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Agenda item 61

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

#### Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Yannis SOULIOTIS (Greece)

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

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

- "(a) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(b) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(c) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/63 C on a nuclear-arms freeze;
- "(d) Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures;
- "(e) Freeze on nuclear weapons;
- "(f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- "(g) Third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;
- "(h) Disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 39/63 A to E and G to K of 12 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and the 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November (see A/C.1/40/PV.3-32).

4. In connection with item 61, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/40/443 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (A/40/744);
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament (A/40/816);
- (e) Letter dated 30 January 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Delhi Declaration adopted and issued at New Delhi, on 28 January 1985 by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/40/114-S/16921);
- (f) Letter dated 11 February 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/125);
- (g) Letter dated 15 February 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/130-S/16958);
- (h) Letter dated 1 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Commemorative Meeting in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung on 24 and 25 April 1985 (A/40/276-S/17138);

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

- (i) Letter dated 14 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the document entitled "Declaration and Programme of Action" adopted at the Ministerial Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held at Lomé from 13 to 16 August 1985 (A/40/761-S/17573);
- (j) Letter dated 30 October 1985 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint message dated 24 October 1985 addressed to the President of the United States of America and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania on 24 October 1985 (A/40/825-S/17596);
- (k) Letter dated 5 November 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Political Declaration and the Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985 (A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1);
- (l) Letter dated 25 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration issued on 23 October 1985 at Sofia by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (A/C.1/40/7);
- (m) Letter dated 4 December 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/40/14).

## II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

### A. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.9 and Rev.1

5. On 1 November 1985, Cyprus submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament and international security" (A/C.1/40/L.9), which was introduced by its representative at the 28th meeting, on 6 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Deeply concerned with the continuing escalation of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,

"Considering that resolution 39/63 K of 12 December 1984 calls upon the Security Council to comply with Article 26 of the Charter and to hold a session of the Council for the consideration of the escalating arms race with a view to bringing it to a halt,

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"Having regard to the existing reality that the Security Council has not as yet complied with the aforesaid resolution nor given any consideration to the question of the escalating arms race, contrary to the provisions of the Charter,

"1. Calls on the Security Council, and particularly its permanent members, to conform with the requirements of the aforesaid resolution 39/63 K and proceed to due measures for the regulation of armaments in accordance with the Charter;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session."

6. On 18 November, Cyprus submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.9/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(a) The second preambular paragraph was revised as follows:

"Considering that resolution 39/63 K of 12 December 1984 calls upon the Security Council to give consideration to the escalating arms race - particularly the nuclear-arms race - with a view to initiating due procedures, in accordance with Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations, for bringing it to a halt,";

(b) The third preambular paragraph was revised as follows:

"Having regard to the existing reality that the Security Council has not yet given any consideration to the question of the escalating arms race, as provided for in the aforesaid resolution,";

(c) Operative paragraph 1 was revised as follows:

"1. Calls on the Security Council, and particularly its permanent members, to initiate due procedures in conformity with the provisions of the aforesaid resolution;".

7. At its 42nd meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.9/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 108 to 1, with 22 abstentions (see para. 26, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya,

Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.17

8. On 5 November 1985, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" (A/C.1/40/L.17), which was later also sponsored by Romania and Togo. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

9. At its 39th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.17 by a recorded vote of 125 to none, with 11 abstentions (see para. 26, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and

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Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

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

### C. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.18

10. On 5 November 1985, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze" (A/C.1/40/L.18), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

11. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.18 by a recorded vote of 113 to 11, with 6 abstentions (see para. 26, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahamas, China, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.21

12. On 6 November 1985, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign: actions and activities" (A/C.1/40/L.21). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 33rd meeting, on 11 November 1985.

13. At its 39th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.21 by a recorded vote of 99 to none, with 33 abstentions (see para. 26, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.25

14. On 6 November 1985, India submitted a draft resolution entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/40/L.25), which was introduced by its representative at the 33rd meeting, on 11 November.

15. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.25 by a recorded vote of 110 to 12, with 8 abstentions (see para. 26, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, China, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Spain.

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.26

16. On 6 November 1985, Algeria, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Romania, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/40/L.26). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 33rd meeting, on 11 November.



