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Agenda item 61 (d)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH  
SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 40/151 C ON A NUCLEAR-ARMS FREEZE

Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru and Sweden: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 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, 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,

Bearing in mind that in the Delhi Declaration of 28 January 1985, the heads of State or Government of six States Members of the United Nations, coming from five different continents, stated: "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.", that in the Declaration of Mexico of 7 August 1986, it was stressed that they "continue to urge that what has so far been a unilateral moratorium by one of the two major nuclear States should soon become at least a bilateral moratorium", and that at the same summit was issued a document on verification measures to facilitate the immediate halting of nuclear tests,

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,

Noting that the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at its last Conference, held at Harare, called upon the leaders of the two countries to pursue without delay and in a spirit of goodwill the objectives they set themselves at Geneva,

Welcoming the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing declared by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in August 1985 and extended by it on four different occasions, the last time until 1 January 1987,

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, and that at the same time it will provide a favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

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 which have already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I and SALT II treaties, those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva and those contemplated in the document on verification measures issued at the Mexico summit on 7 August 1986;

(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-second session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/\_\_\_ on a nuclear-arms freeze".

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