

C

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL)
WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,³⁸ and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington, on 10 April 1972,³⁹

Noting with concern reports that chemical weapons have been used, as well as indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals,

Expressing concern at the increasing risk that chemical weapons may be resorted to again,

Noting international efforts to strengthen relevant international prohibitions, including efforts to develop appropriate fact-finding mechanisms,

Recalling its resolution 39/65 A of 12 December 1984,

Rededicating its efforts to protect mankind from chemical and biological warfare,

1. *Reaffirms* the need for strict observance of existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons and condemns all actions that contravene those obligations;

2. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons;

3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

4. *Calls upon* all States, pending the conclusion of such a comprehensive ban, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons.

*113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985*

40/93. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is 39/147 of 17 December 1984,

Recalling resolution 39/54 of 12 December 1984, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon all countries of the Middle East, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981 in which, *inter alia*, the Council called upon Israel urgently to place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy

Agency, and to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on this question;⁴¹

2. *Reiterates its condemnation* of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

3. *Requests once more* the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and places all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in these activities;

5. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;

6. *Reaffirms its condemnation* of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon as appropriate to the General Assembly.

*113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985*

40/94. General and complete disarmament

A

CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT ON A REGIONAL
SCALE

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war that is expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Again recognizing the urgent need for the harmonizing of political wills in order to promote initiatives aimed at reducing expenditure on armaments so that the resources thus released can be devoted to the social and economic development of all peoples,

Recalling paragraph 2 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹⁰ in which it is stated, *inter alia*, that the nuclear and conventional arms build-up threatens to stall the efforts aimed at reaching the goals of development, to become an obstacle on the road of achieving the new international economic order and to hinder the solution of other vital problems facing mankind,

Recalling further paragraphs 45 and 46 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,¹⁰ in which it declared, *inter alia*, that priorities in disarmament negotiations should be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces; and that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

⁴¹ A/40/520, annex.

Recognizing that unilateral measures to limit or reduce armaments can make a contribution to the attainment of disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 37/100 F of 13 December 1982 on regional disarmament, in which it stressed, *inter alia*, the importance of the regional measures already adopted, as well as of efforts of a regional nature undertaken in the field of nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/73 J of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 F of 12 December 1984 on regional disarmament,

1. Urges Governments, where the regional situation so permits and on the initiative of the States concerned, to consider and adopt appropriate measures at the regional level with a view to strengthening peace and security at a lower level of forces through the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons, under strict and effective international control, taking into account the need of States to protect their security, bearing in mind the inherent right of self-defence enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and without prejudice to the principle of equal rights and of the self-determination of peoples, in conformity with the Charter, and taking into account the need to ensure balance in each phase and to avoid impairing the security of any State;

2. Expresses its most firm support for recent unilateral measures, adopted by some Governments, which are intended to limit conventional armaments and reduce military expenditures and which contribute to the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the realization of conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

3. Endorses most emphatically the recent regional and subregional initiatives directed towards the conclusion of agreements to limit armaments and reduce military expenditures;

4. Reaffirms the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, for halting and reversing the arms race, and the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament in the context of the advances towards general and complete disarmament;

5. Requests all States to facilitate progress towards regional disarmament by strictly honouring their commitment to refrain from the threat or use of force and to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the realization of conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

6. Urges also countries which are suppliers of conventional weapons to co-operate with regional efforts;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide interested Governments, upon request, with such technical services and assistance as may be useful in measures of conventional disarmament on a regional scale and also requests him to submit a report on the situation with regard to this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

⁴² United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.I.7

⁴³ A/39/400.

⁴⁴ A/40/379.

B

STUDY OF THE QUESTION OF NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONES IN ALL ITS ASPECTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/99 F of 13 December 1982, in which it decided that a study should be undertaken to review and supplement the *Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects*⁴² in the light of information and experience accumulated since 1975,

Recalling also that it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an *ad hoc* group of qualified governmental experts, to carry out the study and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,

Recalling further its resolution 39/151 B of 17 December 1984, in which it took note of the report of the Secretary-General⁴³ to the effect that the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones had not been able to conclude the study within the time available and requested therefore the Secretary-General to continue the study and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session,

Reaffirming its resolutions 3472 A (XXX) of 11 December 1975 and 31/70 of 10 December 1976, in which it expressed its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones could contribute to the security of members of such zones, to the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons and to the goals of general and complete disarmament,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General,⁴⁴ to which is annexed a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones,

Appreciating the efforts made by the Group of Governmental Experts,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and regrets that the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones was unable to complete the study;

2. Conveys its thanks to the Secretary-General, the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Secretary-General of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America for the assistance they have given for the preparation of the study.

