



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/39/749  
7 December 1984  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Thirty-ninth session  
Agenda item 59

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

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Ngaré KESSELY (Chad)

### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

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

- "(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
- "(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- "(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(d) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- "(e) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- "(f) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- "(g) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:
  - "(i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
  - "(ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

- "(h) Unilateral nuclear disarmament measures: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(i) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- "(j) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(k) Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations;
- "(l) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies:
  - "(i) Work of the Advisory Board: report of the Secretary-General;
  - "(ii) Draft statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research"

was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-ninth session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981 and 38/183 A to P of 20 December 1983 and decision 38/447 of 20 December 1983.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1983, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 15 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 65 and item 142 which was allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 27th plenary meeting, on 9 October, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and the 36th meetings, from 17 October to 12 November (see A/C.1/39/PV.3-36).

4. In connection with item 59, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 2/
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of multilateral disarmament agreements (A/39/454);

---

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27).

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42).

- (d) Report of the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/39/493);
- (e) Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral nuclear disarmament measures (A/39/516);
- (f) Report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (A/39/549);
- (g) Note by the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/39/553);
- (h) Letter dated 29 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting on behalf of the 10 States members of the European Economic Community the text of the declarations adopted on 27 March 1984 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Community (A/39/161-S/16456);
- (i) Letter dated 9 April 1984 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/39/175);
- (j) Letter dated 23 May 1984 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Joint Declaration by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, Mr. Miguel de la Madrid, President of Mexico, Mr. Julius Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Olof Palme, Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Andreas Papandreu, Prime Minister of Greece, and Mr. Raúl Alfonsín, President of Argentina, issued on 22 May 1984 at Athens, Buenos Aires, Dar es Salaam, Mexico City, New Delhi and Stockholm (A/39/277-S/16587);
- (k) Letter dated 1 June 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/39/285-S/16600);
- (l) Note verbale dated 7 June 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the United Nations Secretariat (A/39/296-S/16619);
- (m) Letter dated 12 June 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration on East-West Relations and Arms Control issued at the London Economic Summit, held from 7 to 9 June 1984 (A/39/305);
- (n) Letter dated 14 June 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/39/311-S/16629);

(o) Letter dated 16 August 1984 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/39/409-S/16705);

(p) Letter dated 4 September 1984 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/39/467);

(q) Letter dated 27 September 1984 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/39/529);

(r) Letter dated 8 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 1 to 5 October 1984 (A/39/560-S/16773);

(s) Letter dated 29 November 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/39/720);

(t) Communication dated 27 November 1984 from the Chairman of the Fifth Committee to the Chairman of the First Committee (A/C.1/39/7).

## II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

### A. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.4

5. On 31 October, Austria, Ecuador, Egypt, Mexico, Pakistan and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Unilateral nuclear disarmament measures" (A/C.1/39/L.4), which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 37th meeting, on 14 November.

6. At its 44th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.4 by a recorded vote of 118 to 1, with 13 abstentions (see para. 67, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic

---

3/ The delegations of Burkina Faso and Sri Lanka subsequently indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

#### B. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.5

7. On 31 October, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/39/L.5), which was subsequently also sponsored by Rwanda. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 34th meeting, on 9 November.

8. At its 44th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.5 by a recorded vote of 86 to 17, with 24 abstentions (see para. 67, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows: 4/

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti,

---

4/ The delegation of Burkina Faso subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

/...

Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Benin, Bhutan, Burma, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cyprus, Ghana, Greece, India, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe, Suriname, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

### C. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.8

9. On 1 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" (A/C.1/39/L.8), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 35th meeting, on 9 November.

10. At its 44th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.8 by a recorded vote of 96 to 19, with 12 abstentions (see para. 67, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon,

Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Bahamas, Cape Verde, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sweden, Uruguay, Zaire.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.9

11. On 1 November, the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Obligation of States to contribute to effective disarmament negotiations" (A/C.1/39/L.9), which was introduced by its representative at the 37th meeting, on 14 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

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

"Recalling its relevant resolutions on this subject,

"Deploring that no tangible progress has been achieved in the implementation of these resolutions,

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

"Recalling paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, stating that 'all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations' and that 'consequently, all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament', and stating further that 'while disarmament is the responsibility of all States,

/...

the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and, together with other militarily significant States, for halting and reversing the arms race', and that 'it is therefore important to secure their active participation',

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

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

"Stressing the commitment of States, which they have undertaken under terms of international law in various existing international instruments, to conduct negotiations which would lead to early agreements on disarmament measures, in particular on nuclear disarmament, and which serve the overall objective of general and complete disarmament,

"Bearing in mind the solemn commitment of all Member States to the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and their pledge to respect the priorities in disarmament negotiations as agreed upon in its Programme of Action,

"Alarmed at the growing threat of nuclear war, which can lead to the destruction of civilization on Earth,

"Aware of the necessity to proceed to honest, business-like and constructive negotiations in good faith aimed at the achievement of early results, in particular at the prevention of nuclear war, in order to save mankind from the most acute danger facing it,

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

"Expressing the view that disarmament negotiations conducted without the aim to reach tangible results, while the arms race continues unabated, could have a negative impact on the world-wide striving for halting and reversing the arms race,

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

"1. Expresses its alarm that the nuclear arms race has entered into a new, extremely dangerous phase;

"2. Expresses its conviction that it is the foremost obligation of all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and the other militarily significant States, to live up to their commitment undertaken in international instruments and to the recommendations and decisions of the General Assembly at its Tenth Special Session and to conduct serious negotiations in good faith on arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of equality, reciprocity and the undiminished security of each side;

"3. Calls again upon these States to refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations and urges them to remove obstacles which stand in the way of those negotiations;

"4. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to concentrate its work on the substantive and priority items of its agenda, i.e. to start negotiations on a nuclear test ban treaty, the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, the prevention of nuclear war as well as the prevention of an arms race in outer space without further delay, and to intensify its negotiations on a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

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

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

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

"8. Recommends that at subsequent sessions of the General Assembly special attention should be attached to the continuous review of the status of disarmament negotiations on the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels."

12. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.9.

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.12

13. On 2 November, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary submitted a draft resolution entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/39/L.12), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 35th meeting, on 9 November.
14. At the 45th meeting, on 21 November, the representative of the German Democratic Republic orally revised operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution, replacing the word "containing" in the third line of the paragraph by the words "laying down".
15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.12, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 95 to 19, with 15 abstentions (see para. 67, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Burma, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Philippines, Uruguay, Zaire.

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.20

16. On 6 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon" (A/C.1/39/L.20). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 35th meeting, on 9 November.

17. At its 44th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.20 by a recorded vote of 61 to 11, with 51 abstentions (see para. 67, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows: 5/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

---

5/ The delegation of Bahrain subsequently indicated that it had intended to abstain.

