



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/41/841  
25 November 1986  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Forty-first session  
Agenda item 61

### REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Doulaye Corentin KI (Burkina Faso)

#### I. INTRODUCTION

##### 1. The item entitled:

"Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly;

"(a) Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures; report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(b) Disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General;

"(c) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General;

"(d) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/151 C on a nuclear-arms freeze;

"(e) Freeze on nuclear weapons;

"(f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons; report of the Conference on Disarmament I

"(g) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa; report of the Secretary-General;

**"(h) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;**

**"(i) Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament"**

**was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 39/63 E of 12 December 1984, and 40/151 A to I of 16 December 1985.**

**2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold 4 general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place between the 3rd and the 32nd meeting, from 13 October to 4 November: (see A/C.1/41/PV.3-32).**

**4. In connection with item 61, 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 World Disarmament Campaign (A/41/554) ;**

**(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/41/660) ;**

**(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (A/41/666) ;**

**(f) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament (A/41/720) ;**

**(g) Letter dated 21 January 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/97) ;**

---

**1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27) .**

**2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42).**

(h) Letter dated 3 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative Of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/131) ;

(i) Letter dated 11 March 1986 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the joint message dated 28 February 1986 addressed to the President of the United States of America and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico and Sweden, and the First President of the United Republic of Tanzania (A/41/210-S/17910 and Corr.1) ;

(j) Letter dated 9 April 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the address of the member States of the Warsaw Treaty Organization to the European States, the United States of America and Canada on the issue of establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in Europe (A/41/273) ;

(k) Note verbale dated 11 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/282) ;

(l) Letter dated 9 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/330-5/18051 and Corr.1 and 2) ;

(m) Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986 (A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1) ;

(n) Letter dated 1 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/356) ;

(o) Letter dated 24 June 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/430) ;

(p) Letter dated 5 August 1986 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/41/505) ;

(q) Letter dated 14 August 1986 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Mexico Declaration adopted by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico and Sweden, and the First President of the United Republic of Tanzania at Ixtapa, Mexico, on 7 August 1986 and copies of the letter8 they

addressed on the same date to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the President of the United States of America (A/41/518-S/18277) ;

(r) Letter dated 25 August 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/541-S/18295) ;

(s) Letter dated 10 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/594-S/18333) ;

(t) Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 (A/41/697-S/18392) ;

(U) Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held on 2 October 1986 in New York (A/41/703-S/18395) ;

(v) Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué of the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Bucharest on 14 and 15 October 1986 (A/41/744) ;

(w) Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/745)

(x) Letter dated 20 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/866) ;

(y) Letter dated 25 November 1986 from the First Deputy Foreign Minister and Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/41/13) .

## II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

### A. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.16

5. On 29 October 1986, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign: actions and activities" (A/C.1/41/L.16). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 30th meeting, on 3 November.

6. At its 39th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.16 by a recorded vote of 80 to 3, with 35 abstentions (see pars. 32, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelocueean Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Biaesu, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriys, Madaqarcar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Niger ia, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Rmania, Samoa, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirateo, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Rwanda, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay.

**B. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.18**

7. On 29 October 1986, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indcneaia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" (A/C.1/41/L.18), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 37th meeting, on 10 November.

---

3/ The delegations of Bolivia, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Guyana, Malawi, Mali, Sierra Leone, Yemen Arab Republic and Zaire subsequently indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

8. At its 39th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.18 by a recorded vote of 114 to none, with 9 abstentions (See para. 32, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows: 4/

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Against:** None.

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

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.26

9. On 29 October 1986, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/41/L.26), which was later also sponsored by Colombia, Ireland, Portugal and Spain. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 27th meeting, on 30 October.

---

4/ The delegations of Bolivia, the Central African Republic, Djibouti, Guyana, Sierra Leone, Yemen and Zaire subsequently indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

10. On 13 November? Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria and Yugoslavia submitted the following amendments (A/C.1/41/L.83) to draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.26:

(a) In the first preambular paragraph, to insert the word "justice" before the word "co-operation";

(b) In the second preambular paragraph, to replace the word "control" by the word "limitation";

(c) In the third preambular paragraph, to insert the word "additional" before the word "objective";

(d) In the fourth preambular paragraph, to replace the word "war" by the words "all wars, in particular nuclear wars";

(e) To place the fourth preambular paragraph as the first preambular paragraph and to make the original first, second and third preambular paragraphs the second, third and fourth preambular paragraphs respectively;

(f) To amend the operative paragraph to read:

"Notes the 'Draft guideline for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level' reproduced in the report of the Disarmament Commission 2/."

