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

DISARMAMENT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Background paper prepared by the Secretariat

CONTENTS

1. Introduction .................................................. 1
2. General and complete disarmament .......................... 2
3. Nuclear disarmament ........................................ 13
   A. Bilateral negotiations concerning limitation
      and reduction of nuclear weapons ...................... 13
   B. Nuclear weapon tests ................................... 14
   C. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons ................ 15
   D. Peaceful uses of atomic energy ....................... 16
      Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency .. 16
      Peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and
      social development ..................................... 18
   E. Nuclear-weapon-free zones .............................. 20
      (i) Treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in
          Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco):
          (a) Signature and ratification of Additional
              Protocol I ........................................ 20
          (b) Signature and ratification of Additional
              Protocol II ...................................... 21
      (ii) Implementation of the Declaration of the
           Denuclearization of Africa ........................ 22
      (iii) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone
             in the region of the Middle East ................ 24
      (iv) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone
            in South Asia ................................... 25
F. Sea-Bed Treaty ........................................ 27
G. Prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons
   Security of non-nuclear-weapon States .............. 28
4. Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons
5. New weapons of mass destruction .................... 32
6. Disarmament measures relating to conventional weapons:
   (i) Incendiary and other specific conventional
        weapons ........................................ 35
   (ii) Regional disarmament ............................. 37
7. Zones of peace:
   Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace .. 38
8. Reduction of military budgets ........................ 40
9. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race ...... 42
10. Disarmament and international security:
    (i) Study on the interrelationship between
        disarmament and international security ......... 44
    (ii) Strengthening of international security ......... 45
    (iii) Deepening and consolidation of international
         détente ...................................... 48
    (iv) World Treaty on the non-use of force in
         international relations ....................... 51
11. Disarmament and development:
    Study on the interrelationship between
    disarmament and development ..................... 52
12. Disarmament Decade ................................... 53
13. World Disarmament Conference ........................ 55
14. Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament 56
15. Decisions relating to the Special Session ............ 58
15. Role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament:
    Publication of a disarmament periodical ........... 59
16. Effects of atomic radiation ........................... 60
1. Introduction

This document is an addendum to document A/AC.187/29 and Corr.1 issued on 5 May 1977 containing the Disarmament Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. Like the previous document, it incorporates under the appropriate headings the disarmament resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.
2. **General and Complete Disarmament**

32/87. **General and complete disarmament**

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2660 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, in which it commended 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, 1/

Convinced that the Treaty constitutes a step towards the exclusion of the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof from the arms race,

Recalling that the States parties to the Treaty met at Geneva from 20 June to 1 July 1977 to review the operation of the Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that the Review Conference of the 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 concluded that the obligations assumed under the Treaty had been faithfully observed by the States parties,

Noting that in its Final Declaration 2/ the Review Conference affirmed its belief that universal adherence to the Treaty would enhance international peace and security,

Noting furthermore that the States parties to the Treaty reaffirmed their strong support for and continued dedication to the principles and objectives of the Treaty, as well as their commitment to implement effectively its provisions,

Recognizing that in the Final Declaration the States parties to the Treaty reaffirmed the commitment undertaken in article V to continue negotiations in good faith concerning further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof,

Bearing in mind that, in this connexion, they have addressed specific requests to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

---

1/ For the text of the Treaty, see the annex to resolution 2660 (XXV).
2/ See A/C.1/32/4.
Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, 3/

Noting the comments with respect to further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, as well as relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session,

1. **Welcomes with satisfaction** the positive assessment by the Review Conference of the 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 of the effectiveness of the Treaty since its entry into force;

2. **Invites** all States that have not yet done so, particularly those possessing nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction, to ratify or accede to the Treaty as a significant contribution to international confidence;

3. **Affirms** its strong interest in avoiding an arms race in nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed, the ocean floor or the subsoil thereof;

4. **Requests** the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament - in consultation with the States parties to the Treaty and taking into account the proposals made during the Review Conference 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;

5. **Calls upon** all States to refrain from any action which might lead to the extension of the arms race to the sea-bed and the ocean floor;

6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly relevant to further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof;

7. **Requests** the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977

---

Recollecting its resolution 31/189 C of 21 December 1976, in which it requested the nuclear-weapon States, as a first step towards a complete ban on the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, to consider undertaking, without prejudice to their obligations arising from treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States not parties to the nuclear security arrangements of some nuclear-weapon Powers,

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,

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

Noting that the non-nuclear-weapon States have called for assurances from nuclear-weapon Powers that they will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against them,

Considering that the existence of credible and binding restraints against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States would contribute towards strengthening the international non-proliferation régime and creating a suitable climate for disarmament,

Recollecting its resolution 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, in which it recommended that Member States should consider in all appropriate forums, without loss of time, the question of strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States,

1. Reaffirms the provisions of its resolution 31/189 C;

2. Urges the nuclear-weapon Powers to give serious consideration to extending the undertaking proposed by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/189 C and to take expeditious action in all relevant forums to strengthen the security of non-nuclear-weapon States;

3. Recommends that all possible efforts be made at its special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978, to evolve binding and credible security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States, taking into account resolution 31/189 C.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977
The General Assembly,

Mindful that, according to Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Charter, the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Convinced that the relationship of international peace and security to disarmament is a close one and that a determination of this relationship can promote peace, security and disarmament,

Considering that for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978, the Preparatory Committee proposed that one agenda item be a review and appraisal of the close interrelationship between disarmament, international peace and security and economic development,

Considering further that it has examined at the current session a proposal for a study of experts on the interrelationship between disarmament and development, 4/

Bearing in mind the need for a parallel study of the interrelationship between disarmament and international security,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to initiate a study on the interrelationship between disarmament and international security;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report thereon to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977

D

The General Assembly,

Concerned at the fact that the armaments race is accelerating and that the world figure for expenditures on armaments continues to increase,

Convinced of the need to intensify and diversify the efforts to promote general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Reaffirming the right of each State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to determine the appropriate conditions, and to take all the necessary measures, for ensuring its security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