17. At its 44th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.26 by a recorded vote of 106 to 17, with 5 abstentions (see para. 26, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

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

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.39

18. On 7 November 1985, Mauritius, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa" (A/C.1/40/L.39), which was introduced by its representative at the 35th meeting, on 12 November.

19. At its 39th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.39 without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution G).

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2/ The delegation of Swaziland subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

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H. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.54 and Rev.1

20. On 7 November 1985, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament" (A/C.1/40/L.54), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador, Greece, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 34th meeting, on 12 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ in which it, inter alia, decided to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

"Recalling also its resolution 39/63 B of 12 December 1984,

"Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained one hundred and fifty-five public officials from eighty-eight countries, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament within their Governments or permanent missions to the United Nations, or representing their Governments at international disarmament meetings,

"Recognizing that the programme of studies and activities as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General 4/ on the fellowship programme has continued to expand and intensify,

"Taking account of the fact that in recent years developing countries have shown increased interest in disarmament items, which has been reflected in the initiatives taken by them,

"Considering that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly developing countries, under the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament can be further expanded by way of advisory services and training programmes arranged for participants in various countries on request, in view of the increasing and specific needs of Member States,

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

4/ A/40/816.

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General and the view that the expansion of the fellowship programme has brought with it higher responsibilities, including planning, implementation, co-ordination, servicing, follow-up work and supervision of all activities relating to the programme;

"2. Further takes note of the view of the Secretary-General on the possibilities for additional services;

"3. Decides to expand the forms of assistance available to Member States under the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament to include training programmes and advisory services in the field of disarmament and security, all the programmes to be consolidated under the Department for Disarmament Affairs, to be headed at the director level, bearing in mind the savings that can be made within the existing overall budgetary appropriations for the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament; such advisory services should include the organization of training courses at the regional or sub-regional level, in co-operation with the Governments concerned for the benefit of government officials whose duties involve the implementation of arms limitation and disarmament measures, as well as the promotion of disarmament efforts;

"4. Further decides that the Secretary-General should make provision for advisory services in the field of disarmament on the basis of requests received from Governments and/or governmental organizations in accordance with the following policies:

- "(i) The kind of service to be rendered to Governments and/or governmental organizations shall be determined by the Government and/or organizations concerned in consultation with the Secretary-General;
- "(ii) The amount of service and the conditions under which it is to be rendered shall be decided by the Secretary-General, with due regard to the needs of States, in particular the developing countries, and in conformity with the principle that the requesting Governments and/or governmental organizations shall be expected to assume responsibility for a considerable part of the expenses connected with the services rendered, either by making a contribution in cash, or by providing supporting staff services and payment of local costs for the purpose of carrying out the programme;
- "(iii) The service shall be applicable to any subject in the field of disarmament;

"5. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America for inviting fellows to their countries in 1985 to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the operations of the fellowship programme and on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and to develop modalities for implementation of the training programmes and advisory services."

21. On 19 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/40/L.54/Rev.1), in which operative paragraph 3 was revised to read as follows:

"3. Decides to expand the forms of assistance available to Member States under the United Nations disarmament fellowship programme to include training programmes and advisory services in the field of disarmament and security, all the programmes to be consolidated under the Department for Disarmament Affairs, at the appropriate level, bearing in mind the savings that can be made within the existing overall budgetary appropriations for the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament; such advisory services should include the organization of training courses at the regional or sub-regional level, in co-operation with the Governments and/or intergovernmental organizations concerned for the benefit of government officials whose duties involve the implementation of arms limitation and disarmament measures, as well as the promotion of disarmament efforts;".

22. In connection with the revised draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/40/L.79).

23. At its 44th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.54/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 127 to 1 (see para. 26, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows: 5/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco,

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5/ The delegations of Bolivia, the Central African Republic, Democratic Kampuchea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Niger, Pakistan and Swaziland subsequently indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

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Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

I. Draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.59

24. On 7 November 1985, Algeria, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" (A/C.1/40/L.59), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia and Cameroon. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 35th meeting, on 12 November.

25. At its 37th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.59 without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution I).

