



UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



Distr.  
GENERAL

A/35/699  
10 December 1980

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

---

Thirty-fifth session  
Agenda item 48

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Ronald Listeri KENSMIL (Suriname)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

"(a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;

"(b) Study on nuclear weapons: report of the Secretary-General;

"(c) Study on all aspects of regional disarmament;

"(d) Review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament: report of the Committee on Disarmament;

"(e) Study on the relationship between disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General;

"(f) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament;

"(g) Confidence-building measures: report of the Secretary-General;

"(h) Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present: report of the Secretary-General;

"(i) Strategic arms limitation talks"

was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-fifth session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 33/91 D, E, G and I of 16 December 1978 and 34/87 A, B, C and F of 11 December 1979.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 19 September 1980, 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 3rd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 31 to 49 and item 121. The general debate on these items took place at the 4th to 28th meetings, from 15 October to 4 November (see A/C.1/35/PV.4-28).

4. In connexion with item 48, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament; 1/

(b) Letter dated 25 February 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/35/116);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present (A/35/145 and Add.1);

(d) Letter dated 16 May 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the statement and the declaration of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee held at Warsaw on 14 and 15 May 1980 (A/35/237-S/13748);

(e) Letter dated 8 July 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/35/327);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive study on nuclear weapons (A/35/392);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on confidence-building measures (A/35/397);

(h) Report of the Secretary-General on the study on all the aspects of regional disarmament (A/35/416);

(i) Letter dated 20 August 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the resolutions and the Final Communiqué of the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held on 17-22 May 1980 at Islamabad (A/35/419-S/14129);

(j) Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive study on confidence-building measures (A/35/422);

---

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/35/27).

(k) Letter dated 23 September 1980 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting a memorandum of the Soviet Union entitled "Peace, disarmament and international security guarantees" (A/35/482);

(l) Report of the Secretary-General on the study on the relationship between disarmament and international security (A/35/486);

(m) Letter dated 23 October 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Communiqué of the Meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Warsaw on 19-20 October 1980 (A/35/558-S/14231);

(n) Letter dated 23 October 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/35/8);

(o) Letter dated 31 October 1980 from the Permanent Representatives of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/35/10).

## II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

### A. Draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.2 and Rev.1

5. At the 14th meeting, on 24 October, the representative of Denmark submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/35/L.2), entitled "Study on conventional disarmament", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Deeply concerned about the continuing arms race, including the conventional arms race, and the alarming increase in expenditures on armaments,

"Recognizing the right of all States to protect their security,

"Recalling the recommendation in paragraphs 81 and 85 of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, 2/

"Noting that at the session in May/June 1980 of the United Nations Disarmament Commission there was wide support in favour of recommending to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that it approve, in principle, a proposal for a study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on

---

2/ Resolution A/S-10/2 of 30 June 1978.

disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces, to be undertaken after the general approach of the study, its structure and scope had been fully discussed and agreed upon, 3/

"1. Approves in principle the carrying out of a study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces, to be undertaken by the Secretary-General with the assistance of a group of qualified experts appointed by him on a balanced geographical basis;

"2. Agrees that the Disarmament Commission, at its forthcoming third substantive session, should work out the general approach of the study, its structure and scope;

"3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to convey to the Secretary-General the conclusion of its deliberations which should constitute the guideline for the study;

"4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit the study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces to the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament."

6. At the 34th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Denmark introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/35/L.2/Rev.1), also sponsored by the Philippines, in which the following revisions had been made:

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

"Reaffirming the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, regarding priorities in the disarmament negotiations";

(b) Operative paragraph 4 was revised to read as follows:

"4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces to the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, and a final report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session".

7. A statement of the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.2/Rev.1 was circulated in document A/C.1/35/L.60.

8. At its 47th meeting, on 28 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.2/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 79 to 14, with 24 abstentions (see para. 34, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahrain, Bhutan, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

#### B. Draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.11

9. On 10 November, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mauritius, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Peru, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zaire submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/35/L.11) entitled "Confidence-building measures", subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh and Colombia, which was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 30th meeting, on 10 November.

10. At its 37th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.11 without a vote (see para. 34, draft resolution B).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.13

11. On 10 November, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/35/L.13) entitled "Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present", subsequently also sponsored by Benin, which was introduced by the representative of Hungary at the 31st meeting, on 13 November.