4/ See General Assembly resolution 32/88 A.
Mindful of the importance which new regional measures taken on the initiative of the States concerned may have,

Convinced of the usefulness for the international community of a study on all regional aspects of disarmament,

1. Invites all States to inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1978, of their views and suggestions concerning the regional aspects of disarmament, including measures designed to increase confidence and stability as well as means of promoting disarmament on a regional basis;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the communications received by him from Governments as official documents to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978;

3. Decides to consider at its thirty-third session the desirability of requesting the Secretary-General to prepare, with the collaboration of a special group of qualified governmental experts, a comprehensive study of all the regional aspects of disarmament, bearing in mind, inter alia, the decisions and recommendations that may be adopted by the General Assembly at its special session.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977

E

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/90 of 14 December 1976, in which it endorsed the agreed proposals made by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament, 5/

Having considered the report on the measures taken by the Secretary-General as recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee, 6/

Noting that the Secretary-General has carried out the request in resolution 31/90 to implement as soon as possible the measures recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee falling within his area of responsibilities,

Noting with satisfaction the publication of the first volume of the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, 7/

6/ A/32/276.
7/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.IX.2.
Recognizing the vital interest of all Governments and world public opinion to be kept properly informed on all efforts in the field of disarmament,

Recalling the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee to the effect that the General Assembly, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, should consider publication of a disarmament periodical,

1. Emphasizes the need for a disarmament periodical presenting in highly readable form current facts and developments in the field of disarmament, such as summaries of new proposals, of important relevant statements and communiqués and of in-depth studies undertaken by the United Nations or the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, annotated bibliographies and brief summaries of important books and articles on disarmament questions and related matters;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to initiate the publication of a disarmament periodical in all the working languages of the General Assembly.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the danger of nuclear warfare remains a grave threat to the survival of mankind,

Convinced that the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, especially in those areas of the world where the maintenance of international peace and security is endangered, remains an important element in the efforts to avert nuclear warfare,

Recalling resolution 31/189 D of 21 December 1976, in which the General Assembly requested the International Atomic Energy Agency to give special attention to its programme of work in the non-proliferation area and to give careful consideration to all relevant suggestions aimed at strengthening the safeguards régime that have been presented to the Agency, including the communication from the Government of Finland, 8/ and to report on the progress of its work on this question to the Assembly at its thirty-second session,

Noting the annual report for 1976 of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 9/

8/ A/C.1/31/6.
Recalling also its resolution 31/75 of 10 December 1976 on the implementation of the conclusions of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the recommendations, proposals and statements made at the Conference, 10/

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, in which it commended the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 11/ and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to that Treaty,

Noting that more than one hundred States are now parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Underlining the importance of the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons responding positively, by participating in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as provided in article IV of the Treaty, to the proposals and preoccupation of the non-nuclear-weapon States in order to facilitate the adherence of all non-nuclear-weapon States to the Treaty,

Noting also the importance of the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various parts of the world as a possible means of contributing to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons as recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/70 of 10 December 1976 on the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects,

Recognizing the need to ensure, on a non-discriminatory basis in accordance with article IV of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and in keeping with the promotion of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, a supply of nuclear technology, materials and facilities to meet the world's energy needs,

Noting the deliberations of the International Conference on Nuclear Power and Its Fuel Cycle, held at Salzburg, Austria, from 2 to 13 May 1977 12/ under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Conference on the Transfer of Nuclear Technology, held at Persepolis, Iran, from 10 to 14 April 1977, which confirmed the important and growing contribution that nuclear energy will make to meeting the energy needs of all countries, including the developing countries,

Noting also that the Organizing Conference of the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation, held in Washington, D.C. from 19 to 21 October 1977, 13/ recognized that nuclear energy should be made widely available for peaceful

10/ See A/C.1/31/4.

11/ For the text of the Treaty, see the annex to resolution 2373 (XXII).

12/ For the proceedings of the Conference, see International Atomic Energy Agency, Nuclear Power and Its Fuel Cycle (STI/PUB/465).

13/ For the final communiqué of the Conference, see A/C.1/32/7.
purposes, that effective measures could and should be taken at the national level and through international agreements to minimize the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and that the evaluation would not jeopardize the respective fuel cycle policies or international co-operation agreements and contracts for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, provided that agreed safeguard measures were applied,

Anxious that the accelerated spread and development of nuclear technology should not increase the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and convinced that these two objectives are not contradictory,

Underlining again the important role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in promoting the contribution of nuclear energy to economic progress, bearing in mind the special needs of developing countries, and in implementing safeguards in the interest of non-proliferation,

Noting that the International Atomic Energy Agency has made further progress in its safeguards activities by increasing its preparedness to reach with States which are not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, if they so desire, universal and non-discriminatory safeguards agreements no less effective than those concluded by the International Atomic Energy Agency with States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by keeping under scrutiny the strengthening of its safeguards, by completing this year a study on the establishment of regional fuel cycle centres and by presenting a draft convention for physical protection of nuclear materials,

Determined that similar progress could be made in exploring possibilities of increased assistance to the developing areas of the world,

1. Urgently calls for determined efforts by all nuclear-weapon States:

(a) To bring about the cessation of the nuclear arms race;

(b) To undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament;

(c) To find an early solution to the remaining problems in reaching agreement to discontinue all test explosions of nuclear weapons as a step towards the realization of these objectives;

2. Emphasizes in this connexion the particular responsibility of those nuclear-weapon States that have already accepted international obligations, namely in article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, with respect to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and the discontinuance of nuclear-weapon tests and notes as encouraging the recent efforts under way towards these ends;

3. Underlines the importance of determined efforts, especially by the nuclear-weapon States, to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States;
4. Reaffirms that all States have the right, as provided for, inter alia, in article IV of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes under effective and non-discriminatory safeguards against the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and underlines the importance of increased efforts in this field, particularly for the needs of the developing countries and areas;

5. Recognizes the importance of the technical assistance provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the developing countries and areas of the world within an effective and comprehensive safeguards system, and emphasizes the urgent need of common efforts towards an essential increase of this assistance;

