this connexion, invites all Member States to take effective measures for halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and for disarmament, in accordance with the priorities agreed to during the tenth special session;

7. Considers that the implementation of the new international economic order, assured through the settlement of urgent international economic problems, a speedy development of the developing countries, narrowing and overcoming the existing gap between the developed and the developing countries and the democratization of the process of decision-making, constitutes an inseparable part of the efforts for the strengthening of international peace and security;

8. Recalls its ninth special session, on the question of Namibia, supports the efforts for achieving the independence of Namibia and invites all Member States to contribute towards the successful implementation of resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and to facilitate, within this framework, the fulfilment of the mandate given to the Secretary-General with respect to this question by the Council;

9. Expresses its concern over the worsening of the critical situation in Zimbabwe and urges Member States to increase their support to the people of Zimbabwe in its legitimate struggle against the minority racist regime for its continuous attempts to impede the attainment of independence by Zimbabwe and for its acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring countries;

10. Commends the decision of the Belgrade meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe on the continuation of efforts aimed at implementing fully all the provisions of the Final Act of Helsinki, particularly the agreement on the implementation of the Declaration on the Mediterranean, supports, bearing in mind the close relationship between security in Europe and security in the Mediterranean, the Middle East and other regions of the world, the proposal of the non-aligned countries for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation with a view to promoting good neighbourly relations, the settlement of all disputes between States by peaceful means, and concrete measures of co-operation among States of the region, in accordance with their mutual interest to concert their views and to seize opportunities to contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security, and, in this context, takes note of the meeting of experts being held in accordance with the decision referred to above;

11. Reaffirms once again the provisions of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and calls upon the great Powers to co-operate in its implementation;

12. Considers that the dismantling of foreign military bases would contribute to the strengthening of international security;

13. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and, having in mind the forthcoming tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, requests him to prepare a report on the implementation of the Declaration and on the views communicated by the Governments of Member States concerning measures to be taken in order to implement those provisions of the Declaration which have not yet been put into effect, with a view to considering this problem at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled “Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security”.

85th plenary meeting
15 December 1978

34/99. Development and strengthening of good neighbourliness between States

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the determination of the peoples of the United Nations as expressed in the Charter of the United Nations to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Noting that good neighbourliness is also contained in numerous bilateral and multilateral treaties,

Recalling its resolutions 1236 (XII) of 14 December 1957 and 1301 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, in which it stressed the importance of constantly promoting good neighbourly relations for the peace and security of all peoples and for the development of co-operation among States,

Bearing in mind that, owing to geographic proximity, there are particularly favourable opportunities for co-operation and mutual advantage between neighbouring countries in many fields and that these opportunities should be further promoted and encouraged, in view of their positive influence on international relations as a whole,

87 Signed on 1 August 1975.

88 Resolution 2513 (XXVI).
89 A/33/217 and Add.1 and 2.
Concluding that the great changes of a political, economic and social nature as well as the scientific and technological progress which have taken place in the world and led to unprecedented interdependence of nations have given new dimensions to good neighbourliness and increase the need to ensure its further development and its more effective implementation in the conduct of States in all fields,

Convinced that the development and strengthening of good neighbourliness are likely to contribute to the solution of problems between States, particularly between neighbouring ones, and to the enhancing of confidence between them,

Deeply concerned at the persistence and emergence of conflicts between States, particularly neighbouring ones, which endanger the peace, security and progress of States,

Concluding that the generalization of the long practice and certain norms of good neighbourliness is likely to strengthen friendly relations and co-operation among States, in accordance with the Charter,

1. Calls upon all States, in the interest of the maintenance of international peace and security, to promote good neighbourliness in their relations with other States;

2. Affirms that good neighbourliness conforms with the purposes of the United Nations and is founded upon the strict observance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the rejection of any acts seeking to establish zones of influence and domination;

3. Believes it necessary to examine the question of good neighbourliness in order to strengthen and further develop its content, as well as ways and modalities of enhancing its effectiveness;

4. Invites Governments to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on good neighbourliness, as well as on ways and modalities of enhancing it, with a view to preventing conflicts and to increasing confidence among States, particularly neighbouring ones;

5. Invites the United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, within their fields of competence, to inform the Secretary-General of the aspects of their activities relevant to the development of relations of good neighbourliness between States;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report containing the replies and information received in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 above;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Development and strengthening of good neighbourliness between States".

103rd plenary meeting
14 December 1979

34/100. Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security";

Taking note of the ninth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and the important role it has played in international life in strengthening and consolidating peace and security, as well as promoting co-operation among States on the basis of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with concern that some of the important provisions of the Declaration have not yet been implemented and that agreement concerning measures for their implementation has not been reached,

Profoundly disturbed by the escalation of acts in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly of the principles of respect for national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-intervention and non-interference and the free social development of countries, recourse to the threat or use of force, military intervention, interference and occupation of States or of parts of their territories, resulting in breaches of the peace and threats to international peace and security,

Noting with deep concern the continued existence of focal points of crisis and tension in various regions of the world, the emergence of new conflicts among States endangering international peace and security, the continuation and escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the manifestation of tendencies to divide the world into spheres of influence and domination, continued interference in the internal affairs of States, including the use of mercenaries, and the continuing existence of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism in all its manifestations and apartheid, which remain the main obstacles to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Reaffirming again the close link existing between the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization and development, and stressing the urgent need for concerted action to achieve progress in the implementation of the decisions adopted at the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly concerning the establishment of a new international economic order, the decisions and recommendations adopted at the tenth special session devoted to disarmament, and the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, contained in Assembly resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978,

Convinced that the establishment of a new world information order, which will be conducive to greater reciprocity in the exchange of information and correct the quantitative and qualitative inequality in the flow of information to and from developing countries and between them, would contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security and the realization of the aim of establishing the new international economic order,

Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

27 Resolution 2734 (XXV).

32 See resolutions 3201 (S-VI), 3202 (S-VI) and 3362 (S-VII).

38 See resolution S-10/2
Recognizing some encouraging signs and achievements of the peoples' struggle for their emancipation and liberation from colonial and other forms of subjugation and oppression, thus contributing to the strengthening of international peace and security, but conscious of the necessity to exert further efforts towards consolidating and expanding the results achieved,