12. At its 37th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.13 by 69 votes to 19, with 44 abstentions (see para. 34, draft resolution C).

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.17 and Rev.1

13. On 11 November, Argentina, Belgium, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan and Poland submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/35/L.17) entitled "Study on all the aspects of regional disarmament", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 33/91 E of 16 December 1978, in which it decided to undertake a systematic study of all the aspects of regional disarmament and requested the Secretary-General to carry out the study with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts,

"Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the study, 4/

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General and the study contained therein;

"2. Commends the study and its conclusions to the attention of all States;

"3. Invites all Member States to inform the Secretary-General at the latest by 1 June 1981, of their views regarding the study and its conclusions;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, for its information, the replies of Member States;

"5. Decides to transmit the study to the United Nations Disarmament Commission;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the study to the Committee on Disarmament;

"7. Expresses the hope that the study will encourage Governments to take initiatives and to consult within the different regions with a view to agreeing upon appropriate measures of regional disarmament."

14. At the 32nd meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Belgium introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/35/L.17/Rev.1), on behalf of the original sponsors, subsequently joined by Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Qatar, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in which a new operative paragraph 3 was added, which read as follows:

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the above-mentioned report to be issued as a United Nations publication and widely distributed".

The remaining operative paragraphs were subsequently renumbered.

15. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.1/35/L.56.

16. At its 37th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.17/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 34, draft resolution D).

#### E. Draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.19

17. On 13 November, Cyprus, Peru and the Philippines submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/35/L.19) entitled "Study on the relationship between disarmament and international security", subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Denmark, Liberia, Qatar and Zaire, which was introduced by the representative of the Philippines at the 33rd meeting, on 18 November. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.1/35/L.50.

18. At its 40th meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.19 without a vote (see para. 34, draft resolution E).

#### F. Draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.26

19. On 17 November, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Ghana, India, Ireland, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/35/L.26) entitled "Study on nuclear weapons", subsequently also sponsored by Austria, Bangladesh, Costa Rica and Yemen, which was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 34th meeting, on 18 November. A statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.1/35/L.56.

20. At its 39th meeting, on 21 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.26 by 116 votes to none, with 20 abstentions (see para. 34, draft resolution F).

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.27

21. On 17 November, Hungary submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/35/L.27) entitled "Conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", which was introduced by the representative of Hungary at the 35th meeting on 19 November.

22. At the 38th meeting, on 21 November, India proposed, and the sponsors accepted an oral revision to operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, making it read:

"1. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to elaborating a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons and to report on the results to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session".

23. At its 39th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.27, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 34, draft resolution G).

H. Draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.33

24. On 18 November, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/35/L.33) entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes", subsequently also sponsored by Greece, the Philippines, Romania and Singapore, which was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 37th meeting, on 20 November.

25. At its 45th meeting, on 26 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.33 by a recorded vote of 114 to 11, with 9 abstentions (see para. 34, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone,



Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bhutan, Brazil, Cuba, France, India, Mozambique, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

I. Draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.37

26. On 18 November, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Chad, Chile, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Mali, New Zealand, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/35/L.37) entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament", subsequently also sponsored by Benin, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, and the Syrian Arab Republic, which was introduced by the representative of Turkey at the 41st meeting, on 24 November.

27. At its 43rd meeting, on 25 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.37 by 127 votes to none, with 11 abstentions (see para. 34, draft resolution I).

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.41 and Rev.1

28. On 18 November, Argentina, Cyprus, India, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/35/L.41) entitled "Disarmament and international security", subsequently also sponsored by the Bahamas, Ecuador, the Niger and Qatar, which was submitted by the representative of Cyprus at the 40th meeting, on 24 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting with concern that the arms race, and particularly the nuclear arms race, continues unabated while all efforts towards arms reduction or limitation remain unproductive,

"Conscious of the grave danger of a nuclear conflagration resulting from the continued escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and from recent ominous developments,

"Considering that the lack of effective international security is a generating factor in the escalating arms race,

"Recalling that according to Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Charter, the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international security and peace through effective collective measures for the removal of threats to peace and the suppression of acts of aggression,