6. Urges States that as yet have not adhered to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in the first instance, to do so at an early date or, at a minimum, to accept other arrangements involving the application of safeguards to their complete nuclear fuel cycle that would provide satisfactory assurances to the international community against the dangers of proliferation while guaranteeing to the States concerned unhindered and non-discriminatory access to the peaceful benefits of nuclear energy;

7. Emphasizes the importance of common efforts to study satisfactory arrangements for an adequate supply of nuclear fuels and other materials and facilities necessary to the efficient implementation and operation of national nuclear power programmes without jeopardizing the respective fuel cycle policies or international co-operation agreements and contracts for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, provided that agreed safeguard measures are applied;

8. Solemnly affirms the following principles:

(a) States should not convert civil nuclear materials or facilities to the production of nuclear weapons;

(b) All States have the right, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, to develop their programmes for the peaceful use of nuclear technology for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs and should have, without discrimination, access to, and be free to acquire, technology and materials for the peaceful use of nuclear energy under effective and non-discriminatory safeguards against the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

9. Expresses its strong support for the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency to increase the effectiveness of its safeguards system in order to ensure that the peaceful uses of nuclear energy will not lead to the proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

10. Recognizes the need adequately to ensure the physical protection of nuclear materials, facilities and transport;

11. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue the consideration of reaching an international agreement for such protection;
12. Expresses its support for the continuation of the studies by the International Atomic Energy Agency on the question of multinational fuel cycle centres and an international régime for plutonium management as possible means of promoting the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the interests of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

13. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to report on the progress of its work on these questions to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 relating to the initiation of bilateral negotiations between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems,

Recalling also its resolutions 2932 B (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3184 A and C (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3261 C (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3484 C (XXX) of 12 December 1975 and 31/189 A of 21 December 1976,

Regretting the absence of definitive results during the last three years of those bilateral negotiations,

1. Notes with satisfaction that, in his address to the General Assembly on 4 October 1977, 14/ the President of the United States of America stated, inter alia, the following:

"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."

2. Notes with identical satisfaction that, in his address to the Joint Session of the Supreme Soviet and Central Committee of the Communist Party on 2 November 1977, the President of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated the following:

"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";

14/ A/32/PV.18, p. 6.
3. **Stresses** the necessity and urgency that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America strive to implement as soon as possible the foregoing declarations of their respective heads of State and invites the Governments of both countries to adopt without delay all relevant measures to achieve that objective;

4. **Reiterates with special emphasis** its invitation to both Governments to keep the General Assembly informed in good time of the results of their negotiations and trusts to be able to receive from them appropriate information in this regard during the special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977
3. **Nuclear disarmament**

A. **Bilateral negotiations concerning limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons**

The relevant resolution is Resolution 32/87 G.¹/
B. Nuclear Weapon Tests

32/78. Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test-ban treaty; conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its conviction that the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing by all States would be in the supreme interest of mankind, both as a major step towards controlling the development and proliferation of nuclear weapons and to relieve 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 Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water 1/ and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 2/ 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,

Taking note of that part of the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament 3/ relating to the question of a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

1. Reiterates its grave concern that in spite of the repeated resolutions of the General Assembly related to nuclear-weapon testing in all environments, adopted by very large majorities, such testing has continued unabated during the past year;

2. Notes with satisfaction that negotiations have begun among three nuclear-weapon States with a view to the drafting of an agreement on the subject of the present resolution;

3. Declares that the conclusion of such an agreement and its opening for signature would be the best possible augury for the success of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978;

4. Urges the three nuclear-weapon States to expedite their negotiations with a view to bringing them to a positive conclusion as soon as possible and to use their best endeavours to transmit the results for full consideration by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament by the beginning of its spring session in 1978;

5. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to take up the agreed text resulting from the negotiations referred to in paragraph 4 above with the utmost urgency, with a view to the submission of a draft treaty to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament;

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

2/ General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
C. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

The relevant resolution is Resolution 32/87 F.¹/₁

¹/ See text under Chapter 2.
D. Peaceful uses of atomic energy


The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1976, 1/

Recalling that 1977 marks the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and expressing satisfaction with the productive and valuable work in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in developing internationally acceptable standards for the safe operation of nuclear facilities, including transportation and storage of nuclear materials, and in maintaining a system of international safeguards as an integral part of this activity,

Bearing in mind the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to enlarge the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Noting the decision adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its twenty-first session by which the General Conference requested the Board of Governors to give further consideration to the representation of the areas of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia on the Board of Governors and to submit its observations on this matter to the General Conference at its twenty-second session,

Noting with satisfaction the positive inputs of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the realization of the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 2/ and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to protect mankind from the perils resulting from the misuse of nuclear energy,

Aware that the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 4 November 1977 3/ provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities, in particular the results of the major International Conference on Nuclear Power and its Fuel Cycle held by the Agency at Salzburg, Austria, from 2 to 13 May 1977 to assess the over-all role played by nuclear energy as an alternative energy source presently available,

Considering the important role played by the International Atomic Energy Agency in the field of nuclear energy, which is at present the main alternative source of energy available, and the increased demand which will be placed upon the Agency in the future,


2/ General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

3/ A/32/FV.58, p. 2.
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 the fulfilment, in accordance with its statute, of its tasks in the various fields of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, in the development and application of safeguards and in assisting Member States, particularly developing countries, in planning and realizing programmes in the field of energy and various applications of nuclear techniques;

3. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to strengthen activities in the field of technical assistance to developing countries, particularly by expanding its training programmes and increasing further the target level of voluntary contributions;

4. Commends the International Atomic Energy Agency on the role it played in the survey of uranium resources, production and demand and urges that this survey be kept under constant review;

5. Notes with appreciation the contribution of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the international community in facilitating the elaboration of a convention on the physical protection of nuclear materials and urges prompt completion of the work on this convention;

6. Also notes with appreciation the study on regional nuclear fuel cycle centres recently published by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the intention of the Agency to continue its research in this field, especially with regard to economic and non-proliferation implications, and the decision of the Board of Governors to keep the matter of peaceful nuclear explosions under review, seeking the services of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, as required;