G. Draft resolutions A/C.1/39/L.22 and Rev.1

18. On 7 November, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear Winter" (A/C.1/39/L.22). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 37th meeting, on 14 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that in the Final Document of its first special session devoted to disarmament, after referring specifically to 'the threat to the very survival of mankind' posed by the existence of nuclear weapons, it declared that 'removing the threat of a world war - a nuclear war - is the most acute and urgent task of the present day',

"Noting that as a result of recent atmospheric and biological studies there have been new findings which indicate that in addition to blast, heat and radiation, nuclear war, even on a limited scale, would produce smoke, soot and dust of sufficient magnitude as to trigger an arctic Nuclear Winter which may transform the Earth into a darkened, frozen planet where conditions would be conducive to mass extinction,

"Noting further that the above studies have been and are being carried out not only by eminent scientists on a national scale but also by an international organ, the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE) of the International Council of Scientific Unions, whose study group on the environmental consequences of nuclear war consists of scientists from many countries, including the five nuclear-weapon States,

"Recognizing that the prospect of Nuclear Winter poses an unprecedented peril to all nations, even those far removed from the nuclear explosions, which would add immeasurably to the previously known dangers of nuclear war,

"Conscious of the urgent need to continue and develop scientific studies to increase the knowledge and understanding of the various elements and consequences of Nuclear Winter,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to compile, classify and distribute as a document of the United Nations the essential parts of all national and international scientific studies on Nuclear Winter published so far or which may be published before 30 April 1985;

"2. Urges all States and intergovernmental organizations as well as non-governmental organizations, through their intermediary, to transmit to the Secretary-General, prior to the above-mentioned date, the relevant material in their possession which may be useful for the above purpose;

"3. Recommends that the report of the Secretary-General be examined at the fortieth session of the General Assembly in connection with the item dealing with the prevention of a nuclear war."

19. On 23 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/39/L.22/Rev.1) entitled "Climatic effects of nuclear war: Nuclear Winter", which was later also sponsored by Bangladesh and Romania. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) A new second preambular paragraph was added which read as follows:

"Noting that in spite of recent scientific endeavours, the environmental and other climatic consequences of a nuclear war still pose a major challenge to science,";

(b) The original third preambular paragraph was deleted;

(c) The first operative paragraph was revised to read:

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to compile and distribute as a document of the United Nations appropriate excerpts of all national and international scientific studies on the climatic effects of nuclear war, including Nuclear Winter, published so far or which may be published before 31 July 1985;".

20. At the 49th meeting, on 27 November, the representative of Canada submitted the following oral amendments to draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.22/Rev.1:

(a) The third preambular paragraph was to be replaced by the following:

"Bearing in mind that some recent scientific studies have concluded that a nuclear war could trigger large-scale climatic consequences, leading in the worst analysis to what is sometimes termed a nuclear winter,";

(b) Operative paragraph 1 was to be amended to read:

"Requests the Secretary-General to compile and distribute as a document of the United Nations, within existing resources, appropriate excerpts of all national and international scientific studies on the climatic effects of nuclear war, including Nuclear Winter, published so far or which may be published before 31 July 1985" .

21. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the oral amendments as follows:

(a) The amendment to the third preambular paragraph was rejected by a recorded vote of 63 to 24, with 31 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

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

**Against:**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Abstaining:**

Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Burundi, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Zaire.

(b) The amendment to operative paragraph 1 was rejected by a recorded vote of 56 to 27, with 35 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

**In favour:**

Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

**Against:**

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Abstaining:**

Austria, Bahamas, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Malawi, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Poland, Singapore, Sudan, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

22. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.22/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 123 to none, with 10 abstentions (see para. 67, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

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

Against: None.

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

#### H. Draft resolutions A/C.1/39/L.26 and Rev.1

23. On 8 November, Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/39/L.26), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it approved by consensus a Declaration, contained in the Final Document of that session, in which, inter alia, it proclaimed that, in order effectively to discharge the central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament which belong to the United Nations in accordance with its Charter, the United Nations should be kept appropriately informed of all steps in this field, whether unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral, without prejudice to the progress of negotiations,

/...

"Recalling also that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, Member States reiterated their solemn commitment to implement the Final Document, the validity of which received their unanimous and categorical reaffirmation,

"Regretting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have interrupted the two series of bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations begun on 30 November 1981 and 29 June 1982, respectively,

"Deploing that, prior to such interruption, it had already become evident that the negotiations were not producing the desired results,

"Bearing in mind that the General Assembly on several occasions has requested the major nuclear-weapon States to proclaim a freeze embracing inter alia a ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles,

"1. Requests the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to inform the General Assembly, before the closure of its thirty-ninth session, on the reasons for the interruption of their negotiations, the present situation and the prospects for their resumption;

"2. Urges again the two above-mentioned Governments to examine immediately, as a way out from the present impasse, the possibility of combining into a single forum the two series of negotiations which they had been carrying out and of broadening their scope so as to embrace also the 'tactical' or 'battlefield' nuclear weapons;

"3. Invites such Governments to consider the advisability of conducting henceforward their bilateral negotiations in a subsidiary body of the Conference on Disarmament whose membership could be limited to themselves, a possibility which was expressly contemplated when article 25 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee - now the Conference - on Disarmament was approved;

"4. Requests the same Governments to announce officially a moratorium on deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles in order to create favourable conditions for the bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations;

"5. Reiterates once more its request to the two negotiating parties that they bear constantly in mind that not only their national interests but also the vital interests of all the peoples of the world are at stake in this question;

"6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled 'Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations'.

24. On 15 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/39/L.26/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 40th meeting, on 15 November. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

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

"Regretting the interruption of the two series of bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations begun on 30 November 1981 and 29 June 1982, respectively, between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America";

(b) Operative paragraph 4 was deleted and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

25. At its 48th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.26/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 93 to 11, with 22 abstentions (see para. 67, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Rwanda, Spain, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

I. Draft resolutions A/C.1/39/L.30 and Rev.1

26. On 8 November, Algeria, Australia, Bahamas, Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, India, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research" (A/C.1/39/L.30), which was subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 44th meeting, on 20 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering the role of disarmament research as a means to promote disarmament measures,

"Recalling its resolution 37/99 K, section IV of 13 December 1982,

"1. Takes note of annex II of the report of the Secretary-General, submitted inter alia under agenda item 59 (1) (ii); 6/

"2. Approves the draft statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, adopted by the Institute's Board of Trustees and attached to the Secretary-General's report;

"3. Takes note of the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research; 7/

"4. Renews the invitations to Governments to consider making voluntary contributions to the Institute;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to give the Institute administrative and other support;

"6. Invites the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to report annually to the General Assembly on the activities carried out by the Institute."

27. In a communication addressed to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee (A/C.5/39/43), the Chairman of the First Committee stated that, pursuant to General Assembly decision 38/447 of 20 December 1983, the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research had revised the draft statute which had been submitted to the current session of the General Assembly for consideration and approval (A/39/549, annex II) and requested that the revised draft statute of the Institute be brought to the attention of the Fifth Committee, for necessary action, before the First Committee took any decision on it. In a communication addressed to the Chairman of the First Committee (A/C.1/39/7), the Chairman of the Fifth Committee stated that, in accordance with established practice, the text of the

6/ A/39/549.