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### III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

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

##### A

#### DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

##### The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over the continuing escalation of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,

Considering that resolution 39/63 K of 12 December 1984 calls upon the Security Council to give consideration to the escalating arms race - particularly the nuclear-arms race - with a view to initiating due procedures, in accordance with Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations, for bringing it to a halt,

Having regard to the existing reality that the Security Council has not yet given any consideration to the question of the escalating arms race, as provided for in the aforesaid resolution,

1. Calls upon the Security Council, and particularly its permanent members, to initiate due procedures in conformity with the provisions of the aforesaid resolution;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

##### B

#### WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 6/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

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6/ Resolution S-10/2.

Recalling also its resolutions 35/152 I of 12 December 1980, 36/92 C of 9 December 1981, 37/100 I of 13 December 1982, 38/73 D of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 D of 12 December 1984, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1981, 7/ 11 June 1982, 8/ 3 November 1982, 9/ 30 August 1983 10/ and 4 October 1985, 11/

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1985 on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system during 1985 and the activities contemplated for 1986, as well as its main financial aspects,

Having examined also the part of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1985 dealing with the activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, 12/ as well as the Final Act of the 1985 United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign, 13/ held on 31 October 1985,

1. Commends the manner in which, as described in the above-mentioned reports, the World Disarmament Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war"; 9/

2. Recalls that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it is likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the World Disarmament Campaign that it receive "the co-operation and participation of all States"; 14/

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7/ A/36/458.

8/ A/S-12/27.

9/ A/37/548.

10/ A/38/349.

11/ A/40/443.

12/ A/40/744, sect. II.B.

13/ A/CONF.131/1.

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

/...

3. Endorses once more the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the second United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign 15/ to the effect that such co-operation implies that adequate funds be made available and that consequently the criterion of universality also applies to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding will have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation;
4. Reiterates its regret that most of the States that have the largest military expenditures have not so far made any financial contribution to the World Disarmament Campaign;
5. Decides that at its forty-first session there should be a fourth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet announced any voluntary contribution may do so;
6. Reiterates its recommendation that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities inasmuch as it is most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the General Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign;
7. Notes with appreciation that the Secretary-General has given permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the World Disarmament Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system during 1986 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1987;
9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

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15/ See A/CONF.127/SR.1.



C

Nuclear-arms freezeThe General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 6/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, 3/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

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

Noting that at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi in March 1983 and at the Eighth Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda, People's Republic of Angola, in September 1985, it was declared that the renewed escalation in the nuclear-arms race, both in its quantitative and qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, has heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations, 16/

Bearing in mind that in their Joint Declaration, issued on 22 May 1984, the Heads of State or Government of six States Members of the United Nations, coming from five different continents, urged the nuclear-weapon States "as a necessary first step ... to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems" 17/ and that in the Delhi Declaration of 28 January 1985 they reiterated: "A halt to the nuclear arms race is at the present moment imperative. Only thus can it be ensured that nuclear arsenals do not grow while negotiations proceed.", 18/

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

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16/ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. 1, para. 28; and A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, sect. IV.

17/ See 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.

18/ See A/40/114-S/16921, annex.

Welcoming the start of negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms - both strategic and intermediate-range - with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute the most effective first step to prevent the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place,

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

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

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

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

(a) It would embrace:

- (i) A comprehensive test ban of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(b) It would be subject to appropriate measures and procedures of verification, such as those that have already been agreed by the parties in

the case of the SALT I 19/ and SALT II 20/ treaties, and those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva;

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

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

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/\_\_\_ on a nuclear-arms freeze".

D

World Disarmament Campaign: actions and activities

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on the progress and implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign, 11/

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

20/ "Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms" (see CD/53/Appendix III/vol. 1, document CD/28).

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

Taking into account the great number of various activities carried out within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, including actions for collecting signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament,

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

2. Urges Governments of all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, in formulating their policies in the field of disarmament, to take into account the main demands of the mass peace and disarmament movements, in particular, with regard to the prevention of nuclear war and curbing the nuclear-arms race;

3. Reaffirms the importance of carrying out the World Disarmament Campaign in accordance with the priorities in the field of disarmament established in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 6/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, taking into account that the adoption of effective measures for nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war has the highest priority;

4. Recommends that, in carrying out the World Disarmament Campaign, due regard should be given to the proclamation by the General Assembly of 1986 as the International Year of Peace, as well as to other important dates and anniversaries related to international peace and security, with a view to intensifying the actions and activities in support of effective measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament;

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

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

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

## E

Freeze on nuclear weaponsThe General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## F

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear WeaponsThe General Assembly,

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

Conscious of an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

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

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

Recalling its declaration, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 6/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the declaration that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, contained in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its session in 1985, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 39/63 H of 12 December 1984,

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

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

#### ANNEX

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

##### The States Parties to this Convention,

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

/...