7. Invites the International Atomic Energy Agency to give due consideration to the request of developing countries for an increase in their representation on the Board of Governors in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

97th plenary meeting
3 December 1977

32/50. 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 1976, 1/

Recognizing the need to strengthen the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the promotion of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and to augment its resources for technical assistance to the developing countries in this field,

Bearing in mind the need to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons

Having in mind the significance of nuclear energy for economic development and, in particular, its important role in accelerating the development of developing countries,

Convinced that the transfer of technology for the peaceful use of nuclear energy for development can greatly contribute to progress in general,

Taking into consideration the legitimate right of States to develop or acquire technology for the peaceful use of nuclear energy in order to accelerate their economic development,

Affirming the responsibility of States that are advanced in the nuclear field to promote the legitimate nuclear energy needs of the developing countries by participating in the fullest possible transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and technology under agreed and appropriate international safeguards applied through the International Atomic Energy Agency on a non-discriminatory basis in order to prevent effectively proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Recalling the obligation assumed under international agreements and contracts by a number of such States to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Convinced that the objectives of the full utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons can be promoted by the establishment of universally acceptable principles for international co-operation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

1. Declares that:

(a) The use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is of great importance for the economic and social development of many countries;

(b) All States have the right, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality, to develop their programme for the peaceful use of nuclear technology for economic and social development, in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs;

(c) All States, without discrimination, should have access to and should be free to acquire technology, equipment and materials for the peaceful use of nuclear energy;

(d) International co-operation in the field covered by the present resolution 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 proliferation of nuclear weapons;

2. **Invites** all States as well as the international organizations concerned to respect and observe the principles set forth in the present resolution;

3. **Requests** States to strengthen the existing programmes of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the development of the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the developing countries, the acquisition of installations, equipment and nuclear materials and information, as well as the training of personnel in the peaceful use of nuclear energy;

4. **Invites** all States to consider convening, at an appropriate stage, an international conference or conferences, under the auspices of the United Nations system, aimed at promoting international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in accordance with the objectives of the present resolution;

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to invite 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-third session.

97th plenary meeting
8 December 1977
E. **Nuclear-weapon-free zones**

32/76. **Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3473 (XXX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco)**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 concerning the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco) \(^1\) 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,

1. Notes with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco) was signed on 26 May 1977 by the President of the United States of America and that the Government of that country has decided to take the necessary steps for its ratification;

2. Again urges France to sign and ratify Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco) as soon as possible, in order that the peoples of the territories in question may receive the benefits which derive from the Treaty and which consist mainly in removing the danger of nuclear attack and sparing the squandering of resources on the production of nuclear weapons;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "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 (Tlatelolco)".

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977

---

32/79. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 31/67 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (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 particular 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 (Tlatelolco),

Noting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session a draft resolution, in which it is "solemnly urged" that:

"All non-nuclear-weapon States should establish nuclear-weapon-free zones, which may cover entire continents or large geographical areas, as well as groups of States or individual States, and nuclear States should respect the status of such nuclear-free zones;", 2/

1. Again urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco);

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "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 (Tlatelolco)".

10th plenary meeting
12 December 1977


2/ A/C.1/32/L.2, para.6.
32/81. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/70 of 10 December 1976, in which it reiterated its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones could make a great contribution to the security of States in such zones and to the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons,

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,

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 and 31/69 of 10 December 1976, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, including the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Also recalling that, in its resolution 31/69, it drew attention to the development of the nuclear-weapon potential of South Africa,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977,

Gravely concerned that South Africa may detonate a nuclear explosion and acquire a nuclear-weapon capability,

Convinced that such a development would constitute a grave danger to international peace and security and would frustrate efforts to establish Africa as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Reaffirming that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa would contribute to the security of all African States and to the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. Strongly reiterates its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, including the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. Condemns any attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa;

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

4. Urgently requests the Security Council to take appropriate effective steps to prevent South Africa from developing and acquiring nuclear weapons, thereby endangering international peace and security;

5. Appeals to all States to refrain from such co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear field as will enable the racist régime to acquire nuclear weapons, and to dissuade corporations, institutions and individuals within their jurisdiction from any such co-operation;

6. 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;

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

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977
32/82. 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 enjoys wide support in the region,

Further recalling 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 both in the region and in the world,

Mindful of the growing international desire for establishing a just and lasting peace in the region of the Middle East,

Conscious of the global apprehension over possible proliferation of nuclear weapons, in particular in the sensitive region of the Middle East,

Fully convinced that the possible development of nuclear capability would further complicate the situation and immensely damage the efforts to create an atmosphere of confidence in the Middle East,

Reiterating anew the particular nature of the problems involved and the complexities inherent in the situation in the Middle East, and the urgency of keeping the region free from involvement in a ruinous nuclear-arms race,

Recognizing, as a consequence, the need to create momentum towards the goal of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

1. Urges anew all parties directly concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 1/ as a means of promoting this objective;

2. Reiterates its recommendation that the Member States referred to in paragraph 1 above, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards, should:

   (a) Proclaim solemnly and immediately their intention to 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 in their territory or the territory under their control by any third party;

1/ General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
(b) Refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from any other action that would facilitate the acquisition, testing or use of such weapons, or would be in any other way detrimental to the objective of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region under an effective system of safeguards;

(c) Agree to place all their nuclear activities under the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. Reaffirms its recommendation to the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from any action contrary to the 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 this objective;

4. 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;

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

\textit{100th plenary meeting} \textit{12 December 1977}

32/83. 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 and 31/73 of 10 December 1976 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 recent 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 the General Assembly 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) and 31/73, 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,

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 special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978, and at its thirty-third regular session;

5. **Decides** to consider this item at its special session devoted to disarmament and at its thirty-third regular session.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977
F. Sea-Bed Treaty

The relevant resolution is Resolution 32/87 A.¹/

¹/ See text under Chapter 2.
G. Prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons

Security of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

The relevant resolution is Resolution 32/87 B.\(^1\)

\(^1\) See text under Chapter 2.
4. **Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons**