7/ A/39/553, annex.

/...

revised draft statute, as well as the Secretary-General's statement on its administrative and financial implications (A/C.5/39/33), had been considered by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/39/7/Add.8). In his communication, the Chairman of the Fifth Committee also informed on the consideration of the matter in the Fifth Committee.

28. On 27 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/39/L.30/Rev.1), in which operative paragraph 2 was revised to read:

**"Approves the draft statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, as attached at annex I herewith;"**

29. With respect to the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.30/Rev.1 the Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat (A/C.1/39/L.82).

30. At its 56th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.30/Rev.1, as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 88 to 3, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows: 8/

In favour: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

---

8/ The delegation of Togo subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of Malawi, that it had intended to abstain.

(b) Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.30/Rev.1, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 108 to 1, with 2 abstentions (see para. 67, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows: 9/

In favour: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Israel, Japan.

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.31

31. On 9 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament" (A/C.1/39/L.31), which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 37th meeting, on 14 November.

32. At its 41st meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.31 without a vote (see para. 67, draft resolution I).

K. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.39

33. On 12 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, the Ukrainian Soviet

9/ The delegations of Cuba, Haiti, Malawi and Togo subsequently indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament Week" (A/C.1/39/L.39), which was introduced by the representative of Mongolia at the 37th meeting, on 14 November.

34. At the 41st meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Mongolia orally revised the draft resolution, changing the fifth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Recognizing the important role which mass media should play in mobilizing world public opinion in support of disarmament",

to read as follows:

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

35. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.39, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 110 to none, with 20 abstentions (see para. 67, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows: 10/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

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

---

10/ The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution. /...

L. Draft resolutions A/C.1/39/L.40 and Rev.1

36. On 9 November, Australia, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan and Norway submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters: Prevention of war in the nuclear age" (A/C.1/39/L.40), which was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 40th meeting, on 15 November.

37. On 23 November, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Norway, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/39/L.40/Rev.1), containing changes in the fifth and tenth preambular paragraphs and in operative paragraphs 2, 5, 10 and 11, and adding a new operative paragraph 12. The revised draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

"Recalling none the less the inherent right of States to take the measures necessary to defend themselves against attack, and recognizing the vital importance of deterring and preventing armed conflict in any form,

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

"Stressing the necessity of building on the important steps that have already been taken to reduce the risk of war, most notably on the verifiable arms control agreements that have already been concluded,

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

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

"Believing that the critical goals of securing peace and preventing nuclear war and any armed conflict are best achieved by fully recognizing and respecting the dignity of man, basic freedoms and the right of national self-determination,

"Noting with deep concern that, in spite of their important contribution to the prevention of war, negotiations to reduce the current level of United States and Soviet nuclear weapons are suspended and other arms control negotiations proceed at a pace which is clearly inadequate to the seriousness of the threat and the urgency of the problem,

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

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

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

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

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

"6. Calls upon the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics especially to reach effective agreement to reduce to the lowest possible levels their strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons;

"7. Urges all States to work for concrete and verifiable results in arms control negotiations, especially those aimed at the elimination of whole categories of weapons and of weapons that have destabilizing effects, as well as those that enhance the prospects for the reduction of current armaments to lower levels consistent with strictly defensive needs;

"8. Urges all States to promote, to the best of their ability, the objective of the prevention of war, through, inter alia, more openness and an enhancement of mutual knowledge about military activities, an expanded exchange of information and views on military matters and other confidence-building measures, with a view to enhancing both confidence and stability, particularly in regional contexts, and taking into account regional security needs;

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

"10. Calls upon all States to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons because such proliferation would seriously increase the danger of nuclear war;

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

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

"13. Takes note of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1984 session concerning the consideration of the agenda item entitled 'Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters', and requests the Conference to continue its substantive consideration of this issue;

"14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session an item entitled 'Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters'."

38. On 26 November, Argentina, India, Mexico and Yugoslavia submitted the following amendments (A/C.1/39/L.80) to draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.40/Rev.1:

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

"Noting with grave concern the implications of a continuing arms build-up particularly in its nuclear aspect, and recalling that removing the threats of a world war - a nuclear war - is the most acute and urgent

task of the present day and that mankind is confronted with a choice: we must halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament or face annihilation";

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

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

(c) The original fifth preambular paragraph was deleted;

(d) The seventh preambular paragraph was amended to read:

"Stressing the necessity to take further steps to reduce the risk of nuclear war, most notably by renouncing the use of nuclear weapons and applying a freeze on nuclear weapons";

(e) In the eighth preambular paragraph, the number "20" was inserted after the word "paragraphs" in the first line;

(f) The tenth preambular paragraph was deleted;

(g) In the original eleventh preambular paragraph, now the tenth preambular paragraph, the word "nuclear" was inserted between the words "of" and "war" in the second line;

(h) Operative paragraph 2 was amended to read:

"Urges all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State";

(i) Operative paragraph 3 was amended to read:

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

(j) Operative paragraph 5 was amended to read:

"Emphasizes the importance of concluding agreements on militarily significant and verifiable reductions of armaments and forces, including

nuclear armaments, and that measures for the prevention of nuclear war must take into account the security interest of nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States alike rejecting, in particular, all theories and concepts pertaining to the possession of nuclear weapons and their use under any circumstances";

(k) Operative paragraph 7 was deleted;

(l) The original operative paragraph 8, now operative paragraph 7, was amended to read:

"Urges all nuclear-weapon States to promote, to the best of their ability, the objective of the prevention of nuclear war, through, inter alia, more openness and an enhancement of mutual knowledge about military activities, an expanded exchange of information and views on military matters and other confidence-building measures, with a view to enhancing both confidence and stability, particularly in regional contexts, and taking into account regional security needs";

(m) The original operative paragraph 9, now operative paragraph 8, was amended to read:

"Stresses the necessity of preventing nuclear war which may take place by accident, miscalculation or communications failure, by taking steps to maintain, or where necessary improve, communications between nuclear-weapon States";

(n) The original operative paragraph 12, now operative paragraph 11, was replaced by the following:

"Condemns the notion that a nuclear war, and equally a conventional war involving the risk of escalation to the nuclear level, can be won";

(o) The original operative paragraph 13, now operative paragraph 12, was replaced by the following:

"Takes note of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1984 session concerning item 3 of its agenda and requests the Conference to set up an Ad Hoc Committee under the item 'Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters' to initiate negotiations on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war".

39. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.40/Rev.1.

M. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.43

40. On 9 November, Argentina, India, Mexico, and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/39/L.43), which was later also sponsored by Bangladesh, Greece, Indonesia and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 36th meeting, on 12 November.

41. At its 44th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.43 by a recorded vote of 115 to 13, with 7 abstentions (see para. 67, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Denmark, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Spain.

N. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.47

42. On 12 November, Iraq submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session" (A/C.1/39/L.47), which was introduced by its representative at the 40th meeting, on 15 November.
43. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.47 by a recorded vote of 107 to none, with 21 abstentions (see para. 67, draft resolution L). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

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

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ethiopia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

O. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.53

44. On 12 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "International co-operation for disarmament" (A/C.1/39/L.53), which was introduced by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 37th meeting, on 14 November.

45. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.53 by a recorded vote of 99 to 19, with 8 abstentions (see para. 67, draft resolution M). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Paraguay, Sweden.

P. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.56

46. On 12 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burma, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/39/L.56), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 40th meeting, on 15 November.

47. At its 41st meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.56 by a recorded vote of 113 to 1, with 19 abstentions (see para. 67, draft resolution N). The voting was as follows: 11/

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

Against: United States of America.

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

Q. Draft resolutions A/C.1/39/L.58 and Rev.1

48. On 12 November, Algeria, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Burma, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session" (A/C.1/39/L.58), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia. The draft

---

11/ The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 37th meeting, on 14 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

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

"Recalling its resolutions S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 34/83 C of 11 December 1979, 35/46 of 3 December 1980, 35/152 E of 12 December 1980, 36/92 M of 9 December 1981, 37/78 F of 9 December 1982, 38/183 H of 20 December 1983 and its decision S-12/24 of 10 July 1982,

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

"Expressing serious concern that even the limited negotiations on arms reduction and disarmament which were already under way have been stalled,

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

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

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

/...

"Considering that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give a new impetus to negotiations on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future,

"Convinced that the success of disarmament negotiations, in which all the people of the world have a vital interest, can be achieved through the active participation of Member States in such negotiations, contributing thereby to the maintenance of international peace and security,

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

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

"1. Expresses its grave concern over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, as well as very serious deterioration of relations in the world, intensification of focal points of aggression and hotbeds of tension in different regions of the world, which threaten international peace and security and increase the danger of outbreak of nuclear war;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

49. On 20 November, Algeria, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burma, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/39/L.58/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(a) In the third preambular paragraph, the seventh line was revised to read "unprecedented levels, that annual global military expenditures are approaching the";

(b) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the following text was added at the end of the paragraph: "and that negotiations on disarmament issues are lagging far behind the rapid technological development in the field of armaments and the relentless growth of military arsenals, particularly nuclear arsenals";

(c) The eighth preambular paragraph was revised to read:

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

(d) In operative paragraph 1, after the words "as well as", the words "the continued", followed by a comma, were inserted;

(e) Operative paragraph 5 was revised to read:

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

The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 43rd meeting, on 20 November.

50. At its 46th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.58/Rev.1 as follows:

(a) The fifth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 100 to 19, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Austria, Cameroon, Malawi.

(b) Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.58/Rev.1, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 111 to 11, with 9 abstentions (see para. 67, draft resolution O). The voting was as follows: 12/

---

12/ The delegation of the Bahamas subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

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

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Cameroon, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

R. Draft decision A/C.1/39/L.62

51. On 12 November, Algeria, Argentina, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Mexico, Romania, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia submitted a draft decision entitled "Study on Deterrence: its implications for disarmament and the arms race, negotiated arms reductions and international security and other related matters" (A/C.1/39/L.62). The draft decision was introduced by the representative of India at the 40th meeting, on 15 November, and read as follows:

"The First Committee recommends that the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to prepare a study under the title:

'Deterrence: its implications for disarmament and the arms race, negotiated arms reductions and international security and other related matters'

"as recommended by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies in paragraph 6 of the Report of the Secretary-General, 13/ that the study should be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Board in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the same document, and that the Secretary-General should be requested to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session."

52. At the 46th meeting, on 21 November, the representative of India orally revised the draft decision, adding a new second paragraph, which read as follows:

"The Committee further recommends that those Member States that wish to submit their views on the subject may communicate them to the Secretary-General not later than 1 April 1985."

53. In connection with the draft decision, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/39/L.77).

54. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/39/L.62, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 128 to 1 (see para. 68). The voting was as follows: 14/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti,

---

13/ A/39/549.

14/ The delegation of the Bahamas subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft decision.

Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

S. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.64

55. On 12 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, the Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/39/L.64), which was later also sponsored by the German Democratic Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 37th meeting, on 14 November.

56. At its 48th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.64 by a recorded vote of 116 to 5, with 13 abstentions (see para. 67, draft resolution P). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji,

Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

T. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.65

57. On 12 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Tunisia and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Review of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade" (A/C.1/39/L.65). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 39th meeting, on 15 November.

58. At its 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.65 without a vote (see para. 67, draft resolution Q).

U. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.66

59. On 12 November, Nigeria submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of use of nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/39/L.66), which was introduced by its representative at the 39th meeting, on 15 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Expressing again its deep alarm at the ever-growing threat of nuclear war,

"Deeply conscious that such a war will have devastating consequences and may indeed result in the destruction of civilization,

"Convinced that the prevention of such a global catastrophe is the most urgent task confronting humanity,

"Aware of the determination of all States, including the nuclear-weapon States, to avoid the outbreak of nuclear war,

"Expressing its regret that concrete measures of nuclear disarmament have not been agreed upon,

"Believing that pending nuclear disarmament, it is absolutely necessary to ensure that nuclear weapons are not used,

"Recalling its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 37/100 C of 13 December 1982 and 38/73 G of 15 December 1983, whereby the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to achieve agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstance,

"1. Decides to convene in 1985, as part of the activities marking the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, a plenipotentiary conference to adopt a legal instrument prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons;

"2. Directs the Disarmament Commission, acting as the Preparatory Committee for the Plenipotentiary Conference, to work out the draft of the instrument during its 1985 session, taking as a basis existing drafts and such other proposals as may be made by participating States;

"3. Calls upon Member States to transmit their views and proposals in this regard to the Disarmament Commission not later than 1 April 1985;

"4. Calls upon the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the present resolution;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the outcome of the Plenipotentiary Conference."

60. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/39/L.78).

61. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.66.

#### V. Draft resolutions A/C.1/39/L.69 and Rev.1

62. On 12 November, Canada and Germany, Federal Republic of submitted a draft resolution entitled "Studies on nuclear winter hypothesis" (A/C.1/39/L.69). The draft resolution was introduced by Canada at the 40th meeting, on 15 November.