11. At the 44th meeting, on 13 November, Singapore orally proposed an amendment to the amendment referred to in paragraph 10 (f) above, to replace the words "reproduced in the report of the Disarmament Commission 2/" by the words "to all Member States with a view to their preliminary implementation".

12. At the same meeting, the committee rejected the oral amendment by a recorded vote of 40 to 41, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows

In favour : Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar,

**Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.**

**Abstaining: Benin, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zambia.**

**13. At that meeting, the Committee Voted on the amendment; contained in document A/C.1/41/L.83 as follows:**

**(a) The amendments to the preambular part of draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.26 were adopted by a recorded vote of 125 to 1, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:**

**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, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.**

**Against: France.**

**Abstaining: Bahamas.**

**(b) The amendment to the operative paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.26 was adopted by a recorded vote of 63 to 31, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:**



**In favour:** Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malayaia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, 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, Zaïre, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Against:** Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

**Abstaining:** Comoros, Senegal, Sweden.

14. The Committee then adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.26, as amended, by a recorded vote of 130 to none (see pars. 32, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows;

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

**Thailand, Toqo, 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, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.**

**Against:       None.**

**Abstaining:   None.**

**D.   Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.32**

**15.   On 30 October 1986, Benin, on behalf of the Group of African States that are Members of the United Nations, submitted a draft resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa" (A/C.1/41/L.32), which was introduced by its sponsor at the 37th meeting, on 10 November.**

**16.   At its 39th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.32 without a vote (see paragraph 32, draft resolution D).**

**Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.48**

**17.   On 30 October 1986, India submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/41/L.48), which was introduced by its representative at the 32nd meeting, on 4 November.**

**18.   At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.48 by a recorded vote of 115 to 12, with 5 abstentions (see para. 32, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:**

**In favour:       Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Toqo, 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, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

**Abstaining:** Australia, China, Iceland, Japan, Spain.

**F. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.49**

19. On 30 October 1986, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Romania, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/41/L.49), which was introduced by the representative of India at the 32nd meeting, on 4 November.

20. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.49 by a recorded vote of 107 to 17, with 4 abstentions (see pars. 32, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows 5/

**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, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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.

---

5/ The delegations of Cyprus, Malawi and Rwanda subsequently indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

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

**Abstaining:** Greece, Ireland, Israel, Japan.

**G. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L. 54**

21. On 30 October 1986, Algeria, Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Convening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.54), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

22. In connection with the draft resolution, the Committee had before it a statement by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/41/L.85), which was orally revised by the Secretary of the Committee at the 48th meeting, on 18 November.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.54 without a vote (See para. 32, draft resolution G).

**H. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.60**

24. On 30 October 1986, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L. 60), which was later also sponsored by Argentina, Burkina Faso, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Nepal, New Zealand and Viet Nam. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 30th meeting, on 3 November.

25. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.60 by a recorded vote of 134 to 1, with no abstentions (see para. 32, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, 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, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon,

German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamshiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom Of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

#### I. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.64

26. On 30 October 1986, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru and Sweden submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/151 C on a nuclear-arm freeze" (A/C.1/41/L. 64) , which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 37th meeting, on 10 November.

27. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.64 by a recorded vote of 118 to 12, with 4 abstentions? (see para. 32, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour8 Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamshiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria,

Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

**Abstaining:** China, Iceland, Netherlands, Spain.

**J. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.68 and Rev.1**

28. On 30 October 1986, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America" (A/C.1/41/L.68), which was later also sponsored by the Bahamas, and Ecuador. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

29. On 13 November, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.68/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Guatemala. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 44th meeting, on the same date, and contained the following change: in operative paragraph 1, after the words "existing resources and," "primarily," was deleted.

30. In this connection, the Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat concerning the requests made to the Secretary-General in the draft resolution, contained in document A/C.1/41/L.77, and the Secretariat provided oral clarification thereto at the 44th meeting.

31. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.68/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 32, draft resolution J).

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

#### Review and Implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

##### A

#### World Disarmament Campaign: action8 and activities

##### The General Assembly,

Aware of the growing public concern at the dangers of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and its negative social and economic consequences,

Noting with satisfaction the successful implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign and its positive impact on the mobilization on a large scale of world public opinion on behalf of peace and disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 36/92 J of 9 December 1981, 37/100 H of 13 December 1982, 38/73 F of 15 December 1983, 39/63 A of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 D of 16 December 1985,

Welcoming the voluntary contributions made to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund to carry out the objectives of the Campaign,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on the progress and implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign, 6/

Convinced that the United Nations system, Member States, with respect for their sovereign rights, and other bodies, in particular non-governmental organizations, all have their role to play in achieving the objectives of the Campaign, 7/

Expressing its satisfaction over the great number of various activities carried out within the framework of the Campaign in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament,

---

6/ A/41/554.