1. **Calls upon** all States to contribute effectively to the implementation and further elaboration of the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security;

2. **Urges with emphasis** all the members of the Security Council, especially the permanent members, to consider and to take, as a matter of urgency, all the necessary measures for ensuring respect for the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations in the effective implementation of the decisions of the Council on the maintenance of international peace and security, including, particularly, those envisaged in Chapter VII of the Charter and provided for in the Declaration, by strengthening the confidence of States in the United Nations and in the effectiveness of the Council, as the organ bearing primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

3. **Further calls upon** all States to adhere fully to the purposes and principles of the Charter and to observe strictly, in international relations, the principles of national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, sovereign equality, non-interference and non-interference in the internal or external affairs of other States, the right of all States and peoples to determine their political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure, sovereignty over natural resources, inviolability of international frontiers, non-use of force or threat of force and non-recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force, and the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes;

4. **Reaffirms again** its opposition to any threat or use of force, interference or interference, aggression, foreign occupation or measures of political and economic coercion which attempt to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of States or their right freely to dispose of their natural resources;

5. **Invites** all States to reject any support for or encouragement of any form of intervention or interference in the internal or external affairs of States for any reason whatsoever and to refuse recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force;

6. **Also calls upon** all States to refrain from any act which may hinder the continuation of the process of relaxation of international tension, impede the resolution of the focal points of crisis and tension in various regions of the world, hamper the implementation of the recommendation of the General Assembly at its tenth special session on effective measures for halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and for disarmament, and postpone the implementation of the new international economic order;

7. **Reaffirms again** the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination or occupation to achieve self-determination and independence, and urges Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to take urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other resolutions of the United Nations on the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid;

8. **Recognizes the advance** that has been made in the struggle of oppressed peoples for their emancipation and the elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism in all its manifestations, racial discrimination, apartheid, alien domination and occupation;

9. **Reaffirms** the provisions of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and invites the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to serve on the expanded Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to prepare for the Conference on the Indian Ocean in 1981;

10. **Commends** the convening of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, to be held at Madrid in 1980, and expresses the hope that it will result in further strengthening the security and co-operation of States in Europe in all spheres, including reduction of armaments and armed forces and halting the arms race in both the nuclear and conventional fields;

11. **Welcomes the recommendation** of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979. that, during 1980, a meeting should be called of the Mediterranean non-aligned countries and other Mediterranean countries participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to be held at Madrid, for the purpose of launching joint projects of co-operation and for the preparation of the Conference;

12. **Commends also the decision** of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries on transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation and urges all States to co-operate in applying that decision on the basis of the principles of respect for each State's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of peoples to make their own decisions, non-intervention and non-interference in internal affairs, and equal rights;

13. **Considers that the implementation** of the new international economic order, assuring, through the settlement of urgent international economic problems, a speedy development of the developing countries, particularly the least developed ones, would contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security and to the promotion of economic co-operation for development as an important prerequisite of peaceful and active coexistence among States and requests all States, particularly the developed ones, to participate actively in the efforts of the United Nations and in the global negotiations leading to that end;

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97 Resolution 1514 (XV).
98 Resolution 2832 (XXVI).
100 *Ibid.*, para 193
34/101. Non-interference in the internal affairs of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/91 of 14 December 1976, 32/153 of 19 December 1977 and 33/74 of 15 December 1978 on non-interference in the internal affairs of States,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General, containing the views of Member States on ways by which greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States can be assured,

Reaffirming that a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States would be an important contribution to the further elaboration of the principles for strengthening equitable co-operation and friendly relations among States, based on sovereign equality and mutual respect,

Noting that a number of Member States have expressed support for the preparation of such a declaration,

Taking note of the draft declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in internal affairs of States,

Considering that it was not possible to conclude negotiations on this draft in time for the adoption of such a declaration at the thirty-fourth session,

1. Expresses the hope that negotiations will continue and be intensified with a view to the adoption, at the thirty-fifth session, of a declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States;

2. Decides to set up an open-ended ad hoc working group of the First Committee at the commencement of the thirty-fifth session with a view to elaborating and finalizing the declaration;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

103rd plenary meeting
14 December 1979
4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report containing the opinions, suggestions and proposals regarding the declaration on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States."

103rd plenary meeting
14 December 1979

34/103. Inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the primary responsibility of the United Nations to promote and strengthen international peace and security on the basis of strict respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principle of sovereignty, sovereign equality and national independence of States,

Recalling the duty of States to refrain in their international relations from military, political, economic or any other form of coercion aimed against the sovereignty, political independence or territorial integrity of any State,

Noting that hegemonism is a manifestation of the policy of a State, or a group of States, to control, dominate and subjugate, politically, economically, ideologically or militarily, other States, peoples or regions of the world,

Considering that imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism including Zionism and Apartheid are all forces which seek to perpetuate unequal relations and privileges acquired by force and are, therefore, different manifestations of the policy and practice of hegemonism,

Concerned that hegemonism, global as well as regional, pursued in the context of the policy of division of the world into blocs or by individual States, manifests itself in the use or threat of use of force, foreign domination and intervention,

Concerned also that hegemonism seeks to limit the freedom of States to determine their political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure,

Convinced that hegemonism, global and regional, in all its different forms, leads to a serious threat to international peace and security,

Considering that it is the common desire of all peoples to oppose hegemonism and to preserve the sovereignty and national independence of all States,

Bearing in mind the importance and urgency of creating a new and equitable system of international relations based on the equal participation of all States in the solution of international problems and the maintenance of international peace and security, one which ensures equal security for all States, and progress and prosperity for all peoples, through the establishment of the new international economic order,

1. Condemns hegemonism in all its manifestations, including that conducted at the global, regional or sub-regional level, pursued in the context of the policy of division of the world into blocs or by individual States;

2. Declares that no State or group of States shall, under any circumstance or for any reason whatsoever, pursue hegemony in international relations or seek a position of dominance, either globally or in any region of the world;

3. Rejects all forms of domination, subjugation, interference or intervention and all forms of pressure, whether political, ideological, economic, military or cultural, in international relations;

4. Resolutely condemns policies of pressure and use or threat of use of force, direct or indirect aggression, occupation and the growing practice of interference and intervention, overt or covert, in the internal affairs of States;

5. Resolutely condemns imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism including Zionism and all other forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination and interference, as well as the creation of spheres of influence and the division of the world into antagonistic political and military blocs;

6. Calls upon all States, in the conduct of international relations, to observe strictly the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and those regarding respect for the sovereignty, sovereign equality, national independence, unity and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, non-aggression, peaceful settlement of disputes and co-operation, as well as the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination;

7. Calls for the withdrawal of all occupation forces back to their own territories, so as to enable the peoples of all States to determine and administer their own affairs;

8. Further calls for strict respect for the right of all States to determine their political and socio-economic systems and pursue their national economic, social and other policies without intimidation, hindrance or interference from outside;

9. Resolves to continue the endeavour to establish a new and equitable system of international relations based on the equal participation of all States in the solution of international problems and the maintenance of international peace and security;

10. Further resolves to continue the endeavour for the establishment of the new international economic order, so as to ensure the economic emancipation and freedom of all nations, in particular the developing countries.