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

C

STUDY ON CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/151 C of 17 December 1984, in which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its fortieth session containing the views of Member States received regarding the study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces,⁴⁵

Further recalling paragraph 81 and other relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session

⁴⁵ The study was subsequently issued with the title *Study on Conventional Disarmament* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1).

of the General Assembly,⁴⁶ in which the importance also of conventional disarmament measures is stressed,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization⁴⁶ in which it is stated that "while the fear of nuclear weapons is pervasive because of their potentially global devastating effect, it is conventional weapons that every day claim countless lives", and further that "the conventional arms race, moreover, squanders precious economic resources",

Bearing in mind the immense drain on human, economic and technological resources caused by the conventional arms race,

Further noting the link between disarmament and development and the forthcoming International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁷ containing the views received from Member States regarding the *Study on Conventional Disarmament*,

1. *Appeals* to all Member States to make the widest use of the *Study* and its conclusions and recommendations;

2. *Invites* Member States that have not yet informed the Secretary-General of their views regarding the *Study* to do so no later than 31 May 1986;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its forty-first session containing further views of Member States received regarding the *Study*;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

D

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/151 J of 17 December 1984,

1. *Takes note* of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons;⁴⁸

2. *Takes note also* of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1986 session and that the annex to the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee should be considered as a basis for further work;

3. *Recognizes* that the work accomplished by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons in 1985 made a further contribution to the solution of the issues entrusted to it;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

⁴⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/40/1).

⁴⁷ A/40/486 and Add.1.

⁴⁸ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), para. 104.

5. *Also requests* that the Secretary-General transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

E

COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF CONCEPTS OF SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 H of 20 December 1983, by which it requested the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, a comprehensive study of concepts of security,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General⁴⁹ transmitting the study undertaken by the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out a Comprehensive Study of Concepts of Security,

1. *Takes note* of the comprehensive study on concepts of security;⁵⁰

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out a Comprehensive Study of Concepts of Security, which assisted him in the preparation of the study;

3. *Commends* the study and its conclusions to the attention of all Member States;

4. *Invites* all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, no later than 30 April 1986, of their views regarding the study;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication⁵⁰ and to give it the widest possible distribution;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report containing the views of Member States received regarding the study.

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

F

STUDY ON THE NAVAL ARMS RACE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 G of 20 December 1983, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the naval arms race,

Reaffirming its concern about the naval buildup and the development of naval arms systems,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General⁵¹ transmitting the study carried out by the Group of Gov-

⁴⁹ A/40/553, annex.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, annex. The study was subsequently issued with the title *Concepts of Security* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.X.1).

⁵¹ A/40/535.

environmental Experts to Carry Out a Comprehensive Study on the Naval Arms Race, Naval Forces and Naval Arms Systems,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the study on the naval arms race;⁵²

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out a Comprehensive Study on the Naval Arms Race, Naval Forces and Naval Arms Systems which assisted him in the preparation of the study;

3. *Commends* the study and its conclusions to the attention of all Member States;

4. *Invites* all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, no later than 5 April 1986, of their views concerning the study;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication⁵³ and to give it the widest possible distribution;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in May 1986 a compilation of the views received from Member States regarding this issue;

7. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its forthcoming session in 1986, the issues contained in the study on the naval arms race, both its substantive content and its conclusions, taking into account all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms reductions and disarmament, pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures in this field, and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

*113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985*

G

PROHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL FOR WEAPONS PURPOSES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983 and 39/151 H of 17 December 1984, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament,¹⁵ at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹⁰ and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

⁵² *Ibid.*, annex. The study was subsequently issued with the title *The Naval Arms Race* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.3).

⁵³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1)*, paras. 10 and 12.