32/77. **Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons**

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, 1/

Convinced that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction 2/ 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 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,

---

2/ General Assembly resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.
Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, \(^3/\)

Noting that drafts of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, \(^4/\) 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 appropriate agreement,

Taking into account the comments made on this item and relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session,

Stressing the need for early submission of the joint initiative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to the Conference of 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,

Noting 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,

Recognizing the importance of developing methods for providing adequate assurance of compliance with effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons, including methods of verifying the destruction of stockpiles of such weapons,

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,

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 for their destruction

---


1. 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:

2. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations and, as a matter of high priority, to undertake the elaboration of 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 submitted for its consideration:

3. 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:

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly relating to chemical weapons and to chemical means of warfare;

5. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978, and at its thirty-third session.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977
5. New weapons of mass destruction

32/84. 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 and 31/74 of 10 December 1976, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to work out an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Recognizing that modern science and technology have reached a level where a serious danger arises of the development of new, still more destructive types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Conscious that the development and manufacture of such weapons are fraught with the most serious consequences for the peace and security of nations,

Convinced of 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 the negotiations now under way between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the question of the prohibition of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and in this context on the prohibition of radiological weapons,

Taking note of the discussion at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament on 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, 1/

1. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, aimed at working out 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, when necessary, specific agreements on this subject;

2. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-third session;

3. Urges all States to refrain from any action which would impede international talks aimed at working out 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;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion of this item by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third 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 Conference of the Committee on Disarmament".

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977

B

The General Assembly,

Guided by the interests of strengthening international peace and security and desiring to promote confidence among nations and the further improvement of the international situation,

Restating its conviction that scientific discovery should be used for the benefit of mankind,

Recognizing that new weapons might be evolved on the basis of scientific principles other than those used in the weapons named in the 1948 definition of weapons of mass destruction, 2/

Bearing in mind that recent years have seen the conclusion of a number of important agreements on the limitation of the arms race and disarmament, including some relating to the prohibition and limitation of identified weapons of mass destruction, and that negotiations for further agreements are continuing,

Noting the discussion at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament on the question of the prohibition of the development of new weapons of mass destruction,

1. Urges States to refrain from developing new weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles;

2. Calls upon States to apply scientific discovery for the benefit of mankind;

3. Reaffirms the definition of weapons of mass destruction contained in the resolution of the Commission for Conventional Armaments of 12 August 1948, 2/ which defined weapons of mass destruction as atomic explosive weapons, radioactive material weapons, lethal chemical and biological weapons and any weapons developed in the future which might have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of the atomic bomb or other weapons mentioned above;

---

4. Welcomes the active continuation of negotiations relating to the prohibition and limitation of identified weapons of mass destruction;

5. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, while taking into account its existing priorities, to keep under review the question of the development of new weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and to consider the desirability of formulating agreements on the prohibition of any specific new weapons which may be identified;

6. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on its review to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977
6. **Disarmament measures relating to conventional weapons**

(1) **Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons**

32/152. **Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons**

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the suffering of civilian populations and combatants could be significantly reduced if general agreement can 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,

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 and might facilitate subsequent agreement on the elimination of such weapons which were completely banned for use,

Recalling that the issue of prohibitions or restrictions for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons has been the subject of substantive discussion for a number of years, notably at the sessions of the Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons held, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, at Lucerne from 24 September to 18 October 1974 1/ and at Lugano from 28 January to 26 February 1976, 2/ and at four sessions of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and in the General Assembly since 1971,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General 3/ on the work of the Diplomatic Conference relevant to the present resolution,

Having concluded from these reports that discussions have taken place primarily on the questions of prohibiting the use of conventional weapons, the primary effect of which is to injure by fragments not detectable by X-ray, of restrictions in the use of land-mines and booby traps, and of prohibitions or restrictions of use of incendiary weapons, including napalm, and that consideration was also given to other conventional weapons, such as small-calibre projectiles and certain blast and fragmentation weapons, and to the possibility of prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons,

---


Noting resolution 22 ( I ) on follow-up regarding prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 7 June 1977, 4/ in which the Conference recommends, inter alia, that a conference of Governments on such weapons should be convened not later than 1979,

1. Believes that the work on such weapons should both build upon the areas of common ground thus far identified and include the search for further areas of common ground and should in each case seek the broadest possible agreement;

2. Decides to convene in 1979 a United Nations conference with a view to reaching agreements on prohibitions or restrictions of the use of specific conventional weapons, including those which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, taking into account humanitarian and military considerations, and on the question of a system of periodic review of this matter and for consideration of further proposals;

3. Decides to convene a United Nations preparatory conference for the conference referred to in paragraph 2 above and requests the Secretary-General to transmit invitations to all States and parties invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts;

4. Recommends that 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 should meet once in 1978 for organizational purposes and, subsequently, with the task of establishing the best possible substantive basis for the achievement at the United Nations Conference of agreements as envisaged in the present resolution and of considering organizational matters relating to the holding of the United Nations Conference;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to assist the Preparatory Conference in its work;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third 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 Preparatory Conference".

106th plenary meeting
19 December 1977

4/ A/32/124, annex II.
(ii) **Regional disarmament**

The relevant resolution is Resolution 32/87 D.\(^1\)

---

\(^1\) See text under Chapter 2.
7. Zones of Peace

32/86. 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 and 31/88 of 14 December 1976,

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,

Encouraged by the support extended to the concept of zones of peace by non-aligned countries at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, 1/

Recalling its resolution 3259 A (XXIX), in which it requested the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to enter, as soon as possible, into consultations with a view to convening a conference on the Indian Ocean,

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, makes the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration an even more imperative necessity,

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,

Noting that talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America regarding their military presence in the Indian Ocean have been initiated and that the two countries have established contacts with the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean through its Chairman,

Expressing the hope that those talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will contribute to the attainment of the objectives of the Declaration and lead to practical and effective co-operation on their part with the Ad Hoc Committee and the littoral and hinterland States,