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

1. Reaffirms the usefulness of further carrying out action<sup>5</sup> and activities, which are an important manifestation of the will of world public opinion and contribute effectively to the achievement of the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign and thus to the creation of a favourable climate for making progress in the field of disarmament with a view to achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. Reaffirms also the importance of carrying out the World Disarmament Campaign in accordance with the priorities in the field of disarmament established in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 8/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, taking into account that the cessation of nuclear-weapons tests, the adoption of effective measures for nuclear disarmament, the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority;

3. Calls upon Governments of all States<sup>5</sup> to recognize and respect the mass peace and disarmament movements as an important factor of current world politics contributing to the promotion of a new political approach required by the realities of the nuclear and space age;

4. Urges Governments of all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, in formulating their policies in the field of disarmament, to take into account the main demand<sup>5</sup> of the mass peace and disarmament movements, in particular with regard to the immediate cessation and prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests, with a bilateral moratorium by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on all nuclear explosions being the first step towards this end, the prevention of an arms race in outer space and its termination on earth, and invites them to inform the Secretary-General annually on the actions taken to that end;

5. Recommends that, in carrying out the World Disarmament Campaign, due regard should be given to important dates and anniversaries related to international peace and security;

6. Considers it necessary, the future of mankind being at stake, that more attention should be paid to the active involvement of children and youth in the World Disarmament Campaign activities;

7. Invites once again Member States to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure a better flow of accurate information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament, as well as actions and activities of the world public in support of peace and disarmament, and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information;



8. Requests the Secretary-General, In implementing the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign, to give wider publicity to the work of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament, paying due attention, in particular, to the proposals of Member States and the action taken thereon;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

B

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 8/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/152 I of 12 December 1980, 36/92 C of 9 December 1981, 37/100 I of 13 December 1982, 38/73 D of 15 December 1983, 39/63 D of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 B of 16 December 1985, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1981, 9/ 11 June 1982, 10/ 3 November 1982, 11/ 30 August 1983, 12/ 4 October 1985 13/ and 19 September 1986, 6/

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 19 September 1986 on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system during 1986 and the activities contemplated for 1987, as well as its main financial aspects,

Having also examined the part of the report of the Secretary-General of 6 October 1986 dealing with the activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament

---

9/ A/36/450.

10/ A/S-12/27.

11/ A/37/540.

12/ A/30/349.

13/ A/40/443.

**Campaign, 14/ as well as the Final Act of the 1986 United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign, 15/ held on 28 October 1986,**

1. **Reiterates its commendation of the manner in which, as described in the above-mentioned reports, the Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war"; 16/**

2. **Recalls that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it is likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive "the co-operation and participation of all States"; 16/**

3. **Endorses once more the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for the world Disarmament Campaign 17/ to the effect that such co-operation implies that adequate funds be made available and that consequently the criterion of universality also applies to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding will have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation;**

4. **Reiterates its regret that most of the States that have the largest military expenditures have not so far made any financial contribution to the World Disarmament Campaign;**

5. **Decides that at its forty-second session there should be a fifth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet announced any voluntary contribution may do so;**

6. **Reiterates its recommendation that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities since it is most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within**

---

14/ A/41/666.

15/ A/CONF. 131/1.

16/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4.

17/ A/CONF.127/SR.1.

the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the General Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign;

7. Notes with appreciation that the Secretary-General has given Permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the world Disarmament Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the organizations of the United Nations system during 1987 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1988;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

C

Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the ultimate goal of confidence-building measures is to strengthen international peace and security and to contribute to the prevention of all wars, in particular nuclear war,

Mindful of the importance of confidence-building for the peaceful settlement of existing international problems and for the improvement and promotion of international relations based on justice, co-operation and solidarity,

Stressing the potential of specific confidence-building measures to create favourable conditions for progress in the field of arms limitation and disarmament,

Bearing in mind that confidence-building measures may serve the additional objective of facilitating verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Welcoming the draft text of guidelines for confidence-building measures contained in the report of the United Nations Disarmament Commission 18/ as particularly appropriate to serve this important objective,

---

18/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement

N O . 42 (A/41/42), annex.