"Recognizing that compliance with the purposes and principles of the Charter would promote world order and security, so necessary in these demanding times,

"Convinced that confidence in the effectiveness of the United Nations and the resulting climate of trust will facilitate co-operation between Member States on matters of common interest for peace and survival, irrespective of any differences in political or social systems,

"Recalling that the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in the Final Document stated "The arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspects, runs counter to efforts to achieve further relaxation of international tension, to establish international relations based on peaceful coexistence and trust between all States, and to develop broad international co-operation and understanding" (para.12),

"Recalling further that the Final Document also stated '... genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations, and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces ...' (para. 13),

"Considering that the objective of halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and proceeding to effective disarmament measures, compatible with national security, can be realistically served through applying the collective security system provided for in the Charter, parallel to disarmament efforts,

"1. Reaffirms its resolution 34/83 of 11 December 1979 on disarmament and international security;

"2. Calls upon all States to eliminate tensions and conflicts and proceed towards measures under the Charter of the United Nations for a system of international security and order concurrently with efforts at effective disarmament measures;

"3. Recommends that the main organs of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, give early consideration of the requirements for halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and developing the modalities for the effective application of the system of international security provided for in the Charter;

"4. Requests the permanent members of the Security Council to facilitate the Council towards carrying out this essential responsibility under the Charter;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the progress made in the Security Council."

29. At the 43rd meeting on 25 November, the representative of Cyprus presented a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/35/L.41/Rev.1), in which operative paragraph 2 had been revised to read as follows:

"2. Calls upon all States to proceed in a positive spirit towards measures under the Charter of the United Nations for a system of international security and order concurrently with efforts at effective disarmament measures;"

30. At the 43rd meeting, on 25 November, the representative of Cyprus made the following oral revisions to the draft resolution:

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

"Noting with concern that the arms race, and particularly the nuclear arms race, continues unabated while efforts towards arms reduction or limitation have not yet produced concrete results";

(b) The fourth preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Recalling that according to Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Charter, the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security and to that end take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace";

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

"Considering that the objective of halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and proceeding to effective disarmament measures, compatible with national security, could be effectively served through applying the collective security system provided for in the Charter, parallel to disarmament efforts";

(d) Operative paragraph 4 was revised to read:

"Requests the permanent members of the Security Council to facilitate the work of the Council towards carrying out this essential responsibility under the Charter";

(e) Operative paragraph 5 was revised to read:

"Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly a progress report".

31. At its 43rd meeting, on 25 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.41/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 34, draft resolution J).

K. Draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.45

32. On 18 November, Argentina, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/35/L.45), entitled "Strategic arms limitation talks", subsequently also sponsored by the Niger, which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 38th meeting, on 21 November.

33. At the 41st meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.45 without a vote (see para. 34, draft resolution K).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

General and complete disarmament

A

Study on conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the continuing arms race, including the conventional arms race, and the alarming increase in expenditures on armaments,

Recognizing the right of all States to protect their security,

Reaffirming the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 5/ the first special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, regarding priorities in the disarmament negotiations,

Recalling the recommendation in paragraphs 81 and 85 of the Final Document,

---

5/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2.

Noting that at the session of the Disarmament Commission held between 12 May and 6 June 1980, there was wide support in favour of recommending to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that it should approve, in principle, a proposal for a study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces, to be undertaken after the general approach to the study, its structure and scope had been fully discussed and agreed upon, 6/

1. Approves, in principle, the carrying out of a study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces, to be undertaken by the Secretary-General with the assistance of a group of qualified experts appointed by him on a balanced geographical basis;

2. Agrees that the Disarmament Commission, at its forthcoming substantive session, should work out the general approach to the study, its structure and scope;

3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to convey to the Secretary-General the conclusions of its deliberations, which should constitute the guidelines for the study;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament, and a final report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

B

Confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 B of 16 December 1978 and 34/87 B of 11 December 1979 on confidence-building measures,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive study on confidence-building measures, 7/ to which was annexed the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Confidence-building Measures;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the work in this regard and to submit the study to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Confidence-building measures".

---

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/35/42), para. 20.

7/ A/35/422.