Noting the reactions of certain great Powers and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to the invitation extended to them by the Ad Hoc Committee, in pursuance of paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 31/88 by which the General Assembly requested the Committee and the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to continue their consultations with a view to formulating a programme of action leading to the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean,

---

1/ See A/31/197.
1. 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 and the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to enter with the least possible delay into consultations with the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in pursuance of paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 3468 (XXX);

2. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee 2/ and in particular the stage reached in the Committee's deliberations in regard to the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean;

3. Decides that, as the next step towards the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean, a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean be convened in New York at a suitable date, which other States not falling within this category, but which have participated or have expressed their willingness to participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, could attend;

4. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to make the necessary preparations for the meeting referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. Decides to enlarge the composition of the Ad Hoc Committee by the addition of Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Greece, Mozambique and Oman;

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

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

8. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary provision for the meeting referred to in paragraph 3 above and to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the preparation of summary records.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977

# # #

As a result of the appointments set forth in paragraph 5 of the above resolution, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean is composed of the following Member States: Australia, Bangladesh, China, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia.

8. **Reduction of military budgets**

32/65. **Reduction of military budgets**

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in its resolution 31/87 of 14 December 1976, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of an intergovernmental group of budgetary experts appointed by him, a report containing an analysis of the comments provided by States in the light of the suggestions set forth in the 1976 report of the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets, 1/

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General 2/ submitted to the General Assembly in response to the aforementioned resolution,

Recognizing the value of the availability of a satisfactory instrument for standardized reporting on the military expenditures of Member States, particularly of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as well as any other State with comparable military expenditures,

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 have moved the whole exercise to a position where practical steps for testing and refining the proposed reporting instrument could now be taken,

Noting that the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978, will provide an opportunity to consider the disarmament problem in a broad perspective,

Noting further that at the special session several matters related to the reduction of military expenditures will be considered,

Reaffirming its conviction that part of the resources thus released should be utilized for social and economic development, particularly that of the developing countries,

Reaffirming also its conviction of the urgent necessity that the States permanent members of the Security Council, as well as any other State with comparable military expenditures, carry out reductions in their military budgets,

Conscious that, without an accompanying process of co-operation among such States, it will not be possible to accomplish the ultimate objectives,
1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Budgetary Experts which assisted in the preparation of the report; 2/

2. Requests 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;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a background report for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and transmit it to all Member States not later than 1 April 1978, compiling the proposals and recommendations put forward by the groups of experts appointed by the Secretary-General and under Assembly resolutions 3463 (XXX) and 31/87, and containing information concerning the progress made in carrying out the task referred to in paragraph 2 above;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977
9. Economic and Social Consequences of the Armaments Race

32/75. 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",

Recalling its resolutions 2667 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2831 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 3075 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 and 3462 (XXX) of 11 December 1975,

Deeply concerned that, despite the repeated requests by the General Assembly for the implementation of effective measures aimed at its cessation, the arms race, particularly of nuclear armaments, has continued to increase at an alarming speed, absorbing enormous material and human resources from the economic and social development of all countries and constituting a grave danger for world peace and security,

Considering that the ever-spiralling arms race is not compatible with the efforts aimed at establishing a new international economic order, as defined in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, and in other resolutions of the Assembly, and that these efforts imply more than ever the resolute action of all States to achieve the cessation of the arms race and the implementation of effective measures of disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field,

Conscious that disarmament is a matter of grave concern to all States and that consequently there is a pressing need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about and to understand the situation prevailing in the field of the arms race and disarmament,

Recalling that the Secretary-General was requested by the General Assembly, in resolution 3462 (XXX), to bring up to date, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, the 1971 report entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures, covering the basic topics of that report and taking into account any new developments which he would consider necessary, and to transmit it to the Assembly in time to permit its consideration at the thirty-second session,

1/ A/8469/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.72.IX.16).
1. Welcomes with satisfaction the updated report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures 2/ and expresses the hope that it will help to focus future disarmament negotiations on nuclear disarmament and on the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the consultant experts as well as to the Governments and international organizations that have rendered assistance in the updating of the report;

3. Decides to transmit the report to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in New York between 23 May and 28 June 1978;

4. Recommends that the conclusions of the updated report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures should be taken into account in future disarmament negotiations;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible publicity in as many languages as is considered desirable and practicable;

6. Recommends to all Governments the widest possible distribution of the report, including its translation into the respective national languages;

7. Invites the specialized agencies as well as intergovernmental, national and non-governmental organizations to use their facilities to make the report widely known;

8. Reaffirms its decision to keep the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the arms race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security" under constant review and decides to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977

10. **Disarmament and International Security**

(1) **Study on the interrelationship between disarmament and international security**

The relevant resolution is Resolution 32/87C.\(^1\)

---

\(^1\) See text under Chapter 2.
(ii) **Strengthening of international security**


The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security 1/ and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly concerning the implementation of the Declaration,

Noting with satisfaction current efforts towards the strengthening of international peace and security, the realization of arms limitation and disarmament measures, the universalization of the process of relaxation of tension and the promotion of peaceful co-operation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the close link existing between the strengthening of international security, disarmament, decolonization and development, and stressing the need for concerted action to achieve progress in those areas and also the importance of the early implementation of the decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth 2/ and seventh 3/ special sessions on the establishment of the new international economic order,

Noting with profound concern the continuing existence of crises and hot-beds of tension in various regions endangering international peace and security, the continuation and intensification of the arms race as well as acts of aggression, foreign occupation, the threat or use of force, alien domination, foreign interference and the existence of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, which remain the main obstacles to the strengthening of peace and security, and in particular the danger arising from the attempts of South Africa to acquire nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the need for objective dissemination of information about developments in the political, social, economic, cultural and other fields of all countries and the role and responsibility of the mass media in this respect, thus contributing to the growth of trust and friendly relations among States,

1. Calls upon all States to adhere fully to, and implement consistently, the purposes and principles of the United Nations and all the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and to contribute effectively to the increasing peace-keeping and peace-making role of the United Nations;

2. Reiterates with emphasis its recommendation that the Security Council should consider appropriate steps towards carrying out effectively, as provided in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