Expecting that new developments in the field of disarmament and growing positive and concrete experience with confidence-building measures will facilitate further elaboration of the text,

Notes the 'Draft guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level' reproduced in the report of the Disarmament Commission.

D

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament  
in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/151 G of 16 December 1985 entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa",

Taking note of the report of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986, 19/ in which the Ministers reaffirmed the need to strengthen the role of regional bodies in mobilizing support for the World Disarmament Campaign and the realization of its objectives and, in that context, welcomed the establishment at Lomé, of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa,

Taking into consideration the report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1986, 20/

1. Welcomes the establishment on 1 January 1986 of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;
2. Also welcomes the promptness with which the Secretary-General has taken the necessary administrative steps to ensure the functioning of the Centre and requests him to continue to give the Centre all necessary support;
3. Thanks States Members and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations that have already made contributions towards the functioning of the Centre;
4. Again appeals to States Members and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

---

19/ See A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1, annex I.

20/ A/41/660.

E

**Freeze on nuclear weapons**

**The General Assembly,**

**Recalling its resolutions 37/100 A of 13 December 1982, 38/73 B of 15 December 1983, 39/63 G of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 E of 16 December 1985 entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons",**

**Convinced that in this nuclear age lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,**

**Further convinced that the highest priority objectives in the field of disarmament have to be nuclear disarmament and the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction,**

**Recognizing the urgent need to halt the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,**

**Recognizing further the urgent need for a negotiated reduction of nuclear-weapon stockpiles leading to their complete elimination,**

**Noting with deep concern that nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any action in response to the call made in resolutions 37/100 A, 38/73 B, 39/63 G and 40/151 E,**

1. **Once again calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would, inter alia, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;**

2. **Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons".**

F

**Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons**

**The General Assembly,**

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

**Conscious of 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,**

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

**Further convinced that a prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,**

**Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 8/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, it is stated 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 that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,**

**Reaffirming the declaration that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, contained in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/63 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,**

**Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its session in 1986, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an International convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 40/151 F of 16 December 1985,**

**1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;**

**2. Further requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the results of those negotiations.**

#### ANNEX

### **Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use Of Nuclear Weapons**

**The States Parties to this Convention,**

**Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,**

**Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,**

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

### Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons *under any circumstances*.

### Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

### Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

#### Article 4

**This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.**

**In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand nine hundred and \_\_\_\_\_.**

G

#### Convening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

##### The General Assembly,

**Bearing in mind the decision adopted at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, concerning the convening of the third special session devoted to disarmament, 21/**

**Reaffirming its resolution 38/73 I of 15 December 1983, in which it decided that the third special session devoted to disarmament should be held not later than 1988,**

**Recalling its resolutions 39/62 I of 12 December 1994 and 40/151 I of 16 December 1985,**

**Reaffirming the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 8/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and its conviction that disarmament remains one of the essential objectives of the United Nations,**

**Expressing its concern at the continuation of the arms race, which aggravates international peace and security and also diverts vast resources urgently needed for economic and social development,**

**Reiterating its conviction that peace can be secured through the implementation of disarmament measures, particularly of nuclear disarmament, conducive to the realization of the final objective, namely, general and complete disarmament under effective international control,**

---

21/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32, para. 66.



1. **Decides to convene its third special session on disarmament in 1988 and to establish an open-ended preparatory committee for the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament<sup>8</sup>**
2. **Requests the Preparatory Committee to prepare a draft agenda for the special session, to examine all relevant questions relating to that session and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session its recommendations thereon;**
3. **Invites all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the agenda and other relevant questions relating to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament not later than 1 April 1987;**
4. **Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States relevant to paragraph 3 above to the Preparatory Committee and to render to it all necessary assistance, including the provision of essential background information, relevant documents and summary records;**
5. **Requests the Preparatory Committee to meet for a short organizational session before the end of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in order, inter alia, to set the date for its substantive session;**
6. **Further request<sup>8</sup> the Preparatory Committee to submit its progress report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;**
7. **Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled: "Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament".**

H

**United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament**

**The General Assembly,**

**Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 8/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 22/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it, inter alia, decided to continue the Programme and to increase the number of fellowship<sup>4</sup> from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,**

---

<sup>22/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, annexes, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32.

Recalling also its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982; 38/73 C of 15 December 1983; 39/63 B of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 H of 16 December 1985,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained one hundred and seventy-five government officials from ninety-three countries, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly developing countries, under the programme, including the new disarmament training and advisory services, will enhance the capabilities of Member States to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; 23/

2. Reaffirms its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General, 24/ approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

3. Approves the modalities for implementation of the new disarmament training programme as contained in the Secretary-General's report?