C

Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States  
where there are no such weapons at present

The General Assembly,

Conscious that a nuclear war would have devastating consequences for the whole of mankind,

Recalling its resolution 33/91 F of 16 December 1978, in which it called upon all nuclear-weapon States to refrain from stationing nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present, and on all non-nuclear-weapon States which do not have nuclear weapons on their territories to refrain from any steps which would directly or indirectly result in the stationing of such weapons on their territories,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 8/ submitted in accordance with resolution 34/87 C of 11 December 1979,

Bearing in mind the clearly expressed intention of many States to prevent the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territories,

Considering that the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present would constitute a step towards the larger objective of the subsequent complete withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the territories of other States, thus contributing to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons and leading eventually to the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

1. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to talks with a view to elaborating an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion of this question by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the question to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present: report of the Committee on Disarmament".

D

Study on all the aspects of regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/91 E of 16 December 1978, in which it decided to undertake a systematic study of all the aspects of regional disarmament and requested the Secretary-General to carry out the study with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the study prepared by the Group of Governmental Experts on Regional Disarmament, 9/

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General and the study annexed thereto;
2. Commends the study and its conclusions to the attention of all States;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the above-mentioned report to be issued as a United Nations publication and widely distributed;
4. Invites all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, at the latest by 1 June 1981, of their views regarding the study and its conclusions;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, for its information, the replies of Member States;
6. Decides to transmit the study to the Disarmament Commission;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the study to the Committee on Disarmament;
8. Expresses the hope that the study will encourage Governments to take initiatives and to consult within the different regions with a view to agreeing upon appropriate measures of regional disarmament.

E

Study on the relationship between disarmament and  
international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/87 C of 12 December 1977, in which it requested the Secretary-General to initiate a study on the interrelationship between disarmament and international security,

Recalling also its resolutions S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/91 of 16 December 1978 and 34/83 A of 11 December 1979,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General 10/ containing a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and International Security informing the Secretary-General that, owing to the vast area to be covered and the complexity and sensitivity of the issues involved, the Group would need more time to complete its work;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the study and to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

F

Study on nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, 11/ in which it was stated that nuclear weapons posed the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Recalling also its resolution 33/91 D of 16 December 1978, in which the Secretary-General was requested to carry out a comprehensive study on nuclear weapons,

Noting that the report of the Group of Experts on a Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons 12/ has been completed and is available,

Considering the report of the Disarmament Commission, in which the Commission recommends that, in the course of the decade of the 1980s, governmental and non-governmental information organs of Member States and those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as well as non-governmental organizations, should, as appropriate, undertake further programmes of information relating to the danger of the armaments race as well as to disarmament efforts and negotiations, 13/

Convinced that the wide dissemination of the report would contribute to a better understanding of the threat presented by nuclear weapons as well as of the need for progress in the various negotiations aiming at the prevention of both horizontal and vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons and the achievement of nuclear disarmament,

---

10/ A/35/486.

11/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2.

12/ A/35/392.

13/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/35/42), para. 19.



1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General as a highly significant statement on present nuclear arsenals, the trends in their technological development and the effects of their use, as well as on the various doctrines of deterrence and the security implications of the continued quantitative and qualitative development of nuclear-weapon systems and also as a reminder of the need for efforts to increase the political will necessary for effective disarmament measures, inter alia, through the promotion of public awareness of the need for disarmament;
2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the experts who assisted him for the prompt and effective manner in which the report was prepared;
3. Notes the conclusions of the report and expresses the hope that all States will consider them carefully;
4. Recommends that the Committee on Disarmament should take the report and its conclusions into account in its efforts towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control, in particular in the field of nuclear disarmament;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the full report as a United Nations publication and, making full use of all the facilities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to publicize the report in as many languages as is considered desirable and practicable;
6. Recommends to all Governments the wide distribution of the report and its publication in their respective languages, as appropriate, so as to acquaint public opinion with its contents;
7. Invites regional intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and national and international non-governmental organizations, to use all the facilities available to them to make the report widely known.

G

Conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the  
development, production, stockpiling and use of  
radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling the resolution of the Commission for Conventional Armaments of 12 August 1948, which defined weapons of mass destruction to include atom explosive weapons, radio-active material weapons, lethal chemical and biological weapons and any weapons developed in the future which have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of the atomic bomb or the other weapons mentioned above,

/...