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1985 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its session held in 1985 contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament",⁵³

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items,⁵⁴

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

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

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

*113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985*

H

NUCLEAR-WEAPON FREEZE

The General Assembly,

Expressing its deep alarm over the continuation and intensification of the nuclear-arms race, which seriously increases the threat of nuclear war,

Taking into account the great responsibility of nuclear-weapon States for the preservation of universal peace and the prevention of nuclear war,

Recalling its previous resolutions calling for a nuclear-weapon freeze both in quantitative and in qualitative terms,

Recalling also that on several occasions it has expressed the firm conviction that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze,

Convinced that a nuclear-weapon freeze would raise the level of trust among States, ease international tension and diminish the threat of nuclear war,

Convinced also that compliance with the obligations of the freeze could be verified by national technical means as well as through some additional verification measures based on co-operation, taking into account previous nuclear-arms limitation negotiations,

Noting the wide support for the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984⁵⁵ and the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985,²⁴ by the heads of State or Government of six States Members of the United Nations, which contained an appeal to the nuclear-weapon States to halt testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery,

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.B.

⁵⁵ A/39/277-S/16587, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16587, annex.

Deeply regretting that some nuclear Powers have not responded positively to its relevant appeals or to appeals and proposals by other States made repeatedly during the last three years,

1. *Reaffirms its appeal* to all nuclear-weapon States to freeze, from a specific date, their nuclear arsenals on a global scale and under appropriate verification as a first step to their reduction with the view to their complete elimination;

2. *Urges once again* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the largest nuclear arsenals, to freeze, in the first place and simultaneously, their nuclear weapons on a bilateral basis by way of example to the other nuclear-weapon States;

3. *Strongly believes* that all the other nuclear-weapon States should subsequently and as soon as possible freeze their nuclear weapons.

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

I

CURBING THE NAVAL ARMS RACE: LIMITATION AND REDUCTION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS AND EXTENSION OF CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES TO SEAS AND OCEANS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/188 F of 20 December 1983 and 39/151 I of 17 December 1984,

Convinced that all channels of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, should be effectively covered by the efforts to halt and reverse it,

Disturbed by the growing threat to peace, international security and global stability posed by the continuing escalation of the naval arms race,

Alarmed by the even more frequent use of naval fleets or other naval formations for demonstrations or use of force and as an instrument to exert pressure against sovereign States, especially developing countries, to interfere in their internal affairs, to commit acts of armed aggression and intervention and to preserve the remnants of the colonial system,

Aware that the growing presence of naval fleets and the intensification of the naval activities of some States in conflict areas or far from their own shores increase tensions in those areas and could adversely affect the security of the international sea lanes there, the freedom of navigation and the exploitation of maritime resources,

Firmly convinced that the undertaking of urgent steps to curb military confrontation at sea would be a significant contribution to preventing war, especially nuclear war, and to strengthening peace and international security,

Aware of the numerous initiatives and concrete proposals to undertake effective measures aimed at limiting naval activities, limiting and reducing naval armaments and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans,

Convinced that such measures should be worked out and implemented with due regard to the principle of not harming the legitimate security interests of any State concerned,

Stressing once again the importance of relevant measures of a regional character, such as the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace⁵⁶ and the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security and co-operation,

Reaffirming once again that seas and oceans, being of vital importance to mankind, should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes in accordance with the régime established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,⁵⁷

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General⁵⁸ and other documents,⁵⁹ submitted in pursuance of resolutions 38/188 F and 39/151 I, which contain the replies of Member States, including a major naval Power, on the modalities for negotiations, as well as various specific ideas and new proposals for joint measures on curbing the naval arms race and naval activities,

Noting with satisfaction that the prevailing view expressed in these replies strongly favours an early commencement of negotiations aimed at curbing the naval arms race and naval activities, strengthening confidence and security at sea and reducing naval armaments,

Taking note of the study on the naval arms race⁵² carried out by the Secretary-General with the assistance of the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out a Comprehensive Study on the Naval Arms Race, Naval Forces and Naval Arms Systems,

Considering that the discussion on the subject that has taken place at the 1985 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission constitutes a valuable initial step in the common search for ways and means which could ensure proper conditions for more detailed and thorough consideration of the issue of curbing the naval arms race, with a view to holding appropriate negotiations,