103rd plenary meeting
14 December 1979
35/158. Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,


Taking note of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security 2/ and the important role it has played in consolidating peace and security and promoting co-operation among States on the basis of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction that the vast majority of Member States has adhered and actively contributed to the implementation of the provisions and principles of the Declaration,

Profoundly disturbed by the escalation of acts of violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles and provisions embodied in the Declaration by recourse to the threat or use of force, military intervention, interference and occupation, resulting in breaches of the peace and threats to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned at the continued existence of crises and focal points of tension, the emergence of new conflicts among States endangering international peace and security, the continuation and escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and the further increase of military expenditure, the pursuance of the policy of rivalry, the confrontation and struggle for the division of the world into spheres of influence and domination, the continuance of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism in all its manifestations and apartheid, the further aggravation of the international economic situation and the widening of the gap between the developed and the developing countries, which remain the main obstacles to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Noting that the Security Council increasingly has not been able to act in accordance with its mandate under the Charter and that in several instances the General Assembly has been called upon in special and emergency special sessions to consider critical international problems affecting or threatening international peace and security,

Noting with deep concern that the process of relaxation of international tensions, which has evolved during the decade since the adoption of the Declaration, has remained limited, both in scope and in its geographical application, and has encountered a serious setback,

1. Solemnly reaffirms, on the occasion of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Peace and Security, the universal and unconditional validity of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as the basis of relations among States, irrespective of their size, geographical location, level of development or their political, economic, social or ideological systems, as a basic way to ensure international peace and security;

1/ A/35/305 and Add.1-3.

2/ General Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV).
2. Strongly condemns any act of violation of the Charter, particularly of its principles of sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States and of the inalienable rights of peoples under colonial or racist régimes, foreign occupation and alien domination to self-determination and independence in pursuance of their national destiny, in accordance with their political, economic, social and ideological aspirations, by the use of military force or intervention and interference or by more subtle and insidious means of subversion and destabilization, or any form of political, economic, military, psychological, financial or ideological pressure;

3. Urges all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitments under the Charter and, to that end, to implement consistently the principles and provisions of the Declaration;

4. Commends all efforts of Member States directed towards the consolidation of political and legal foundations for strengthening international peace and security and the peaceful coexistence of States on the basis of the Charter, particularly those in respect of the consolidation of the principles of the non-use of force in international relations, non-intervention and non-interference and the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, the early completion of which would contribute to the strengthening of peace and security and promote mutually beneficial co-operation and friendly relations among States;

5. Again invites all States to reject any support for encouragement of any form of intervention or interference in the internal or external affairs of States for any reason whatsoever and to refuse recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force against any Member State;

6. Urges all States, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, to take all the necessary steps to prevent further erosion or disruption of the process of détente and to refrain from any act which may aggravate the international situation, impede the resolution of crises and the elimination of focal points of tension in various regions of the world and hamper the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly 3/ on halting and reversing the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, which are essential for the preservation of international peace and security;

7. Reaffirms the decision, taken at its tenth special session, 4/ by which it called upon the Security Council to take appropriate effective measures to prevent the non-fulfilment of the objectives of the denuclearization of Africa, and notes with alarm that the nuclear capability of South Africa poses a serious danger to the security of African States and to international peace and security;

8. Expresses its satisfaction that the process of decolonization is nearing its end and reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial or racist régimes, foreign domination and alien occupation to achieve self-determination and independence, and urges Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to

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3/ See resolution S-10/2.

4/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).
take urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; 5/

9. **Reaffirms** the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace 6/ and commends the decision of the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to serve on the expanded Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to prepare for the Conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled to be held in 1981 at Colombo;

10. **Commends again** the convening at Madrid of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and expresses the hope that it will result in further strengthening the security and co-operation of States in Europe in all spheres, including reduction of armaments and armed forces and halting the arms race in both nuclear and conventional fields, thus contributing to the preservation and furtherance of the process of détente in Europe and to peace and stability in the world;

11. **Urges** all States to co-operate in efforts aimed at transforming the region of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation on the basis of the principles of equal security, sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international frontiers, non-use of force, peaceful solution of disputes and respect for sovereignty over natural resources and the inalienable rights of peoples under colonial or racist régimes, foreign occupation or alien domination to self-determination and independence;

12. **Considers** that the achievement of real progress towards the establishment of a new international economic order and an accelerated economic development of the developing countries has become a central element of a peaceful and secure world, and expresses the hope that global negotiations will lead to a significant revival of the world economy and restructuring of international economic relations;

13. **Considers also** that the current deterioration of the international situation requires an effective Security Council and, to that end, emphasizes the great urgency of the need to examine all existing mechanisms in order to enhance the authority and enforcement capacity of the Council, in accordance with the Charter, and the possibility of holding periodic meetings of the Council at the ministerial or higher governmental level in specific cases to consider and review outstanding problems and crises or actions which would enable the Council to play a more active role in preventing potential conflicts;

14. **Takes note** of the report of the Secretary-General and, in view of the important role that the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security has played in international life since its adoption, urges all Member States to contribute to the implementation of all the provisions of the Declaration which have not yet been implemented, particularly those relating to the strengthening of the capacity of the Security Council to exercise its responsibility under the Charter;

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5/ General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

6/ General Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI).
15. **Requests** the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Security Council and invites the Council to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the steps taken to implement the provisions of paragraphs 12 and 13 above;

16. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

96th plenary meeting
12 December 1980
V. OTHER DISARMSMENT-RELATED RESOLUTIONS


The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1977,6

Noting that the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 2 November 1978 provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities,

Considering the important role played by the International Atomic Energy Agency in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, which is at present the main alternative source of energy readily available, and therefore the increasing tasks which the Agency will be called upon to undertake,

Appreciating the contribution of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the assessment of uranium resources, its current study on the international management of plutonium and spent fuel, its assistance in the negotiation of a text for a convention on the physical protection of nuclear material, its technical and administrative support to the ongoing nuclear fuel cycle evaluation and its important work in nuclear safety and environmental protection,

Bearing in mind the intention of the International Atomic Energy Agency to convene in 1981 or 1982 a second major international conference on nuclear power and its fuel cycle, similar to the one held at Salzburg from 2 to 13 May 1977,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the realization of the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to protect mankind from the misuse of nuclear energy,

Bearing in mind the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to benefit from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Noting with appreciation the inclusion in the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of the substance of the discussion which took place at the twenty-second regular session of the General Conference of the Agency, held in September 1978, concerning the proposed increase in the representation of the areas of Africa and of the Middle East and South Asia on the Board of Governors,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
2. Urges all States to support the endeavours of the International Atomic Energy Agency in furthering, pursuant to its statute, the peaceful uses of atomic energy, in developing and applying safeguards and in assisting Member States, particularly developing countries, to plan and carry out programmes in the field of energy and various applications of nuclear techniques;
3. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to strengthen its activities in the field of technical assistance to developing countries and urges Member States to help the Agency to achieve this goal by increasing their voluntary contributions;
4. Notes with interest the intention of the International Atomic Energy Agency to hold another major international conference on nuclear power and its fuel cycle, similar to the one held at Salzburg in May 1977, and requests the Agency, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977, to consider broadening the scope of the conference to include the consideration of measures to promote international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries;
5. Invites the International Atomic Energy Agency to give thorough, prompt and fair consideration to the proposals for an increase in the representation of the areas of Africa and of the Middle East and South Asia on the Board of Governors, with a view to reaching an early decision;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

42nd plenary meeting 2 November 1978

33/4. Peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1977,8

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977,9

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6 International Atomic Energy Agency, The Annual Report for 1977 (Austria, July 1978); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/33/145).
8 International Atomic Energy Agency, The Annual Report for 1977 (Austria, July 1978); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/33/145).
9 A/33/333.
Recognizing the importance of enhancing the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the promotion of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and of augmenting its resources for technical assistance to the developing countries in this field,

Having in mind the significance of nuclear energy for economic development and, in particular, its important role in accelerating the development of developing countries,

Recalling the principles and provisions of its resolution 32/50 concerning international co-operation for the promotion of the transfer and utilization of nuclear technology for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries,

Recalling also the contents of the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,10

1. Invites all States to continue to consider the convening, at an appropriate stage, of an international conference or conferences, under the auspices of the United Nations system, aimed at promoting international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy in accordance with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 32/50;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to urge all States to communicate to him their views, observations and suggestions on such a conference and requests him to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

42nd plenary meeting 2 November 1978

33/5. Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 32/6 of 31 October 1977,

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need for compiling information about atomic radiation and for analyzing its effects on man and his environment,

Noting the intention of the Scientific Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report reviewing the dose-response relation at low doses of radiation, genetic effects of radiation, synergism between radiation and other environmental agents, non-stochastic effects of radiation, sources of radiation and the corresponding human exposures and analyses of the models for assessing radiation dose,

1. Notes with appreciation the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation;2

2. Comments the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it has made since its inception to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation;

3. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordination activities, to increase knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources;

4. Notes with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

5. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

6. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

7. Requests all Member States and the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue to supply to the Scientific Committee further data relevant to its work with a view to facilitating the preparation of its report

43rd plenary meeting 3 November 1978

33/96. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/9 of 8 November 1976, in which it invited Member States to examine further the draft World Treaty on the Non-Use of Force in International Relations submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as other proposals made during the consideration of this item,

Recalling in particular its resolution 32/150 of 19 December 1977, whereby it established the Special

1 As a result of the replacement of Argentina, Brazil and Chile by Nicaragua, Panama and Peru (see A/36/500, annex III), the Special Committee is now composed as follows: Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee,18

Noting that the Special Committee has commenced work to accomplish the tasks assigned to it,

Taking into account that the Special Committee has not completed the mandate entrusted to it,

Reaffirming the need for universal and effective application of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations and for assistance by the United Nations in this endeavour,

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations;

2. Decides that the Special Committee shall continue its work with the goal of drafting, at the earliest possible date, a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee deems appropriate;

3. Invites the Governments which have not yet done so to communicate their comments or suggestions or to bring them up to date, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/9;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the necessary facilities and services, including the preparation of summary records of its meetings;

5. Invites the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations".

86th plenary meeting
16 December 1978

33/183. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

G

Nuclear collaboration with South Africa

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, in which the Council decided, inter alia, that all States should refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the denuclearization of the continent of Africa,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,61

Noting with great concern that the racist régime of South Africa has intensified its nuclear capability,

Considering that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa would constitute a grave threat to international peace and security,

1. Requests the Security Council to consider measures aimed at effectively preventing South Africa from developing nuclear weapons;

2. Calls upon all States which have not yet done so, in particular France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel and the United States of America, to cease forthwith all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and to take measures to prevent such collaboration by corporations, institutions and other bodies and individuals within their jurisdiction;

3. Requests all international organizations concerned to take measures to act in accordance with the purposes of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
24 January 1979

33/183.