Recalling its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Recalling paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 14/ in which it is stated that a convention should be concluded prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons,

Reaffirming its resolution 34/87 A of 11 December 1979 on the conclusion of such a convention,

Convinced that such a convention would serve to spare mankind the potential dangers of the use of radiological weapons and thereby contribute to strengthening peace and averting the threat of war,

Expressing its satisfaction that negotiations on the conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons have begun in the Committee on Disarmament,

Taking note of that part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament 15/ which deals with those negotiations, including the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group,

Noting with satisfaction the wide recognition of the need to reach agreement on the text of a treaty prohibiting radiological weapons,

1. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to elaborating a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons and to report on the results to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;
2. Notes in this connexion the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Working Group in the report adopted by the Committee on Disarmament to set up at the beginning of its 1981 session a further ad hoc working group, under an appropriate mandate to be determined at that time, to continue negotiations on the elaboration of a treaty prohibiting radiological weapons;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session of the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

---

14/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2.

15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/35/27), paras. 57-62.

H

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material  
for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978 and 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament, 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 16/ 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,

Noting that the agenda for 1980 of the Committee on Disarmament included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that its programme of work for both parts of its session held in 1980 contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", 17/

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Committee on Disarmament on these items,

Noting further that the report of the Committee on Disarmament contains a summary of the work of the Committee during 1980 on this subject and refers to the tabling of the document entitled "The prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes", 18/

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

Requests the Committee 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.

---

16/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2.

17/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/35/27), para. 6.

18/ Ibid., paras. 37-44.

I

Report of the Committee on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Recognizing also that all States have the duty to contribute to and the right to participate in disarmament negotiations, as acknowledged in paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 19/

Recalling, to that effect, its resolution 33/91 G of 16 December 1978,

Noting section IX of the rules of procedure of the Committee on Disarmament, relating to the participation of non-member States in the work of the Committee,

Recalling also that the membership of the Committee on Disarmament is to be reviewed at regular intervals in accordance with paragraph 120 of the Final Document,

1. Takes note of the relevant parts of the report of the Committee on Disarmament on its session held in 1980 in which it is stated that the Committee will, at an appropriate time, conduct a review of its membership and report on the results to the General Assembly; 20/

2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue to consider the modalities of the review of the membership of the Committee and to report on this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

3. Recommends that the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament should be completed, following appropriate consultations among Member States, during the next special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

4. Reaffirms that States not members of the Committee, upon their request, should be invited by it to participate in the work of the Committee when the particular concerns of those States are under discussion;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item relating to a review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament.

---

19/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2.

20/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/35/27), para. 73.

J

Disarmament and international security

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern that the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, continues unabated while efforts towards arms reduction or limitation have not yet produced concrete results,

Conscious of the grave danger of a nuclear conflagration resulting from the continued escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and from recent ominous developments,

Considering that the lack of effective international security is a generating factor in the escalating arms race,

Recalling that, according to Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security and, to that end, to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace,

Recognizing that compliance with the purposes and principles of the Charter would promote world order and security, so necessary in these demanding times,

Convinced that confidence in the effectiveness of the United Nations and the resulting climate of trust will facilitate co-operation between Member States on matters of common interest for peace and survival, irrespective of any differences in political or social systems,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it is stated that the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspects, runs counter to efforts to achieve further relaxation of international tension, to establish international relations based on peaceful coexistence and trust between all States, and to develop broad international co-operation and understanding, 21/

Recalling further that in the Final Document it is also stated that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter, and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading to general and complete disarmament under effective international control, 22/

---

21/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2, para. 12.

22/ Ibid., para. 13.