63. On 15 November, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of and Japan submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/39/L.69/Rev.1), containing changes in the preambular and operative parts. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering the devastation that would be visited upon all mankind by a nuclear war and the consequent need to make every effort to avert the danger of such a war and to take measures to safeguard the security of peoples,

"Bearing in mind that continued efforts are also needed in the future to seek ways of reducing the risk of outbreak of war in the nuclear age,

"Noting that in spite of mankind's scientific endeavours, the environmental and other consequences of a nuclear war are still not adequately known, that these consequences of a nuclear conflict remain incalculable, and a major further challenge to science,

"Bearing in mind that some recent scientific studies have concluded that a nuclear war could trigger large-scale climatic consequences, leading in the worst analysis to what is sometimes termed a nuclear winter,

"Taking into account the need to continue scientific studies in order to increase understanding of these climatic phenomena, including the possibility of nuclear winter,

"Considering that wide participation in these scientific studies is essential,

"1. Invites all Member States to submit to the Secretary-General any reports or studies on large-scale climatic effects of a nuclear conflict clarifying underlying hypotheses as well as methods of analysis employed therein;

"2. Requests that the Secretary-General provide an annotated list of these reports or studies to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

"3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session an item entitled 'Studies on climatic effects of nuclear war including a possibility of nuclear winter'."

64. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.69/Rev.1.

W. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.70

65. On 12 November, Argentina, the Bahamas, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Nepal, Pakistan and the Sudan submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/39/L.70), which was later also sponsored by Liberia, Romania and Uruguay.

66. At its 41st meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.70 without a vote (see para. 67, draft resolution R).

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

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

A

Unilateral nuclear disarmament measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/183 J of 20 December 1983, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts and applying the methods customary in these cases, a report on ways and means that seemed advisable for stimulating the adoption of unilateral nuclear disarmament measures which, without prejudice to the security of States, would come to promote and complement bilateral and multilateral negotiations in this sphere,

Recalling also the concrete proposal submitted to the Disarmament Commission at its 1983 session to the effect that the preparation of a study on unilateral measures would be at present of particular value in view of the impasse existing both in the bilateral and the multilateral negotiations, 15/

Recalling further the conclusion of the General Assembly at its tenth special session, 16/ to the effect that unilateral measures of arms limitation or reduction could contribute to limiting the arms race,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study prepared by the Group of Governmental Experts on Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament Measures, 17/

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the study on unilateral nuclear disarmament measures; 18/

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Governmental Experts on Unilateral Disarmament Measures that assisted him in the preparation of the study;

---

15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/38/42), annex VI.

16/ See A/S-10/4, para. 41.

17/ A/39/516.

18/ Ibid., annex.

3. Takes note of the conclusions of the study and trusts that they may encourage nuclear-weapon States to take the steps necessary to promote and orient adequately disarmament negotiations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication and, making full use of all the facilities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to publicize the report in as many languages as is considered desirable and practicable.

B

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/183 P of 20 December 1983,

Deeply regretting that the bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations at Geneva between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are not continuing,

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

Deeply concerned that the absence of negotiations has impeded efforts to strengthen international peace and security and to achieve progress towards disarmament,

Convinced that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and responsibility for the security interests of all States, it is possible to reach agreement,

1. Urges the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to resume, without delay or pre-conditions, bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations in order to achieve positive results in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament;

2. Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of the final objective of the negotiations;

3. Invites the Governments of the two States mentioned above to work actively towards the enhancement of mutual trust in order to create an atmosphere more conducive to disarmament agreements;

4. Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support to efforts to resume negotiations and bring them to a successful conclusion.

C

Nuclear weapons in all aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it expressed its profound preoccupation over the danger of war, in particular nuclear war, the prevention of which remains the most acute and urgent task of the present day, 19/

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

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

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

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it decided that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war had the highest priority and that it was essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons, 20/

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

Recalling further that, in its resolution 35/152 B of 12 December 1980, it noted with alarm the increased risk of a nuclear catastrophe associated both with the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and with the adoption of the new doctrines of limited or partial use of nuclear weapons, which are incompatible with its resolution 110 (II) of 3 November 1947, entitled "Measures to be taken against propaganda and the inciters of a new war", and give rise to illusions of the admissibility and acceptability of a nuclear conflict,

---

19/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, document A/S-12/32, para. 62.

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

Noting with alarm that to the doctrine of a limited nuclear war was later added the concept of a protracted nuclear war and that these dangerous doctrines lead to a new twist in the spiral of the arms race, which may seriously hamper the reaching of agreement on nuclear disarmament,

Gravely concerned about the renewed escalation in the nuclear-arms race, in both its quantitative and qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on the doctrine of nuclear deterrence, which in fact are heightening the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and lead to increased tensions and instability in international relations,

Taking note of the relevant deliberations of the Disarmament Commission in 1984 with regard to item 4 of its agenda, as contained in its report, 21/

Stressing the urgent need for the cessation of the development and deployment of new types and systems of nuclear weapons as a step on the road to nuclear disarmament,

Stressing again that priority in disarmament negotiations should be given to nuclear weapons and referring to paragraphs 49 and 54 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 22/

Recalling its relevant resolutions on this subject,

Welcoming the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, 23/ as well as the positive response this Declaration has met with in many States,

Noting that the Conference on Disarmament, at its session held in 1984, discussed the question of the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and, in particular, the establishment of an ad hoc committee for negotiations on that question,

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

Considering that efforts will continue to be made in order to enable the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil its negotiating role with regard to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, and that for this

---

21/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42).

22/ Resolution S-10/2.

23/ A/39/277-S/16587, annex.

purpose all members of the Conference on Disarmament should display a constructive approach to such negotiations, bearing in mind the high priority they have accorded to this question in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

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

1. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to proceed without delay to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and especially to begin the elaboration of practical measures for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for nuclear disarmament in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, including a nuclear disarmament programme, and to establish for this purpose an ad hoc committee;

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

D

Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling that, in accordance with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 22/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority,

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

Bearing in mind its relevant resolutions on this subject,

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

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

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

Convinced that the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons is a most important and urgent measure for the prevention of nuclear war and taking note of the broad, positive international reaction to the concept of non-first use of nuclear weapons, including the appeal contained in the Final Communiqué adopted by the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the current session of the General Assembly, 24/

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

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

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

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

E

Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 22/ in which it is stated that the achievement of nuclear disarmament will require urgent negotiation of agreements, inter alia, for the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems, which is especially emphasized in paragraph 50 (a) of the Final Document,

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

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

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

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

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

Noting the consideration of issues connected with the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament as well as the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon by the Conference on Disarmament in 1984, 25/

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

1. Reaffirms its request to the Conference on Disarmament to start without delay negotiations within an appropriate organizational framework, with a view to concluding a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons as an organic element of negotiations, as envisaged in paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion of this question by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;
3. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session an item entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon".

---

25/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42), sect. III.B.