M

Military collaboration with South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/105 F of 14 December 1977 as well as Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977,

Considering that the full implementation of an arms embargo against South Africa is an essential first step in international action against apartheid,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,61

Noting with serious regret that some Western and other Governments and transnational corporations continue to co-operate with the South African racist régime in the military field, especially by restrictive interpretations of the arms embargo,

Considering it essential that Security Council resolution 418 (1977) be reinforced and fully implemented,

1. Requests the Security Council to declare that any military or nuclear collaboration with South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and urgently to take mandatory measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to end all military and nuclear collaboration with the apartheid régime and all supplies of materials or technology to or from South Africa which may be used for military purposes or for the development of nuclear-weapon capability;

2. Further requests the Security Council to take mandatory measures to ensure that all States:

(a) Revoke all licences granted to South Africa for the manufacture of arms and equipment;

(b) Prohibit corporations within their jurisdiction from any involvement in the manufacture in South Africa of arms and related equipment for the use of the military and police forces, and in the transfer of technology and capital for that purpose;

(c) Terminate the exchange of military attaches with the apartheid régime;

(d) Prohibit the supply of aircraft and aircraft engines, parts and computers to South Africa;

(e) Take effective legislative and other measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for assistance to the apartheid régime, and to punish such mercenaries;

3. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid:

(a) To continue its efforts to publicize all developments concerning military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) To lend its full co-operation to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the question of South Africa;

(c) To consult with experts, to hold hearings and to encourage conferences and campaigns in order to promote a total cessation of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa.

93rd plenary meeting 24 January 1979


The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1978,8

Taking note of the statement made by the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 2 November 1979,9 which provides additional information on developments in the Agency's activities during 1979,

Conscious of the urgent need to develop all sources of energy, with a view to helping both developing and industrialized countries to mitigate the effects of the energy crisis, and bearing in mind the fact that nuclear energy remains the main readily available alternative to fossil fuel for the generation of electric power in the coming decades,

Considering that the International Atomic Energy Agency will be called upon to play an increasingly important role in making the benefits of nuclear power available to all nations, in particular the developing countries,

Conscious of the continuing need to protect mankind from the perils resulting from the misuse of nuclear energy and noting with appreciation in this connexion the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons10 and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives,

Appreciating the assistance given by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation, which will be completed in February 1980,

Noting the excellent safety record of nuclear power generation but aware of the need to pay continuing attention to the question of nuclear safety and waste management,

Bear in mind the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. Notes with satisfaction the continuing efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency to strengthen further its activities in the field of technical assistance to developing countries and urges all States to help the Agency to achieve this objective by increasing their voluntary contributions;

3. Notes with appreciation that the negotiations on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material were concluded successfully at Vienna on 26 October 1979 with the signing of the final act and that the Convention will be opened for signature on 3 March 1980 at United Nations Headquarters in New York and at the Headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency at Vienna;

4. Commends the International Atomic Energy Agency for its continuing efforts to ensure the safe and secure use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes throughout the world and notes with satisfaction the steady improvement of the Agency's safeguards system;

5. Notes with appreciation the special measures taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency to expand and strengthen its programmes in nuclear safety, particularly aimed at helping Member States to develop their nuclear regulatory framework, to acquire adequate cadres of trained personnel and to deal effectively with any emergency that may occur;

6. Urges all States to support the endeavours of the International Atomic Energy Agency, pursuant to its statute, in furthering the peaceful uses of nuclear power, improving the effectiveness of safeguards and promoting nuclear safety;

7. Notes with satisfaction:

(a) The continuing work of the International Atomic Energy Agency in keeping under review the world's uranium resources, production and demand, the expansion of the Agency's International Nuclear Information System, the setting up of the International Tokamak Reactor workshops, intended to prepare a project for demonstrating the technical feasibility of generating elec-

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8 International Atomic Energy Agency, The Annual Report for 1978 (Austria, August 1979); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/34/497)

9 Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-Fourth Session, Plenary Meetings, 52nd meeting, paras. 8-42

10 Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
tricity by nuclear fusion, and the assistance given by the Agency to Member States in assessing the role that nuclear power can play in their energy development;

(b) The progress made by the International Atomic Energy Agency towards establishing a system of international storage of plutonium and the action it has taken in regard to the international management of spent fuel;

8. Notes that the recommendation contained in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 33/3 of 2 November 1978 will be considered by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its twenty-third regular session and expresses the hope that the matter will be brought to an early conclusion;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

53rd plenary meeting 2 November 1979

34/12. Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 33/5 of 3 November 1978, in which it, inter alia, reaffirmed the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work;

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,⁷

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need for compiling information about atomic radiation as well as ionizing radiation from all other sources and for analysing its effects on man and his environment,

Noting the intention of the Scientific Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report reviewing, inter alia, the dose assessment models, natural sources of radiation, technical modified exposures to natural radiation, radon and its decay products, contamination from nuclear explosions, radioactive contamination due to nuclear power production, medical irradiation, doses from occupational exposure, dose-response relationships for radiation-induced cancer, late non-tumorous consequences of whole-body irradiation, non-stochastic effects resulting from localized irradiation and genetic effects of radiation,

1. Commends the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has made since its inception to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation;

2. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

3. Notes with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

4. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

5. Commends the Scientific Committee for its work on selected radio-nuclides and on its objective of preparing a comprehensive document on that subject for the United Nations Environment Programme;

6. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

7. Endorses the Scientific Committee's request that Member States and the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned should continue to supply to the Committee all relevant information, in particular data on exposures from various sources of radiation, which would greatly assist the Committee in the preparation of its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

61st plenary meeting 9 November 1979

34/13. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/9 of 8 November 1976, in which it invited Member States to examine further the draft World Treaty on the Non-Use of Force in International Relations⁸ submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as other proposals made during the consideration of this item,

Recalling also its resolution 32/150 of 19 December 1977, whereby it established the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations,

Recalling in particular its resolution 33/96 of 16 December 1978, in which it decided that the Special Committee should continue its work,


/.../
Having considered the report of the Special Committee,

Taking into account that the Special Committee has not completed the mandate entrusted to it,

Reaffirming the need for universal and effective application of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations and for assistance by the United Nations in this endeavour,

Expressing the hope that the drafting of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations will be completed as soon as possible,

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations;

2. Decides that the Special Committee shall continue its work with the goal of drafting, at the earliest possible date, a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee deems appropriate;

3. Invites the Governments which have not yet done so to communicate their comments or suggestions or to bring them up to date, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/9;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the necessary facilities and services;

5. Invites the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled “Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations”.

Recalling the principles and provisions of its resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977 concerning international co-operation for the promotion of the transfer and utilization of nuclear technology for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly.

