

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission on the work accomplished during its session in 1984 on the question of the reduction of military budgets,⁵⁷

1. Declares once again its conviction that it is possible to achieve international agreements on the reduction of military budgets without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security, self-defence and sovereignty;

2. Reaffirms that the human and material resources released through the reduction of military expenditures could be reallocated to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries;

3. Calls upon all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to co-operate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures;

4. Appeals to all States, in particular to the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to re-allocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

5. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its 1985 substantive session, the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" on the basis of the relevant working paper annexed to its report,⁵⁸ as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject-matter, with a view to finalizing the identification and elaboration of the principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures, keeping in mind the possibility of embodying such principles in a suitable document at an appropriate stage;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

B

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the arms race and present tendencies to increase further the rate of growth of military expenditures, the deplorable waste of human and economic resources and the potentially harmful effects on world peace and security,

Considering that a gradual reduction of military expenditures on a mutually agreed basis would be a measure that would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities of reallocating resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Convinced that such reductions could and should be carried out on a mutually agreed basis without detriment to the national security of any country,

Reaffirming its conviction that provisions for defining, reporting, comparing and verifying military expenditures will have to be basic elements of any international agreement to reduce such expenditures,

⁵⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42)*, para. 24.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42), annex X.

Recalling that an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures has been introduced in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, and that annual reports on military expenditures are now being received from a number of Member States,

Considering that a wider participation in the reporting system of States from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems would promote its further refinement and would, by contributing to greater openness in military matters, increase confidence between States,

Noting, in this connection, the proposal to convene an international conference on military expenditures,

Recalling its resolution 37/95 B of 13 December 1982, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts and with the voluntary co-operation of States, to undertake the task of constructing price indices and purchasing-power parities for the military expenditures of participating States,

Emphasizing that the above-mentioned activities and initiatives, as well as other ongoing activities within the United Nations related to the reduction of military budgets, have the objective of facilitating future negotiations aimed at the conclusion of international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General⁵⁹ containing the replies received in 1984 from Member States in the framework of the above-mentioned reporting system;

2. Stresses the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems;

3. Reiterates its recommendation that all Member States should report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General, using the reporting instrument, their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available;

4. Also takes note with appreciation of the progress report of the Secretary-General⁶⁰ on the ongoing exercise undertaken in pursuance of resolution 37/95 B, and which will result in a final report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets with the necessary assistance and Secretariat services;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

39/65. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

A

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

⁵⁹ A/39/521 and Add.1 and 2.

⁶⁰ A/39/399.

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 1925,⁶¹ 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 1972,⁶²

Noting that it has been reported that such weapons have been used,

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

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

1. Calls for strict observance of existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons and condemns actions that contravene them;

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.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

B

PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 75 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁶³ which states that the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction represents one of the most urgent measures of disarmament,

Referring to the unanimous and categorical reaffirmation by all Member States at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly of the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,⁶⁴

Convinced of the need for the earliest conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, which would significantly contribute to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling its resolutions 36/96 B of 9 December 1981, 37/98 A of 13 December 1982 and 38/187 A of 20 December 1983,

Expressing profound concern at the intended production and deployment of binary chemical weapons,

Taking into consideration the decision by the Conference on Disarmament on the mandate for the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons, as well as the work of this Committee during the session of the Conference in 1984,⁶⁵

Deeming it desirable for States to refrain from taking any action that could delay or further complicate negotiations

and to display a constructive approach to such negotiations and the political will to reach an early agreement on the chemical weapons convention,

Aware that the qualitative improvement and development of chemical weapons complicate ongoing negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Taking note of proposals on the creation of chemical-weapon-free zones aimed at facilitating the complete prohibition of chemical weapons,

1. Reaffirms the necessity of the speediest elaboration and conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

2. Appeals to all States to facilitate in every possible way the conclusion of such a convention;

3. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons with a view to achieving accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and, for this purpose, to proceed immediately to drafting such a convention for submission to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

4. Reaffirms its call to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically to refrain from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical weapons, as well as from stationing chemical weapons on the territory of other States.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

C

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

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 1925⁶¹, 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 1972,⁶²

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which incorporates, *inter alia*, the report of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons,⁶⁵

Considering it necessary that all efforts be exerted for the continuation and successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. Takes note of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its session in 1984 regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons and, in particular, appreciates

⁶¹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

⁶² Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

⁶³ Resolution S-10/2.

⁶⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, para. 62.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27), para. 98.

the work of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the progress achieved therein;

2. *Expresses its regret and concern* that an agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;

3. *Urges again* the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1985, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts, *inter alia*, by increasing the time during the year that the Conference on Disarmament devotes to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the 1984 mandate;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the results of its negotiations.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

D

REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Noting that, in accordance with the provisions of article XII of the Convention, the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction was held at Geneva from 3 to 21 March 1980,

Bearing in mind that the Review Conference decided, in its Final Declaration, that a second Review Conference should be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States parties not earlier than 1985 and, in any case, not later than 1990,⁶⁶

Recalling its resolution 35/144 A of 12 December 1980, in which it welcomed the Final Declaration of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

1. *Notes* that, at the request of a majority of States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, a second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention will be held in 1986, and that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee is to be established prior to the holding of the Review Conference;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including

⁶⁶ See *Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, Final Document (BWC/CONF.1/10)* (Geneva, 1980), sect. II, art. XII.

summary records, as may be required for the second Review Conference and its preparation.

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12 December 1984

E

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/98 D of 13 December 1982, and particularly paragraph 7, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, to devise procedures for the investigation of information concerning activities that may constitute a violation 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 1925,⁶⁷ or of the relevant rules of customary international law and to assemble and organize systematically documentation relating to the identification of signs and symptoms associated with the use of agents covered by the 1925 Geneva Protocol,

Recognizing that the use of such agents in war is universally condemned,

Underlining the importance of impartially and rapidly ascertaining, through an appropriate international procedure as provided for in resolution 37/98 D, facts that may constitute a violation of the provisions of the Geneva Protocol or of the relevant rules of customary international law,

Recalling its resolution 38/187 C of 20 December 1983, in which it took note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D⁶⁷ and requested him to complete during 1984, with the assistance of the Group of Consultant Experts established by him, the task entrusted to him under the terms of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,

1. *Takes note* of the report by the Secretary-General,⁶⁸ to which is annexed the report of the Group of Consultant Experts established by him concerning the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and of resolution 38/187 C;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that, with the submission of the report of the Group of Consultant Experts, the provisions for the implementation of resolution 37/98 D are completed.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

39/147. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament,

Recalling resolution 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 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, and invited those countries also, pending the

⁶⁷ A/38/435.
⁶⁸ A/39/488.