F

Climatic effects of nuclear war: nuclear winter

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, its first special session devoted to disarmament, after referring specifically to "the threat to the very survival of mankind" posed by the existence of nuclear weapons, it declared that "removing the threat of a world war - a nuclear war - is the most acute and urgent task of the present day", 26/

Noting that, in spite of recent scientific endeavours, the environmental and other climatic consequences of a nuclear war still pose a major challenge to science,

Noting that, as a result of recent atmospheric and biological studies, there have been new findings which indicate that in addition to blast, heat and radiation, nuclear war, even on a limited scale, would produce smoke, soot and dust of sufficient magnitude as to trigger an arctic nuclear winter which may transform the Earth into a darkened, frozen planet where conditions would be conducive to mass extinction,

Recognizing that the prospect of nuclear winter poses an unprecedented peril to all nations, even those far removed from the nuclear explosions, which would add immeasurably to the previously known dangers of nuclear war,

Conscious of the urgent need to continue and develop scientific studies to increase the knowledge and understanding of the various elements and consequences on climate, including nuclear winter,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to compile and distribute as a document of the United Nations appropriate excerpts of all national and international scientific studies on the climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, published so far or which may be published before 31 July 1985;

2. Urges all States and intergovernmental organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, through their intermediary, to transmit to the Secretary-General, prior to the above-mentioned date, the relevant material in their possession which may be useful for the above purpose;

3. Recommends that the above-mentioned document be examined at the fortieth session of the General Assembly in connection with the item dealing with the prevention of a nuclear war.

G

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it approved by consensus a Declaration, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which, inter alia, it proclaimed that, in order effectively to discharge the central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament which belong to the United Nations in accordance with its Charter, the United Nations should be kept appropriately informed of all steps in this field, whether unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral, without prejudice to the progress of negotiations, 27/

Recalling also that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, Member States reiterated their solemn commitment to implement the Final Document, the validity of which received their unanimous and categorical reaffirmation, 28/

Regretting the interruption of the two series of bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations begun on 30 November 1981 and 29 June 1982, respectively, between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America,

Deploing that, prior to such interruption, it had already become evident that the negotiations were not producing the desired results,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly on several occasions has requested the major nuclear-weapon States to proclaim a freeze embracing, inter alia, a ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles,

1. Requests the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to inform the General Assembly, before the closure of its thirty-ninth session, on the reasons for the interruption of their negotiations, the present situation and the prospects for their resumption;

2. Urges again the Governments of the two States mentioned above to examine immediately, as a way out of the present impasse, the possibility of combining into a single forum the two series of negotiations which they had been carrying out and of broadening their scope so as to embrace also the "tactical" or "battlefield" nuclear weapons;

---

27/ Ibid., para. 27.

28/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, document A/S-12/32, para. 62.

3. Invites those Governments to consider the advisability of conducting henceforward their bilateral negotiations in a subsidiary body of the Conference on Disarmament whose membership could be limited to themselves, a possibility which was expressly contemplated when article 25 of the rules of procedure of the Committee - now the Conference - on Disarmament was approved;

4. Reiterates once more its request to the two negotiating parties that they bear constantly in mind that not only their national interests but also the vital interests of all the peoples of the world are at stake in this question;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations".

H

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

The General Assembly,

Considering the role of disarmament research as a means to promote disarmament measures,

Recalling its resolution 37/99 K, section IV, of 13 December 1982,

1. Takes note of annex II of the report of the Secretary-General, submitted, inter alia, under the agenda item; 29/

2. Approves the Statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research annexed to the present resolution;

3. Takes note of the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research; 30/

4. Renews the invitations to Governments to consider making voluntary contributions to the Institute;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to give the Institute administrative and other support;

6. Invites the Director of the Institute to report annually to the General Assembly on the activities carried out by the Institute.

---

29/ A/39/549.

30/ A/39/553, annex.

ANNEX

Statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Article I

Purposes

The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (hereinafter referred to as "the Institute") is an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations, established by the General Assembly for the purpose of undertaking independent research on disarmament and related problems, particularly international security issues, and working in close relationship with the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

Article II

Functions

1. The Institute shall work on the basis of the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament.

2. The work of the Institute shall aim at:

(a) Providing the international community with more diversified and complete data on problems relating to international security, the armaments race and disarmament in all fields, particularly in the nuclear field, so as to facilitate progress, through negotiations, towards greater security for all States and towards the economic and social development of all peoples;

(b) Promoting informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts;

(c) Assisting ongoing negotiations on disarmament and continuing efforts to ensure greater international security at a progressively lower level of armaments, particularly nuclear armaments, by means of objective and factual studies and analyses;

(d) Carrying out more in-depth, forward-looking and long-term research on disarmament, so as to provide a general insight to the problems involved, and stimulating new initiatives for new negotiations.

3. The Institute shall take into account the relevant recommendations of the General Assembly and shall be organized in such a manner as to ensure participation on an equitable political and geographical basis.

## Article III

### Board of Trustees

1. The Institute and its work shall be governed by a Board of Trustees (hereinafter referred to as "the Board"). The Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, referred to in General Assembly resolution 37/99 K III, with the Director of the Institute (hereinafter referred to as "the Director") as an ex officio member, shall function as the Board.

2. The Board shall:

- (a) Establish principles and directives to govern the activities and operation of the Institute;
- (b) Consider and adopt the annual work programme and the proposed annual budget estimates;
- (c) Recommend, if it considers necessary, a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with articles VII and VIII;
- (d) Review the financial situation of the Institute and make appropriate recommendations with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of its operations and their continuity;
- (e) Take such other decisions as are deemed necessary for the effective functioning of the Institute;
- (f) Undertake the other functions specified in this statute.

3. The Board shall meet at least once a year.

4. Organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency may be represented as appropriate at meetings of the Board upon invitation.

## Article IV

### The Director and the staff

1. The Director shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, after consultations with the Board.

2. The Director shall have overall responsibility for the organization, direction and administration of the Institute, in accordance with general directives formulated by the Board and shall, inter alia:

- (a) Prepare and submit the draft work programme of the Institute to the Board;

(b) Prepare and submit a proposed annual budget to the Board in accordance with articles VII and VIII;

(c) Execute the work programme and make the expenditure authorized in the approved budget;

(d) Appoint and direct the staff of the Institute;

(e) Set up ad hoc consultative bodies as may be necessary;

(f) Negotiate arrangements with Governments and international as well as national, public and private agencies with a view to offering and receiving services related to the activities of the Institute;

(g) Accept, subject to the provisions of article VII, paragraph 4, below, voluntary contributions to the Institute;

(h) Co-ordinate the work of the Institute with that of other international and national programmes in similar fields;

(i) Report to the Board, as appropriate, on the Institute's activities and the execution of its work programmes;

(j) Submit to the General Assembly reports approved by the Board.

3. The staff of the Institute shall be appointed by the Director under letters of appointment signed by him in the name of the Secretary-General and limited to service with the Institute. The staff shall be responsible to the Director in the exercise of their functions.

4. The terms and conditions of service of the Director and the staff shall be those provided in the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, subject to such arrangements for special rules or terms of appointment as may be proposed by the Director and approved by the Secretary-General.

5. The Director and the staff of the Institute shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any authority external to the United Nations. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

6. The Director and the staff of the Institute are officials of the United Nations and are therefore covered by Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and by other international agreements and United Nations resolutions defining the status of such officials.