Taking note of the support of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, for the convening of an international conference for the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

1. Decides to convene the International Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy under the auspices of the United Nations system, with the International Atomic Energy Agency fulfilling its appropriate role, in principle by 1983, in accordance with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 32/50;

2. Invites all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the agenda, date and duration of the Conference and other matters relevant to its preparation;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to urge all States to communicate to him their views on the matters referred to in paragraph 2 above and requests him to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

82nd plenary meeting
29 November 1979

34/93. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

D

ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on military collaboration with South Africa, as well as Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Considering that the full implementation and reinforcement of the arms embargo against South Africa is an essential first step in international action against apartheid,

Noting with serious concern and regret that some Western and other Governments and transnational corporations continue to co-operate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military field, especially by restrictive interpretations of the arms embargo,

1. Again requests the Security Council to declare that any military or nuclear collaboration with South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security and urges it to take mandatory measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to end all military and nuclear collaboration with the

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34/63. Peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1978,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/4 of 2 November 1978,

Recognizing again the importance of enhancing the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the promotion of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and of augmenting its resources and technical assistance to the developing countries in this field,

Having in mind the increasing significance of nuclear energy for economic development and, in particular, its important role in accelerating the development of the developing countries,

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22 Resolution 36/10.2
apartheid régime and all supplies of materials or technology to or from South Africa which may be used for military purposes or for the development of nuclear-weapon capability;
2. **Again requests** the Security Council to take mandatory measures to ensure that all States:
   (a) Shall revoke all licences granted to South Africa for the manufacture of arms and equipment;
   (b) Shall prohibit corporations under their jurisdiction from any involvement in the manufacture in South Africa of arms and related equipment for the use of the military and police forces, and in the transfer of technology and capital for that purpose;
   (c) Shall terminate the exchange of military, air, naval and scientific attaches with the apartheid régime;
   (d) Shall prohibit the supply of aircraft, aircraft engines, aircraft parts, electronic and telecommunications equipment and computers to South Africa;
   (e) Shall take effective legislative and other measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for assistance to the apartheid régime, and to punish such mercenaries;
3. **Requests** all States to assist the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa and the Special Committee against Apartheid in monitoring the arms embargo against South Africa and in promoting its full implementation and reinforcement;
4. **Requests and authorizes** the Special Committee against Apartheid:
   (a) To undertake missions to Governments of countries exporting arms to South Africa in order to consult on means of reinforcing the arms embargo;
   (b) To continue its efforts to publicize all developments concerning military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;
   (c) To lend its full co-operation to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa and to organize joint hearings and seminars with that Committee as appropriate;
   (d) To consult with experts, to hold hearings and to encourage conferences and campaigns in order to promote a total cessation of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa.

**100th plenary meeting**
12 December 1979

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**Nuclear collaboration with South Africa**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the denuclearization of the continent of Africa and nuclear collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, in which the Council decided, *inter alia*, that all States should refrain from any cooperation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the report of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Cooperation with South Africa, held in London on 24 and 25 February 1979,*

Taking note of the conclusions of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa and of the International Seminar on the Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa, held in London from 2 to 4 November 1979,*

Gravely concerned at the reported detonation of a nuclear device in an area of the Indian Ocean and South Atlantic, including the southern part of Africa, in September 1979,

Noting with concern the supplies of materials, technology, equipment and other forms of assistance in the nuclear field furnished to the racist régime of South Africa by France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

Considering any detonation of a nuclear device by the racist régime of South Africa, and the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by that régime, as a grave and unprecedented threat not only to the continent of Africa but also to international peace and security as a whole,

1. **Requests** the Security Council urgently to consider mandatory measures to prevent the racist régime of South Africa from detonating, developing or acquiring nuclear weapons, and to warn that the acquisition or testing of nuclear weapons by it would be met with enforcement action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;
2. **Calls upon** all States which have not yet done so, in particular France, Germany, Federal Republic of, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America:
   (d) To cease forthwith all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and to terminate all supplies of nuclear materials and equipment or components thereof, transfer of nuclear technology, training and exchange of nuclear scientists and financial, technical or other assistance to the nuclear programme of South Africa, including the uranium enrichment facilities;
   (b) To refrain from purchasing uranium or enriched uranium from South Africa;
   (c) To take measures to prevent such collaboration and purchases by corporations, institutions and other bodies and individuals under their jurisdiction;
   (d) To convey to the Secretary-General all information available to them on the efforts of the racist régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear-weapon capability;
3. **Requests** all States and international organizations to co-operate fully in the implementation of the present resolution and to act in accordance with its purposes;
4. **Requests** the Special Committee against Apartheid to take all appropriate measures to promote the implementation of the present resolution.

**100th plenary meeting**
12 December 1979

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* See A/34/655, annex.
* See A/34/655, annex. (Supplement for January, February and March 1979, document 5/13157.)
35/8. **Historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations**

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations",

Conscious of the disastrous consequences which a war involving the use of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction would have on man and his environment,

Noting that the continuation of the arms race, including the testing of various types of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, and the accumulation of toxic chemicals are adversely affecting the human environment and damaging the vegetable and animal world,

Bearing in mind that the arms race is diverting material and intellectual resources from the solution of the urgent problems of preserving nature,

Attaching great importance to the development of planned, constructive international co-operation in solving the problems of preserving nature,

Recognizing that the prospects for solving problems so universal as the preservation of nature are closely linked to the strengthening and development of international détente and the creation of conditions which would banish war from the life of mankind,

Noting with satisfaction the drafting and signature in recent years of a number of international agreements designed to preserve the environment,

Determined to preserve nature as a prerequisite for the normal life of man,

1. **Proclaims** the historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations;

2. **Draws the attention** of States to the fact that the continuing arms race has pernicious effects on the environment and reduces the prospects for the necessary international co-operation in preserving nature on our planet;

3. **Calls upon** States, in the interests of present and future generations, to demonstrate due concern and take the measures, including legislative measures, necessary for preserving nature, and also to promote international co-operation in this field;

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General, with the co-operation of the United Nations Environment Programme, to prepare a report on the pernicious effects of the arms race on nature and to seek the views of States on possible measures to be taken at the international level for the preservation of nature;

5. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Historical responsibility of States for the preservation of nature for present and future generations: report of the Secretary-General".