1. *Appeals once again* to all Member States, in particular to nuclear-weapon States and other major naval Powers, to refrain from enlarging their naval presence and activities in areas of conflict or tension, or far from their own shores;

2. *Reaffirms once again its recognition* of the urgent need to start negotiations with the participation of the major naval Powers, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and other interested States on the limitation of naval activities, the limitation and reduction of naval armaments and the extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, especially to areas with the busiest international sea lanes or to regions where the probability of conflict situations is high;

3. *Invites* Member States, particularly the major naval Powers, including the nuclear-weapon States, to consider the possibility of holding direct consultations, bilateral and/or multilateral, with a view to preparing the opening at an early date of such negotiations;

4. *Also invites* Member States, especially those that have not yet done so, to communicate to the Secretary-General not later than April 1986 their views concerning the modalities for holding the multilateral negotiations referred to above, including the possibilities for holding them at the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva;

5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of this question as a matter of priority in an appropriate subsidiary body, taking due account of the proposals made and the views expressed on the subject-matter contained in the replies of Member States to the Secretary-General, in the verbatim records of the Disarm-

⁵⁶ Resolution 2832 (XXVI).

⁵⁷ *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

⁵⁸ A/39/419 and Corr.1.

⁵⁹ A/CN.10/70 and Add.1-5.

ament Commission, in the working papers and the study on the naval arms race, as well as of future initiatives, with a view to submitting its recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans".

*113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985*

J

FURTHER MEASURES IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT FOR THE PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE ON THE SEA-BED, THE OCEAN FLOOR AND IN THE SUBSOIL THEREOF

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 B of 20 December 1983, in which it reiterated its hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof,⁶⁰ called again upon all States to refrain from any action which might lead to the extension of the arms race to the sea-bed and ocean floor, and also requested the Conference on Disarmament to proceed promptly with consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof,

Taking note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof,⁶¹

Noting that the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea had concluded and that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea⁵⁷ was opened for signature on 10 December 1982,

Emphasizing the interest of all States, including specifically the interest of developing countries, in the progress of the exploration and use of the sea-bed and the ocean floor and its resources for peaceful purposes,

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, in consultation with the States parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, taking into account existing proposals and any relevant technological developments, to continue its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof.

*113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985*

⁶⁰ Resolution 2660 (XXV), annex.

⁶¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr. 1), sect. III.1.*

K

OBJECTIVE INFORMATION ON MILITARY MATTERS

The General Assembly,

Noting that misperceptions of the military capabilities and the intentions of potential adversaries, which could be caused, *inter alia*, by a lack of objective information, could induce States to undertake armaments programmes leading to the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and to heightened international tensions,

Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹⁰ which encourages Member States to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the arms race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recognizing that the adoption of practical, confidence-building measures on a global, regional or subregional level would greatly contribute to a reduction in international tension,

Aware that objective information on the military capabilities, in particular of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, could contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements, and thereby help to halt and reverse the arms race,

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 G of 13 December 1982 and 38/188 C of 20 December 1983,

Aware of the existence, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, and that annual reports on military expenditures are now being received from an increasing number of States,

1. *Expresses its conviction* that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities could help relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements;

2. *Urges* all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to consider implementing additional measures based on the principles of openness and transparency such as, for example, the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, with the aim of facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities;

3. *Invites* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1986 the measures they have adopted to contribute to greater openness in military matters in general and in particular to improve the flow of objective information on military capabilities;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

*113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985*

L

COMPLIANCE WITH ARMS LIMITATION AND
DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the abiding concern of all Member States for preserving respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful in particular of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing further that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is, therefore, a matter of interest and concern to the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations could play in that regard,

1. *Urges* all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions subscribed to;

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

3. *Appeals* to all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view towards encouraging strict observance of the provisions subscribed to and maintaining or restoring the integrity of arms limitation or disarmament agreements;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard.

*113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985*

M

THIRD REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR
WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/74 of 15 December 1983, in which, *inter alia*, it noted that in the Final Document of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held at Geneva from 11 August to 7 September 1980, the Conference had proposed to the depositary Governments that a third conference to review the operation of the Treaty be

convened in 1985⁶² and that there appeared to be a consensus among the parties that the Third Review Conference should be held at Geneva in August/September of that year.