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America for inviting the fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programmer

5. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its forty-second session, on the operations of the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services.

## I

### Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/151 C on a nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 8/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted

---

23/ A/41/720.

24/ A/33/305.

in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, 22/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

Recalling also that, on those occasions, it pointed out that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth and stressed that mankind is therefore confronted with a choice: halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, or face annihilation,

Bearing in mind that in the Delhi Declaration of 28 January 1985, 25/ the heads of State or Government of six States Members of the United Nations, coming from five different continents, stated: "A halt to the nuclear arms race is at the present moment imperative. Only thus can it be ensured that nuclear arsenals do not grow while negotiations proceed", that in the Mexico Declaration of 7 August 1986 26/ it was stressed that they "continue to urge that what has so far been a unilateral moratorium by one of the two major nuclear States should soon become at least a bilateral moratorium", and that at the same summit was issued a document on verification measures to facilitate the immediate halting of nuclear tests, 27/

Believing that it is a matter of the utmost urgency to stop any further increase in the awesome arsenals of the two major nuclear-weapon States, which already have ample retaliatory power and a frightening overkill capacity,

Noting that the heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at their last Conference, held at Harare, 28/ called upon the leaders of the two countries to pursue without delay and in a spirit of goodwill the objectives they set themselves at Geneva,

Welcoming the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing declared by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in August 1984 and extended by it on four different occasions, the last time until 1 January 1987, 29/

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute the most effective first step towards preventing the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the

---

25/ A/40/114-S/16921, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985, document S/16921, annex.

26/ See A/41/518-S/18277, annex.

27/ A/41/518-S/18277, attachment.

28/ See A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

29/ See A/40/522, A/41/110, A/41/222 and A/41/525.

period when the negotiations take place, and that at the same time it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Firmly convinced that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze, since the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are now equivalent in nuclear military power and it seems evident that there exists between them an overall rough parity,

Conscious that the application of the systems of surveillance, verification and control already agreed upon in some previous cases would be sufficient to provide a reasonable guarantee of faithful compliance with the undertakings derived from the freeze,

Convinced that it would be to the benefit of all other States possessing nuclear weapons to follow the example of the two major nuclear-weapon States,

1. Urges once more the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to proclaim, either through simultaneous unilateral declarations or through a joint declaration, an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would be a first step towards the comprehensive programme of disarmament and whose structure and scope would be the following:

(a) It would embrace:

(i) A comprehensive test ban of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles!

(iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(b) It would be subject to appropriate measures and procedures of verification, such as those that have already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I 30/ and SALT II 31/ treaties, those agreed upon in

---

30/ "Interim Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms" (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 944, No. 13445, p. 3) .

31/ "Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms" (see CD/53/Appendix III/Vol. I, document CD/28) .

principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva and those contemplated in the document on verification measures issued at the Mexico summit on 7 August 1986; 27/

(c) It would be of an initial five-year duration, subject to prolongation when other nuclear-weapon States join in such a freeze, as the General Assembly urges them to do;

2. Requests the above-mentioned two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report or two separate reports to the General Assembly, Prior to the opening of its forty-second session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/\_\_\_ on a nuclear-arms freeze".

**J**

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament  
and Development in Latin America

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/63 J of 12 December 1984, in which it requested the Secretary-General to provide assistance to such Member States in the regions concerned as might request it with a view to establishing regional and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States might make to that end,

Mindful of the Lima Communiqué adopted by the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System at its twelfth regular meeting held at Lima on 16 and 17 October 1986 32/ in which the Foreign Ministers, Ministers and heads of delegation of the Latin American and Caribbean countries reaffirmed their support for the establishment at Lima of a United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the necessary steps,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 F of 12 December 1984 on regional disarmament,

Bearing in mind resolution 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, which established the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa,

---

32/ See A/41/772, annex.

1. Decides to establish, as at 1 January 1987, in accordance with resolution 39/63 J on the World Disarmament Campaign, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America, with headquarters at Lima, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States and interested organizations may make to that end;

2. Decides also that the Centre shall provide, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities of the Member States of the Latin American region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, and for the promotion of economic and social development through appropriate reutilization of available resources, as well as co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities in Latin America under the World Disarmament Campaign;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to ensure the establishment and functioning of the Centre, including, to that end the possible utilization of the existing United Nations infrastructure at Lima with a view to the full employment of available resources;

4. Invites Member States and interested organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.