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37/70. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions 2667 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2831 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 3075 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 32/75 of 12 December 1977 and 35/141 of 12 December 1980,

Deeply concerned that the arms race, particularly in nuclear armaments, and military expenditures continue to increase at an alarming speed, constituting a grave danger for world peace and security,

Recalling also the conclusion of the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,² that the vastly increased military budgets have also contributed to current economic problems in certain States and that existing and planned military programmes constitute a colossal waste of precious resources which might otherwise be used to elevate the living standards of all peoples and solve the problems confronting developing countries in achieving economic and social development,

Reaffirming the need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about and understand the situation prevailing in the field of the arms race and disarmament,

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session. Annexes, agenda items 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, document A/S-12/32, para 61*

Having in mind the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign, solemnly launched by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session,³ which is intended to promote public interest in, and support for, reaching agreements on measures of arms limitation and disarmament,

Recalling further paragraph 93 (c) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁴ the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it is provided that the Secretary-General shall periodically submit reports to the Assembly on the economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Considering that the elaboration of such reports should be viewed as a measure aimed at building confidence among States.

1. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the updated report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures;⁵

2. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Consultant Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures, as well as to the Governments and international organizations that have rendered assistance in updating the report;

3. *Recommends* that the conclusions of the updated report should be brought to the attention of public opinion and also taken into account in future action by the United Nations in the field of disarmament;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication⁵ and to give it publicity in the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, taking also into account the views expressed on the report by Member States not later than 1 March 1983;

5. *Recommends* that all Governments should ensure the widest possible distribution of the report, including, where appropriate, its translation into the respective national languages;

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

7. *Reaffirms* its decision to keep the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security" under constant review, and decides to include it in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session.

98th plenary meeting
9 December 1982

37/71. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/83 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 32/76 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/58 of 14 December 1978, 34/71 of

11 December 1979, 35/143 of 12 December 1980 and 36/83 of 9 December 1981 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),⁶

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

Recalling that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America became parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively,

1. *Regrets* that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations which the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. *Urges* France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/71 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

98th plenary meeting
9 December 1982

37/72. Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

Recalling also that the Secretary-General, in his foreword to the report entitled "Comprehensive nuclear-test ban",⁷ submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session

³ *Ibid.*, document A/S-12/32, annex V.

⁴ Resolution S-10/2.

⁵ A/37/386. The report was subsequently issued with the title *Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.IX.2).

⁶ United Nations. *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

⁷ A/35/257.