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

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

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

#### Article 1

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

#### Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

#### Article 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 4

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

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

G

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament  
in Africa

The General Assembly,

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

Bearing in mind resolution AHG/Res.138 (XXI) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State or Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 18 to 20 July 1985, 21/ in which the African leaders requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the necessary measures to establish a regional office in Africa to promote the objectives of peace, disarmament and development in the region,

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

Taking into account the Lomé Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the Ministerial Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held at Lomé, Togo, from 13 to 16 August 1985 under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity, 22/

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21/ See A/40/666, annex I.

22/ A/40/761-S/17573.



Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General entitled "United Nations regional centre for peace and disarmament in Africa", 23/

1. Decides to establish as at 1 January 1986, within the framework of the Secretariat, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States may make to that end;
2. Decides further that the Centre shall provide, upon request, substantive support for initiatives and other efforts of Member States of the African region towards the realization of measures of peace, arms limitation and disarmament in the region, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities in Africa under the World Disarmament Campaign;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to ensure the establishment and functioning of the Centre;
4. Invites Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

H

United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 6/ to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ in which it, inter alia, decided to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

Recalling also its resolution 39/63 B of 12 December 1984,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained public officials from countries, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament within their Governments or permanent missions to the United Nations, or representing their Governments at international disarmament meetings,

Recognizing that the programme of studies and activities as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General 4/ on the fellowship programme has continued to expand and intensify,

Taking account of the fact that in recent years developing countries have shown increased interest in disarmament items, which has been reflected in the initiatives taken by them,

Considering that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly developing countries, under the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament can be further expanded by way of advisory services and training programmes arranged for participants in various countries on request, in view of the increasing and specific needs of Member States,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General and the view that the expansion of the fellowship programme has brought with it higher responsibilities, including planning, implementation, co-ordination, servicing, follow-up work and supervision of all activities relating to the programme;

2. Further takes note of the view of the Secretary-General on the possibilities for additional services;

3. Decides to expand the forms of assistance available to Member States under the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament to include training programmes and advisory services in the field of disarmament and security, all the programmes to be consolidated under the Department for Disarmament Affairs, at the appropriate level, bearing in mind the savings that can be made within the existing overall budgetary appropriations for the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament; such advisory services should include the organization of training courses at the regional or sub-regional level, in co-operation with the Governments and/or intergovernmental organizations concerned for the benefit of government officials whose duties involve the implementation of arms limitation and disarmament measures, as well as the promotion of disarmament efforts;

4. Further decides that the Secretary-General should make provision for advisory services in the field of disarmament on the basis of requests received from Governments and/or governmental organizations in accordance with the following policies:

(a) The kind of service to be rendered to Governments and/or governmental organizations shall be determined by the Governments and/or organizations concerned in consultation with the Secretary-General;

(b) The amount of service and the conditions under which it is to be rendered shall be decided by the Secretary-General, with due regard to the needs of States, in particular the developing countries, and in conformity with the principle that the requesting Governments and/or governmental organizations shall be expected to assume responsibility for a considerable part of the expenses connected with the services rendered, either by making a contribution in cash, or by providing supporting staff services and payment of local costs for the purpose of carrying out the programme;

(c) The service shall be applicable to any subject in the field of disarmament;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America for inviting fellows to their countries in 1985 to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the operations of the fellowship programme and on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and to develop modalities for implementation of the training programmes and advisory services.

I

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

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the decision adopted at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, concerning the convening of the third special session devoted to disarmament, 24/

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

Recalling also its resolution 39/63 I of 12 December 1984,

Desiring to contribute to the furthering and broadening of positive processes initiated through the laying down of the foundations of an international disarmament strategy at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Decides to set, at its forty-first session, the date of the third special session to the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and to establish the Preparatory Committee for the third special session.

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