## Article V

### Senior fellows, consultants and correspondents

1. The Director may designate each year, with the approval of the Board and for a period not longer than one year at a time, qualified persons to serve as senior fellows of the Institute. Such persons, who may be invited to participate as lecturers or research scholars, shall be selected on the basis of outstanding contributions they have made in fields germane to the work of the Institute. They may receive honorariums and be paid travel expenses.

2. The Director may also arrange for the services of consultants for the purpose of contributing to the analysis and planning of the activities of the Institute or for special assignments in connection with the Institute's programmes. Such consultants shall be engaged in accordance with policies established by the Secretary-General.

3. The Director may appoint correspondents in countries or regions to assist in maintaining contacts with national or regional institutions and in carrying out or advising on studies and research.

## Article VI

### Co-operation with other bodies

1. In addition to the close co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs required by article I, the Institute shall develop arrangements for active co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations, programmes and institutions of the United Nations system.

2. The Institute may also develop arrangements for co-operation with other organizations and institutions active in the field of disarmament research which may be of assistance in the performance of the Institute's functions.

## Article VII

### Finance

1. Voluntary contributions from States and public and private organizations shall form the principal source of financing of the Institute.

2. A subvention towards meeting the costs of the Director and the staff of the Institute may be provided from the regular budget of the United Nations. The actual amount of any subvention shall be determined in accordance with article VIII below; it may be less than, but shall not exceed, an amount equivalent to one half of the assured income of the Institute from voluntary sources in respect of the year for which a subvention is being requested. The assured income shall be that which has already been received or which has been pledged in writing by the time the level of any subvention is being considered.

3. Specific activities which the General Assembly may request the Institute to add to its regular work programme shall be paid for from the regular budget of the United Nations in amounts to be determined at the time the activities are requested.

4. The Director may accept voluntary contributions to the Institute that are unrestricted or that are designated for the implementation of an activity approved by the Board. Other voluntary contributions may be accepted only with the approval of the Board, which shall take into account the comments of the Secretary-General.

5. Voluntary contributions to the Institute shall be kept in a special account to be established by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.

6. The special account of the Institute shall be held and administered solely for the purposes of the Institute. The Controller of the United Nations shall perform all necessary financial and accounting functions for the Institute, including the custody of its funds, and shall prepare and certify the annual accounts of the Institute.

7. The Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the financial policies established by the Secretary-General shall apply to the financial operations of the Institute. Funds of the Institute shall be subject to audit by the United Nations Board of Auditors.

#### Article VIII

##### Budget

1. The proposed annual budget of the Institute shall be based on the proposed draft work programme of the Institute. It shall be prepared by the Director in consultation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Office of Financial Services.

2. The proposed annual budget, together with the comments and recommendations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, shall be submitted to the Board of Trustees for action in accordance with article III, paragraphs 2 (b) and (c) above.

3. A recommendation by the Board of Trustees, under article III, paragraph 2 (c) above, for a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly for approval.

## Article IX

### Administrative and other support

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the Institute with appropriate administrative and other support in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. The Institute shall reimburse to the United Nations the costs of such support, as determined by the Controller of the United Nations after consultation with the Director.

## Article X

### Location

The Institute shall have its seat in Geneva.

## Article XI

### Status

The Institute, being part of the United Nations, enjoys the status, privileges and immunities provided in Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant international agreements and United Nations resolutions relating to the status, privileges and immunities of the Organization.

## Article XII

### Amendments

Amendments to this statute may be made by the General Assembly.

## I

### Comprehensive programme of disarmament

#### The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 109 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 22/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly called for the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament encompassing all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control becomes a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevail and in which the new international economic order is strengthened and consolidated,

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

Having examined the progress report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, 31/ which is an integral part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1984 session,

Noting that in its report the Ad Hoc Committee stated that it was agreed that circumstances were not conducive to making progress towards the resolution of outstanding issues and expressed the hope that maximum efforts would be exerted to ensure that early next year the circumstances would be such as to permit the resumption of the work on the elaboration of the programme and its successful conclusion,

1. Regrets that during the 1984 session of the Conference on Disarmament it was not possible to renew the work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament;

2. Urges that all efforts be made so that the Conference on Disarmament may resume its work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament early in its 1985 session with a view to submitting to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of such a programme;

3. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the progress of its work.

## J

## Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

---

31/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27), para. 125.

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament, 32/

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 33/ in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed, 34/

Recalling also its resolutions 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, 34/83 I of 11 December 1979, 37/78 D of 9 December 1982 and 38/183 L of 20 December 1983,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General 35/ on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;
2. Expresses its appreciation to all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week;
3. Expresses serious concern over the continued escalation of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and the imminent danger of its extension into outer space which gravely jeopardizes international peace and security and increases the danger of outbreak of a nuclear war;
4. Stresses the important role of the mass media in acquainting the world public with the aims of Disarmament Week and measures undertaken within its framework;
5. Recommends to all States to observe Disarmament Week in 1985 in close connection with the celebrations of the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations and the International Youth Year, as well as with other commemorative dates;
6. Invites all States, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for the Week, prepared by the Secretary-General; 36/

---

32/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

33/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 1, 10, 11, 12 and 13, document A/S-12/32.

34/ Ibid., para. 12.

35/ A/39/493.

36/ A/34/436.

7. Also invites the relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;

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

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

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

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

K

Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 22/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly stated that the nuclear arms race, far from contributing to the strengthening of the security of all States, on the contrary weakens it and increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war and that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth,

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

Noting that the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi in March 1983, declared that the renewed escalation in the nuclear-arms race, both in its quantitative dimensions, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, has heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater

insecurity and instability in international relations, and that it also stated that nuclear weapons are more than weapons of war, that such weapons are instruments of mass annihilation, 37/

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

Considering that it is necessary to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems as a first step in the process which should lead to the achievement of substantial reductions in nuclear forces and welcoming in this context the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, 23/

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

1. Believes that efforts should be intensified with a view to initiating, as a matter of the highest priority, multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the General Assembly at its Tenth Special Session;
2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to establish an ad hoc committee at the beginning of its session in 1985 to elaborate on paragraph 50 of the Final Document and to submit recommendations to the Conference as to how it could best initiate multilateral negotiations of agreements, with adequate measures of verification, in appropriate stages for:
  - (a) Cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapon systems;
  - (b) Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
  - (c) Substantial reduction in the existing nuclear weapons with a view to their ultimate elimination;
3. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on its consideration of this subject;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session an item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament".

---

37/ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2.

L

Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the  
tenth special session

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 22/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it affirmed that "all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations. Consequently, all States have the duty to contribute to the efforts in the field of disarmament. All States have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations",

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

Taking note of the fact that at the 1984 session of the Conference on Disarmament, twenty-one States not members of the Conference participated in its work,

1. Reaffirms the right of all States not members of the Conference on Disarmament to participate in the work of the plenary sessions of the Conference on substantive questions;
2. Requests the States members of the Conference on Disarmament not to misuse the rules of procedure of the Conference so as to prevent States not members from participating in the work of the plenary sessions of the Conference.