Considering that the objective of halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and proceeding to effective disarmament measures, compatible with national security, could be effectively served through applying the collective security system provided for in the Charter, parallel to disarmament efforts,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 34/83 A of 11 December 1979 on disarmament and international security;

2. Calls upon all States to proceed in a positive spirit towards measures under the Charter of the United Nations for a system of international security and order concurrently with efforts at effective disarmament measures;

3. Recommends that the main organs of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security should give early consideration to the requirements for halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and developing the modalities for the effective application of the system of international security provided for in the Charter;

4. Requests the permanent members of the Security Council to facilitate the work of the Council towards carrying out this essential responsibility under the Charter;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

K

#### Strategic arms limitation talks

#### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2932 B (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3184 A and C (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3261 C (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3484 C (XXX) of 12 December 1975, 31/189 A of 21 December 1976 and 32/87 G of 12 December 1977,

Reaffirming once again its resolution 33/91 C of 16 December 1978, in which it, inter alia:

(a) Reiterated its satisfaction for the solemn declarations made in 1977 by the Heads of State of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in which they stated that they were ready to endeavour to reach agreements which would permit starting the gradual reduction of existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and moving towards their complete, total destruction, with a view to a world truly free of nuclear weapons,

(b) Recalled that one of the disarmament measures deserving the highest priority, included in the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 23/ was the

conclusion of the bilateral agreement known as SALT II, which should be followed promptly by further strategic arms limitation negotiations between the two parties, leading to agreed significant reductions of and qualitative limitations on strategic arms,

(c) Stressed that in the Programme of Action it was established that, in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility,

Recalling that the SALT II agreement - which bears the official title of "Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms" - was finally signed on 18 June 1979, after six years of bilateral negotiations, and that its text, together with the texts of the Protocol to the Treaty and a joint statement, both signed on the same date as the Treaty, and a joint communiqué issued also on 18 June 1979, was issued as a document of the Committee on Disarmament, 24/

Reaffirming that, as stated in its resolution 34/87 F of 11 December 1979, it shares the conviction expressed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms that early agreement on the further limitation and further reduction of strategic arms would serve to strengthen international peace and security and to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war,

Bearing in mind that in the same resolution it expressed its trust that the SALT II Treaty would enter into force at an early date inasmuch as it constituted a vital element for the continuation and progress of the negotiations between the two States possessing the most important arsenals of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that in its first special session devoted to disarmament the General Assembly proclaimed that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons alone were more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth, that the increase in weapons, especially nuclear weapons, far from helping to strengthen international security, on the contrary weakened it, and that the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race posed a threat to the very survival of mankind, for which reasons the Assembly declared that all the peoples of the world had a vital interest in the sphere of disarmament,

Noting that the Disarmament Commission, in its session of 1980, agreed, while examining the "Elements of the declaration of the 1980s as the second disarmament decade", to include, among the concrete measures which should be given the highest priority, the ratification of the strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT II) and the commencement of negotiations for a SALT III agreement, 25/

---

24/ See CD/53/Appendix III/Vol.I, document CD/28.

25/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/35/42), para. 19.

Noting also that in the debates of the Committee on Disarmament during its session held in 1980 the need of a prompt ratification of the SALT II Treaty was constantly stressed,

Convinced that the signature in good faith of a treaty, especially if it is the culmination of prolonged and conscientious negotiations, carries with it the presumption that its ratification will not be unduly delayed,

1. Deplores that the "Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms" (SALT II) has not yet been ratified, notwithstanding that it was signed on 18 June 1979 and in spite of the many other reasons existing for such ratification, as illustrated by those which are summarized in the preamble of the present resolution;

2. Urges the two signatory States not to delay any further the implementation of the procedure provided for in article XIX of the Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms for its entry into force, taking particularly into account that not only their national interests but also the vital interests of all the peoples are at stake in this question;

3. Trusts that, pending the entry into force of the Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, the signatory States, in conformity with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 26/ will refrain from any act which would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty;

4. Reiterates its satisfaction, already expressed in its resolution 34/87 F, for the agreement reached by both parties in the joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, signed the same day as the Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, to the effect of continuing to pursue negotiations, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, on measures for the further limitation and reduction in the number of strategic arms, as well as for their further qualitative limitation which should culminate in the SALT III Treaty, and to the effect also of endeavouring in such negotiations to achieve, inter alia, the following objectives:

(a) Significant and substantial reductions in the numbers of strategic arms;

(b) Qualitative limitations on strategic offensive arms, including restrictions on the development, testing and deployment of new types of strategic offensive arms and on the modernization of existing strategic offensive arms;

---

26/ For the text of the Convention, see A/CONF.39/11/Add.2 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.70.V.5), pp. 287-301.



5. Invites the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the General Assembly appropriately informed of the results of their negotiations, in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs 27 and 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Strategic arms limitation talks".

---