---

1/ General Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV).
2/ See General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).
3/ See General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII).
3. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination to achieve self-determination and independence and urges States to increase their support and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to undertake urgent and effective measures for the speedy completion of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 4/ and of the other resolutions of the United Nations on the final elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid;

4. Calls for the extension of the process of relaxation of tensions, which is still limited, to all regions of the world and the implementation of the principle of non-use of force or the threat thereof 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 and 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 that any measure or pressure directed against any State while exercising its sovereign right freely to dispose of its natural resources constitutes a flagrant violation of the right of self-determination of peoples and the principle of non-intervention, as set forth in the Charter, which, if pursued, would constitute a threat to international peace and security;

6. Urges effective measures to put an end to the arms race and to promote disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, the creation of zones of peace and co-operation, the withdrawal of foreign military bases and the achievement of tangible progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in this regard;

7. Expresses the hope that further positive results will be achieved at the meeting at Belgrade of representatives of States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe concerning the full implementation of the Final Act of the Conference, which will be conducive also to the strengthening of world security, bearing in mind the close interrelation of the security of Europe to the security of the Mediterranean, the Middle East and all other regions of the world, and supports the conversion of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation in the interests of peace and security;

8. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General, 5/ requests him to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

106th plenary meeting
19 December 1977

4/ General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

5/ A/32/165 and Add.1 and 2.
32/153. Non-interference in the internal affairs of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/91 of 14 December 1976 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,

1. Urges all States to abide by the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 31/91, which denounce any form of interference in the internal or external affairs of other States and condemn all forms and techniques of coercion, subversion and defamation aimed at disrupting the political, social or economic order of other States;

2. Calls once again upon all States, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, to undertake necessary measures in order to prevent any hostile act or activity taking place within their territory and being directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of another State;

3. Considers 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;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite all Member States once again 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-third session.

106th plenary meeting
19 December 1977

1/ A/32/164 and Add.1, A/32/165 and Add.1 and 2.
(iii) Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente

32/155. Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente

The General Assembly

Adopts the following Declaration:

Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente

The States Members of the United Nations,

Reaffirming their full commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their resolve to ensure conditions in which all peoples can live and prosper in peace with justice,


Recognizing that, in order to resolve effectively international problems, an ever increasing degree of harmony and co-operation among nations is called for,

Anxious to create conditions whereby all States can put all their resources to the task of improving the living conditions of their peoples without fear of coercion, threat or use of force,

Noting with satisfaction a growing interest in and increased desire for relaxation of tension in recent years,

Convinced of the urgent need to exert additional efforts to extend this trend to encompass all regions of the world and facilitate the settlement of outstanding international problems by peaceful means through participation of and co-operation among States,

Recognizing that the continuation of the policies of confrontation and rivalry among States or groups of States is incompatible with the relaxation of international tension,

1/ General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.
2/ General Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV).
3/ General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).
4/ General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex.
Reaffirming the indivisibility of peace and security in all parts of the world and the increasing interdependence among nations, and anxious therefore to work towards the removal of all sources of tension and friction,

Convinced that confidence-building measures could contribute to the relaxation of international tension,

Convinced also that progress in arms control and disarmament negotiations, particularly in the nuclear field, and the elimination of the threat of war are of great importance for the continued relaxation of tension and for further development of friendly relations among States,

Convinced that the establishment of just and equitable economic relations among States is an important condition for genuine and lasting peace and for harmony among nations,

Convinced also of the need to eliminate all forms of aggression, foreign occupation and interference in the internal affairs of other States, to ensure respect for human rights, to eliminate colonialism through the free exercise of the right of self-determination and to eradicate racism and apartheid and other forms of injustice,

Guided, therefore, by the need for all States, in the supreme interest of peace and the future of mankind, to continue their efforts towards further reduction of tension, the promotion of better relations among themselves and the strengthening and widening of détente, and, to that end,

Declare their determination:

1. To adhere firmly to and promote the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the universally accepted principles and declarations aimed at enhancing world peace and security and the development of friendly and co-operative relations among States, and to fulfil their obligations arising from multilateral treaties and agreements serving the achievement of these objectives;

2. To consider taking new and meaningful steps, both in bilateral and multilateral arms control negotiation forums, aimed at achieving the objective of a cessation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, at an early stage and realization of disarmament measures, especially nuclear disarmament, with the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;

3. To facilitate the peaceful and speedy settlement of outstanding international problems and to strive to remove both causes and effects of international tension so that relations among all States may evolve in the direction of co-operation and friendship in order to prevent the recurrence of situations which might endanger international peace and security;

4. To strengthen the role of the United Nations as a primary instrument in the maintenance of international peace and security by reinforcing both the peace-making and peace-keeping capabilities of the Organization;
5. To refrain from the threat or use of force and to abide in their relations with other States by the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of international frontiers, inadmissibility of the acquisition and occupation of the territories of other States by force, settlement of disputes - including frontier disputes - strictly by peaceful means, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, respect for human rights, respect for the right of all nations to choose freely their social, political and economic systems and to develop their external relations in the way they deem best for the interest of their respective peoples in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

6. To ensure the free exercise of the right of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination and to promote majority rule, especially where racial oppression, in particular apartheid, has deprived peoples from exercising their inalienable rights;

7. To work towards the establishment and development of just and balanced economic relations among States and to strive to narrow the gap between the developed and developing countries, in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly adopted by consensus at its sixth and seventh special sessions on the establishment of the new international economic order; 5/

8. To encourage and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international treaties and instruments, including the International Covenants on Human Rights; 6/

9. To foster mutual understanding and trust among peoples by promoting and facilitating cultural exchanges, freer movement and contacts among them both on an individual and a collective basis;

10. To develop further their relations and co-operation in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to observe the principles set forth above which derive from the Charter, recognizing that nothing in the present Declaration could either alter or detract from obligations they might have undertaken in relation to other States in accordance with the principles of international law and the Charter.

106th plenary meeting
19 December 1977

5/ General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI), 3202 (S-VI) and 3362 (S-VII).