49th plenary meeting
30 October 1980
35/12. **Effects of atomic radiation**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 34/12 of 9 November 1979, by which it, inter alia, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, 1/

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations, resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need for examining and compiling information about atomic and ionizing radiation as well as for analysing its effects on man and his environment,

Noting that, in view of the amount of work involved in completing the forthcoming substantive report and of the desirability that some of the documents under review should undergo further consideration, the Scientific Committee decided to submit the report with scientific annexes to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, rather than at its thirty-sixth session as originally planned,

1. **Commends** the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past twenty-five years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation, and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. Notes with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. **Requests** the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. **Endorses** the Scientific Committee's intention to continue its activity of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. **Requests** the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

6. **Expresses its appreciation** for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

1/ A/35/451.
7. **Endorses** the Scientific Committee's renewed request that Member States and the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned should provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help the Committee in the preparation of its next major report to the General Assembly.

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**50th plenary meeting**

**3 November 1980**

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**The General Assembly,**

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1979, 1/

Taking note of the statement of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 6 November 1980, 2/ which provides additional information on developments in the Agency's activities during 1980,

Bearing in mind the urgent need to develop all sources of energy, with a view to helping both developing and industrialized countries to mitigate the effects of the energy crisis, and conscious of the fact that nuclear energy remains the main readily available alternative to fossil fuel for the generation of electric power in the coming decades,

Recognizing the importance of enhancing the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the promotion of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Considering that the International Atomic Energy Agency will be called upon to play an increasingly important role in making the benefits of nuclear power available to all nations, in particular the developing countries,

Conscious of the continuing need to protect mankind from the perils resulting from the misuse of nuclear energy and noting with appreciation in this connexion the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 3/ and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives,

Appreciating the assistance given by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation completed in February 1980,

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2/ See A/35/PV.52.

3/ General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
Noting the excellent safety record of nuclear power generation, but aware of the need to pay continuing attention to the questions of nuclear safety and waste management,

Hearing in mind the special needs of developing countries for technical assistance by the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development, and the need to assure a satisfactory and effective source of financing to implement adequate and effective technical assistance programmes,

Conscious of the importance of developing ways and means in which supplies of nuclear material, equipment and technology and fuel cycle services could be assured on a more predictable and long-term basis, in accordance with mutually acceptable considerations of non-proliferation, and of the importance of the role and responsibilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in this regard,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. Notes with satisfaction that:

   (a) The International Atomic Energy Agency is continuously making efforts to strengthen its activities in the field of technical assistance to the developing countries;

   (b) Assistance provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency is playing a significant role in the introduction of nuclear power as well as in the application of nuclear science and technology, particularly in the fields of agriculture, medicine and industry in the developing countries;

   (c) All possible effective means to assure the financing of technical assistance are being studied;

3. Commends the International Atomic Energy Agency for its continuing efforts to ensure the safe and secure use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes throughout the world, notes with satisfaction the steady improvement of the Agency’s safeguards system and welcomes the conclusion that in 1979 nuclear material under Agency safeguards remained in peaceful nuclear activities or was otherwise adequately accounted for;

4. Notes with appreciation the steps taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency to expand and strengthen its programmes in nuclear safety and enhance its ability to deal with emergencies as well as the useful discussions at the International Conference on Current Nuclear Power Plant Safety Issues, held at Stockholm from 20 to 24 October 1980;

5. Urges all States to support the endeavours of the International Atomic Energy Agency, pursuant to its statute, in furthering the peaceful uses of nuclear power, improving the effectiveness of safeguards and promoting nuclear safety;
6. Notes with satisfaction that:

   (a) There is continuing progress in the studies by the International Atomic
       Energy Agency aimed at establishing a system of international storage of plutonium
       and the international management of spent fuel;

   (b) The Committee on Assurances of Supply, open to all States members of the
       International Atomic Energy Agency, established by the Board of Governors of the
       Agency in June 1980, held its first session in September and will reconvene at the
       beginning of March 1981;

7. Urges all States that have not already done so to ratify the Convention on
   the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which was opened for signature on
   3 March 1980;

8. Notes that the recommendation contained in paragraph 5 of General Assembly
   resolution 33/3 of 2 November 1978 was duly considered at the twenty-third and
   twenty-fourth regular sessions of the General Conference of the International
   Atomic Energy Agency and expresses the hope that the matter will be brought to an
   early conclusion;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director-General of the
   International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the thirty-fifth session of the
   General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

   53rd plenary meeting
   6 November 1980

35/50. Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness
        of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International
        Relations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/9 of 8 November 1976, in which it invited Member
States to examine further the draft World Treaty on the Non-Use of Force in
International Relations submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 1/
as well as other proposals made during the consideration of this item,

Recalling also its resolution 32/150 of 19 December 1977, whereby it
established the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle
of Non-Use of Force in International Relations,

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 33/96 of 16 December 1978 and
34/13 of 9 November 1979, in which it decided that the Special Committee should
continue its work,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee, 2/

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session,
Taking note of the fact that, owing to lack of time, the Special Committee was not able to consider in depth the new proposals submitted to it during its last session,

Taking into account that the Special Committee has not completed the mandate entrusted to it,

Reaffirming the need for universal and effective application of the principle of the non-use of force in international relations and for assistance by the United Nations in this endeavour,

Expressing the hope that the Special Committee will, on the basis of all the proposals before it, complete the mandate entrusted to it as soon as possible,

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations;

2. Decides that the Special Committee shall continue its work with the goal of drafting, at the earliest possible date, a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes or such other recommendations as the Committee deems appropriate;

3. Requests the Special Committee to consider thoroughly, and to take duly into account, all the proposals submitted to it with a view to ensuring a successful completion of its mandate;

4. Invites the Governments which have not yet done so to communicate their comments or suggestions or to bring them up to date, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/9;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the necessary facilities and services;

6. Invites the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations".

81st plenary meeting
4 December 1980
35/112. Peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1979, 1/

Reaffirming the principles and provisions of its resolution 32/50 of 8 December 1977 on the peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 2/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also its decision, as contained in its resolution 34/63 of 29 November 1979, to convene an international conference for the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, in principle by 1983,

Recalling the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency set out in General Assembly resolution 34/63,

Welcoming the establishment, by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of the Committee on Assurances of Supply,

Expressing the conviction that progress in the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply will greatly contribute to the success of the aforementioned conference,

Recognizing the need for the timely initiation of preparations for the conference,