M

International co-operation for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Stressing again the urgent need for an active and sustained effort to intensify the implementation of the recommendations and decisions unanimously adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, as contained in the Final Document of that session 22/ and confirmed in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 33/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament of 11 December 1979 38/ and General Assembly resolutions 36/92 D of 9 December 1981, 37/78 B of 9 December 1982 and 38/183 F of 20 December 1983,

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

Deeply concerned over the continued nuclear-arms race and the initiation of a new, quantitatively and qualitatively more dangerous round of that race, which has an immediate negative impact on the development of the international situation and international relations,

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

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

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

Emphasizing the duty of States to co-operate for the preservation of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as confirmed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, of 24 October 1970, 39/ the obligation to co-operate actively and constructively for the attainment of the aims of disarmament being an indispensable part of that duty,

Stressing that, within the framework of international co-operation for the attainment of the aims of disarmament, it is necessary to avert nuclear war by means of gradual limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments up to a complete liquidation of all their kinds on the basis of the principle of equal security,

Expressing the conviction that concrete manifestations of political goodwill, including unilateral measures, such as an obligation not to make first use of nuclear weapons, improve conditions for resolving disarmament issues in a spirit of co-operation among States,

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

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

1. Calls upon all States, in implementing the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to make active use of the principles and ideas contained in the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament by actively participating in disarmament negotiations, with a view to achieving concrete results, and by conducting them on the basis of the principles of reciprocity, equality, undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, and to refrain at the same time from developing new channels of the arms race;

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

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

4. Declares that the use of force in international relations as well as in attempts to prevent the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 40/ is a phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament;

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

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

7. Calls upon all Member States to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign, launched by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, 41/ the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament, in particular through their educational systems, mass media and cultural policies;

---

40/ Resolution 1514 (XV).

41/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V.

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

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

N

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980, 36/92 F of 9 December 1981, 37/78 G of 9 December 1982 and 38/183 I of 20 December 1983,

Recalling also the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 22/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 33/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 42/

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

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

Deploing the fact that, despite the repeated requests of the General Assembly and the expressed wish of the great majority of members of the Conference on Disarmament, the establishment of an ad hoc committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and on nuclear disarmament was once again prevented during the session of the Conference in 1984,

Deploring further the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled to set up ad hoc committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, on the prevention of nuclear war and on the prevention of the arms race in outer space,

1. Expresses its deep concern and disappointment that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled, this year either, to reach concrete agreements on any disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years;

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

3. Once again urges the Conference on Disarmament to continue or to undertake, during its session to be held in 1985, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly on those questions;

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

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

6. Also urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work on the elaboration of a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction and to submit the preliminary draft of such a convention to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

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

8. Calls upon the members of the Conference on Disarmament that have opposed the negotiations on substantive issues of disarmament to enable the Conference, by adopting a positive stand, to fulfil effectively the mandate that the international community has entrusted to it in the field of negotiations on disarmament;

9. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

0

Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of  
the tenth special session

The General Assembly,

Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, 22/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 33/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 34/83 C of 11 December 1979, 35/46 of 3 December 1980, 35/152 E of 12 December 1980, 36/92 M of 9 December 1981, 37/78 F of 9 December 1982, 38/183 H of 20 December 1983 and its decision S-12/24 of 10 July 1982,

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

Expressing serious concern that even the limited negotiations on arms reduction and disarmament which were already under way have been stalled,

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

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

Noting with great concern that no real progress in disarmament negotiations has been achieved for several years, which has rendered the current international situation even more dangerous and insecure, and that negotiations on disarmament issues are lagging far behind the rapid technological development in the field of armaments and the relentless growth of military arsenals, particularly nuclear arsenals,

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

Convinced that the success of disarmament negotiations, in which all the people of the world have a vital interest, can be achieved through the active participation of Member States in such negotiations, contributing thereby to the maintenance of international peace and security,

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

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

1. Expresses its grave concern over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, as well as the continued, very serious deterioration of relations in the world, and the intensification of focal points of aggression and hotbeds of tension in different regions of the world, which threaten international peace and security and increase the danger of nuclear war;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P

#### Prevention of nuclear war

##### The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and 56 and 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 22/ regarding the procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

Recalling also that the Seventh Conference of Heads of States or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi in March 1983, stated that nuclear weapons are more than weapons of war, they are instruments of mass annihilation, 37/

Recalling further its resolutions 36/81 B of 9 December 1981 and 37/78 I of 9 December 1982 and, in particular, its resolution 38/183 G of 20 December 1983, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1984 session, 42/

Noting with grave concern that the Conference on Disarmament was once again unable to start negotiations on the question during its 1984 session,

Taking into account the deliberations on this item at its thirty-ninth session,

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

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

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

2. Again requests the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war and to establish for that purpose an ad hoc committee on the subject at the beginning of its 1985 session;

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

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on steps to that effect which should be completed in time to be transmitted to the Conference on Disarmament in April 1985 and submitted to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

5. Invites all Governments to submit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 February 1985, their views on steps to expedite effective action on the question of the prevention of nuclear war so that they might be taken into account in the preparation of the above-mentioned report;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war".

Q

Review of the Declaration of the 1980s as the  
Second Disarmament Decade

The General Assembly,

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

Expressing its concern that the purposes and objectives of the Decade are far from being realized,

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

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

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

Expressing its anguish that no negotiations are taking place on the crucial issue of nuclear weapons,

Convinced of the urgent necessity for the resumption of negotiations, both bilaterally between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America and multilaterally by the Conference on Disarmament,

1. Decides to undertake at its fortieth session, in 1985, a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;

/...

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission at its session in 1985 to make a preliminary assessment of the implementation of the Declaration, as well as suggestions to ensure progress, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;
3. Calls upon the Disarmament Commission to include in its assessment any relevant matters which, in the view of any Member State, require such review;
4. Requests Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions;
5. Calls upon the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the present resolution.

R

#### Report of the Disarmament Commission

##### The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission, 43/

Emphasizing again the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 22/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Taking into account the relevant sections of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 33/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Considering the important role that the Disarmament Commission has played and the significant contribution that it has made in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Desirous of strengthening the effectiveness of the Disarmament Commission as the deliberative body in the field of disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980, 36/92 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 H of 9 December 1982 and 38/183 E of 20 December 1983,

1. Takes note of the report of the Disarmament Commission;
2. Notes that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda;
3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its next substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the results of its 1984 substantive session;
4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1985 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items inscribed on its agenda, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 44/ together with all the official records of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;
6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

\* \* \*

---

44/ Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27).

DRAFT DECISION

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

"The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to prepare a study under the title:

'Deterrence: its implications for disarmament and the arms race, negotiated arms reductions and international security and other related matters',"

"as recommended by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies in paragraph 6 of the report of the Secretary-General, 45/ to carry out the study in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Board in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the same document, and to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session. The Assembly requests those Member States that wish to submit their views on the subject to communicate them to the Secretary-General not later than 1 April 1985."

-----