6/ General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
iv. World treaty on the non-use of force in international relations

32/150. Conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations

The General Assembly,

Considering that, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the need for universal and effective application of this principle in international relations and for assistance by the United Nations in this endeavour,

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 1/ submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as well as other proposals and statements made during the consideration of this item,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General which contains views and suggestions of Member States on the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, 2/

1. Decides to establish a Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations, composed of thirty-five Member States to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and representing the principal legal systems of the world;

2. Instructs the Special Committee to consider proposals and suggestions submitted by any State, bearing in mind the views expressed during the debates on this item at the thirty-first and thirty-second sessions of the General Assembly, with the goal of drafting 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 Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the necessary facilities and services, including the preparation of summary records of the meetings of the Committee;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations".

106th plenary meeting
19 December 1977

2/ A/32/181 and Add.1.
11. **Disarmament and development**

**Study on the interrelationship between disarmament and development**

The relevant resolution is Resolution 32/88 A\(^1\)/

\(^1\)/ See text under Chapter 14.
12. Disarmament Decade

32/80. 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 and envisaged a link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Also recalling its resolution 31/68 of 10 December 1976, in which it reaffirmed the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade, and its resolution 31/189 B of 21 December 1976, in which it decided to convene a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,

Deploring that these purposes and objectives have not been fulfilled in terms of effective disarmament agreements and that the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, continues unabated,

Deeply concerned at the continued wastage of resources on armaments and the consequent detrimental effect on international security and the achievement of the objectives of the new international economic order,

Reaffirming the incompatibility between the unbridled arms race and the will of the international community, proclaimed and repeatedly reaffirmed, to promote healthy economic co-operation among all States,

Convinced that the peaceful use of the human and material resources allocated every year to the manufacture of armaments of all kinds will have very positive effects for the future of mankind,

Believing that the aid made available to developing countries, in all its forms, will serve its purpose only in a healthy, peaceful atmosphere characterized by mutual respect,

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,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, 1/

1. Takes note of the decision of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to set up an ad hoc working group to elaborate a comprehensive programme for disarmament;

2. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue its work on this subject and to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978.

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

4. Calls upon Member States and the Secretary-General to intensify their efforts in support of the link between disarmament and development, envisaged in General Assembly resolution 2602 E (XXIV) on the Disarmament Decade, so as to promote disarmament negotiations and to ensure that the human and material resources freed by disarmament are used to promote economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries;

5. Urges that the unparalleled technical possibilities now available to mankind should be exploited for the purposes of combating poverty, ignorance, disease and hunger throughout the world:

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade".

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977
13. World Disarmament Conference

32/89. World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2833 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2930 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3183 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3260 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3469 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 and 31/190 of 21 December 1976,

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 into account the provisional agenda of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, 1/ to be held in May and June 1978, and the recommendations proposed in the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, 2/ endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 32/88 A and B of 12 December 1977,

1. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference to submit to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament a special report on the state of its work and deliberations;

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 respective attitudes, as well as to consider any relevant comments and observations which might be made to the Committee and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977

2/ Ibid., paras. 17-32.
14. Special Session of the General Assembly
Devoted to Disarmament

32/88. Special session of the General Assembly
devoted to disarmament

A

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned that vast human and material resources are spent on armaments,

Reaffirming the need to allocate greater resources to economic and social progress, particularly having in mind the needs of the developing countries,

Firmly believing that a curtailment of expenditures on armaments in keeping with the objectives of the Disarmament Decade would facilitate the availability of greater resources for economic and social development, particularly to the developing countries,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the aforementioned matters and the specific studies carried out at its request,

Noting the declaration made by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, on this matter, 1/

Noting also the proposal for a United Nations study presented to the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, 2/

Sharing the view that decisions on concrete action would be facilitated through an in-depth analysis on the relationship between disarmament efforts and measures to achieve economic and social progress,

1. Endorses the recommendation by the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament that the General Assembly should initiate a study on the relationship between disarmament and development, the terms of reference of the study to be determined by the Assembly itself at its special session; 3/

2. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint, at the earliest possible date, an ad hoc group of governmental experts with the task of elaborating a possible framework and terms of reference for the above-mentioned study;

---

1/ See A/31/197.
2/ A/AC.187/80.
3. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Ad Hoc Group on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development all the relevant materials, including proposals made by Member States, as well as previous and current United Nations studies on the subject;

4. Requests the Ad Hoc Group to report on its work not later than 1 April 1978;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Ad Hoc Group to Member States not later than a month before the opening, on 23 May 1978, of the special session.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/189 B of 21 December 1976, in which it decided to convene a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,

Having considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, 4/

1. Endorses the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament and the recommendation contained therein for the special session to be held between 23 May and 28 June 1978 in the General Assembly Hall; 5/

2. Requests the Preparatory Committee to continue its work in order to prepare a draft final document or documents for consideration and adoption by the General Assembly at its special session and to submit to the Assembly its final report;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the members of the Preparatory Committee for their constructive contribution to its work;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to Member States the records of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly relating to the special session;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to render the Preparatory Committee all necessary assistance as may be required for the completion of its work.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977

---

5/ Ibid., para. 19.
Decisions:

1. The First Committee also recommends that the General Assembly should decide that, for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, verbatim records be provided not only for the plenary meetings but also for the meetings of the committee of the whole, and that summary records be provided for the meetings of any subsidiary body that might be established.

2. The First Committee further recommends that the General Assembly should decide that the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency be invited to make a statement to the Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament.

100th Plenary Meeting
12 December 1977
15. Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament

Publication of a disarmament periodical

The relevant resolution is Resolution 32/87 E.\(^1/\)

---

\(^1/\) See text under Chapter 2.
16. **Atomic Radiation**

32/6. **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 31/10 of 8 November 1976,

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 analysing its effects on man and his environment,

1. **Notes with appreciation** the comprehensive report submitted by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation; 1/

2. **Commends** 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. **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;

5. **Notes with satisfaction** the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

6. **Requests** the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its report and scientific annexes to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. **Requests** the Scientific Committee to review at its twenty-seventh session the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

8. **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 by the Committee of its report.

---