1. Decides to convene in 1983 the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy;

2. Decides in this regard to take account of the results of the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply;

3. Further decides to establish a Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, composed of seventy Member States and, on an equal footing, other Member States which may express their interest in participating in the work of the Committee, and requests the President of the General Assembly to appoint the members of the Committee, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical representation, not later than 1 July 1981;


2/ Resolution S-10/2.
4. Requests the Preparatory Committee to hold, at Vienna, an organizational session not exceeding one week in length during the second half of 1981, primarily for the purpose of preparing its programme of work, and to submit its report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

5. Invites the International Atomic Energy Agency to fulfil its appropriate role within the scope of its responsibilities at all stages of preparation of the Conference, and during the Conference itself, by contributing to the discussion of relevant issues, by providing technical data and documentation as needed, particularly in relation to the progress of the work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply, and by participating in the secretariat of the Conference;

6. Invites all States which have not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 30 June 1981, their views on the opening date, duration, venue and agenda of the Conference and on other matters relevant to its preparation and organization;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Preparatory Committee and to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency all the communications received from Member States and, in consultation with the Director-General, to assist the Committee by providing it with all necessary facilities for its work;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session, under the item "Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency", a subitem entitled "United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy".

94th plenary meeting
5 December 1980

35/159. Non-interference in the internal affairs of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling, especially, paragraph 2 of its resolution 34/101 of 14 December 1979 and previous resolutions on non-interference in the internal affairs of States,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General, 1/ containing the views of Member States on ways by which greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States can be assured,

Reaffirming that a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States would be an important contribution to the further elaboration of the principles for strengthening equitable co-operation and friendly relations among States, based on sovereign equality and mutual respect;

Noting that a number of Member States have expressed support for the preparation of such a declaration,

Taking note of the report of the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the First Committee on the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States, 2/

Considering that the Ad Hoc Working Group was unable to conclude negotiations for the adoption of such a declaration at the thirty-fifth session,

1. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group of the First Committee on the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States to continue its discussions and negotiations at the thirty-sixth session, with a view to finalizing the elaboration of a declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States and adopting it at that session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide, within the context of the facilities allotted for meetings of the First Committee, facilities for the Ad Hoc Working Group to undertake its deliberations during the thirty-sixth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

24th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

35/206.

Military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions on the arms embargo against South Africa and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, in particular its resolutions 34/93 D and E of 12 December 1979,


Recalling also its resolutions concerning the denuclearization of the continent of Africa,

2/ See A/C.1/35/PV.52, pp. 116 and 117.
Recalling further its resolution 33/165 of 20 December 1978 on the status of persons refusing service in military or police forces used to enforce apartheid,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 4/

Taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, 5/ the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa’s plan and capability in the nuclear field, 6/ and his reports concerning a nuclear explosion by South Africa, 7/

Gravely concerned that the racist régime of South Africa has continued to obtain military equipment and ammunition, as well as technology and know-how to develop its armament industry and to acquire nuclear-weapon capability, thus posing an ever increasing threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing that any nuclear-weapon capability of the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a grave menace to the continent of Africa and the world as a whole,

Expressing its serious concern at the failure of certain members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Israel and other States to cease their co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and to prevent corporations and institutions within their jurisdiction from carrying out such co-operation,

Condemning the attitude of those transnational corporations which continue, through their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, to enhance its military and nuclear capabilities,

Considering the urgent need for mandatory action by the Security Council, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to prohibit any military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa,

1. **Condemns** all States which violate the arms embargo and continue to collaborate with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields, in particular certain Western States and Israel;

2. **Urges** the Security Council to take immediate steps to ensure the scrupulous and full implementation of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and its effective monitoring in the light of the report of the Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa; 5/

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5/ S/14179.


3. Again requests the Security Council to take mandatory measures to strengthen the arms embargo and secure the immediate cessation of any form of collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and, in particular, to ensure that all States shall:

(a) Prevent South Africa from acquiring arms, ammunition and related materials as well as nuclear equipment and materials;

(b) Revoke all licences granted previously to South Africa for the manufacture of arms and related materials of all types;

(c) Prohibit corporations within their jurisdiction from becoming involved in the manufacture or development in South Africa or elsewhere of arms and related materials and all supplies for the use of South Africa's military and police forces and its nuclear programmes;

(d) Prohibit the transfer of technology relating to military and nuclear industries to the racist régime of South Africa or its agencies;

(e) Prohibit the supply or maintenance of aircraft, aircraft engines or parts, telecommunications equipment, computers and four-wheel-drive vehicles to South Africa;

(f) Prevent investments by corporations or individuals within their jurisdiction in South Africa's military and nuclear industry, as well as its supportive institutions;

(g) Cease all forms of nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa and terminate in particular the exchange of nuclear scientists with South Africa and the training of South African nuclear scientists and technicians;

(h) Prohibit the recruitment of nuclear scientists and technologists by South Africa;

(i) Prohibit the import of any arms and related materials from South Africa;

(j) Terminate the exchange of military, air, naval and scientific attachés and of visits by military and police personnel, experts in weapons technology and employees of arms factories with South Africa, as well as the training of South African military and police personnel;

(k) Take effective legislative and other measures to prevent the recruitment and/or enlistment, training and transit of mercenaries for service with South Africa's military and police forces;

(l) Refrain from purchasing uranium or enriched uranium from South Africa;

4. Requests all States to co-operate with the Special Committee against Apartheid in its efforts to ensure the total cessation of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;
5. **Appeals** to the youth of South Africa to refrain from enlisting in the South African armed forces, which are designed to defend the inhuman system of apartheid, to repress the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people, and to threaten and commit acts of aggression against neighbouring States;

6. **Invites** all Governments and organizations to assist, in consultation with the national liberation movement, persons compelled to leave South Africa because of their objection, on the ground of conscience, to serving in the military or police force of the apartheid régime;

7. **Authorizes** the Special Committee:

   (a) To continue its efforts to promote a comprehensive and effective embargo on all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, and to take appropriate measures for this purpose;

   (b) To continue its co-operation with the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa and to organize joint hearings and seminars with that Committee as appropriate;

8. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow closely the question of the nuclear plan and capability of South Africa and to report to the General Assembly as appropriate.

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98th plenary meeting
16 December 1980