Recalling that States parties to the Treaty met at Geneva from 27 August to 21 September 1985 to review the operation of the Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty were being realized,

Notes with satisfaction that on 21 September 1985, the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons adopted by consensus a Final Declaration.⁸

*113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985*

N

DISARMAMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE OF
INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations,

Solemnly reaffirming the common recognition of Member States of the unique importance of the United Nations and the Charter of the United Nations through which they are all committed "to practice tolerance and live together in peace" and "to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security", as well as "to ensure . . . that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest",

Further determined to implement the provisions of the Charter to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security, in particular the common commitments of Member States to "settle international disputes by peaceful means" and to "refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State",

Affirming the critical relationship described in the Charter between the maintenance of international peace and security and the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments,

Reaffirming that the promotion of fundamental human rights, the equal rights of nations large and small and the promotion of social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom remain irreducible goals of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned that the arms race directly threatens the right of people to better standards of life and economic and social advancement,

Recognizing once again the validity of, and reaffirming the commitment of Member States to, the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹⁰

Noting that disarmament and arms limitation is necessarily a matter for negotiation and carefully worked out agreements which take account of all the concerns of all participating Governments,

Reaffirming the statement contained in paragraph 13 of the Final Document¹⁰ that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter and the

⁶² See *Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Final Document, Part I (NPT/CONF.11/22/1)* (Geneva, 1980), para. 32.

speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Taking into account the existence of negotiations in multilateral, regional and bilateral forums,

Convinced of the need for all States to work to achieve general and complete disarmament, including the conclusion of arms limitation and disarmament agreements wherever feasible,

Further convinced that adequate verification is an essential ingredient if confidence is to be placed in arms limitation or disarmament measures,

Mindful of the provisions of paragraph 24 of the Final Document,¹⁰

1. *Declares* the urgent need for effective measures to ensure achievement of the principles and priorities for disarmament as agreed upon by consensus at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, to be supported by the following objectives:

- (a) Avoidance of war, in particular nuclear war;
- (b) Cessation of existing armed conflicts and military threats of all kinds;
- (c) Cessation of the arms race in all its manifestations:
 - (i) In nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as conventional weapons;
 - (ii) In qualitative as well as quantitative terms;
 - (iii) On the regional as well as global scale;
- (d) Prevention of an arms race in space;
- (e) Deep reductions in nuclear arsenals ultimately leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons under effective, legally binding and verifiable arrangements;
- (f) The prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;
- (g) Elimination of chemical weapons and effective, legally binding and verifiable measures against the development, production, stockpiling and use of biological or chemical weapons;
- (h) Reduction in arms of all types by all States to levels consistent with their right of self-defence as recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations;
- (i) The exercise of responsibility by exporters of weapons and suppression of the clandestine or illegal traffic in weapons;
- (j) Application of the physical and intellectual resources of humankind for peaceful purposes;

2. *Calls upon* all States to conduct their relations and to refrain from the use or threat of force in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Calls upon* all States to undertake measures specifically designed to build confidence in order to contribute to the creation of favourable conditions for the adoption of additional disarmament measures and to further relaxation of international tension;

4. *Calls upon* all States faithfully to comply with and implement all provisions of multilateral, regional and bilateral disarmament and arms limitation agreements to which they are a party and to negotiate in good faith for the conclusion of additional treaties and conventions, multilateral, regional or bilateral as appropriate, taking into account the need for strict observance of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations for nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States;

5. *Also calls upon* all States, including those with significant military arsenals as well as those which have special responsibilities as recognized by consensus in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to exercise their responsibilities regarding disarmament and arms limitation in good faith and according to the provisions of the Final Document, in order to facilitate the achievement of meaningful disarmament and arms limitation measures.

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

O

REVIEW OF THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/151 G of 17 December 1984,

Bearing in mind that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Reaffirming its conviction that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and 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,

Reaffirming further that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Regretting that, especially in recent years, no substantive progress has been made in the field of disarmament,

Recognizing the need for the United Nations, in discharging its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament, to play a more active role in the field of disarmament in accordance with its primary purpose under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

Taking into account the part of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question,⁶³

1. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1986, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject;

2. *Requests further* the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

⁶³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42), para. 30.