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### REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

#### Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Doulaye Corentin KI (Burkina Faso)

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

- "(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
- "(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- "(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(d) Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- "(e) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(f) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: report of the Director of the Institute;
- "(g) Study on deterrence: report of the Secretary-General;

- "(h) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- "(i) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- "(j) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(k) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- "(l) United Nations disarmament studies: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(m) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(n) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:
  - "(i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
  - "(ii) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;
  - "(iii) Verification in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(o) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Conference on Disarmament"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 40/152 A, C, D, E, F, H and K to Q of 16 December 1985 and decision 39/423 of 17 December 1984.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and a continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place between the 3rd and the 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November (see A/C.1/41/PV.3-32).

4. In connection with item 62, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27).

- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 2/
- (c) Fourth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/41/7/Add.3);
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations disarmament studies (A/41/421 and Add.1 and 2);
- (e) Report of the Secretary-General on verification in all its aspects (A/41/422 and Add.1 and 2);
- (f) Report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on deterrence (A/41/432 and Corr.1);
- (g) Report of the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/41/492 and Corr.1);
- (h) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of multilateral disarmament agreements (A/41/644);
- (i) Report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (A/41/666);
- (j) Report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade (A/41/687 and Corr.1);
- (k) Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/18 (A/41/599);
- (l) Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session (A/41/645);
- (m) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/41/676);
- (n) Letter dated 20 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the North Atlantic Council at Brussels on 13 December 1985 (A/41/58);
- (o) Letter dated 21 January 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/97);

(p) Letter dated 30 January 1986 from the representatives of Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Delhi Statement adopted on 19 January 1986 by the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues (A/41/124-S/17777);

(q) Letter dated 3 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/131);

(r) Letter dated 21 February 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/175);

(s) Letter dated 3 March 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/185);

(t) Letter dated 11 March 1986 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 text of the joint message dated 28 February 1986 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 and Sweden, and the First President of the United Republic of Tanzania (A/41/210-S/17910 and Corr.1);

(u) Letter dated 21 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/230-S/17937 and Corr.1);

(v) Letter dated 8 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/272);

(w) Letter dated 9 April 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the address of the member States of the Warsaw Treaty Organization to the European States, the United States of America and Canada on the issue of establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in Europe (A/41/273);

(x) Letter dated 10 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/276);

(y) Letter dated 9 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/330-S/18051 and Corr.1 and 2);

(z) Letter dated 14 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/339);

(aa) Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986 (A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1)

(bb) Letter dated 21 May 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the declaration and statement issued at the Tokyo Economic Summit, held from 4 to 6 May 1986 by the heads of State of seven major industrial nations and the representatives of the European Community (A/41/354);

(cc) Letter dated 6 June 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/403);

(dd) Letter dated 5 August 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/505);

(ee) Letter dated 14 August 1986 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Mexico Declaration adopted by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico and Sweden and the First President of the United Republic of Tanzania at Ixtapa, Mexico, on 7 August 1986 and copies of the letters that they addressed on the same date to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to the President of the United States of America (A/41/518-S/18277);

(ff) Letter dated 25 August 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/541-S/18295);

(gg) Letter dated 10 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/594-S/18333);

(hh) Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 (A/41/697-S/18397);

(ii) Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Meeting of the Ministers and Heads of Delegations of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 2 October 1986 (A/41/703-S/18395);

(jj) Letter dated 14 October 1986 from the Deputy Head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the forty-first session of the General Assembly addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/709-S/18401).

(kk) Letter dated 15 October 1986 from the Deputy Head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the forty-first session of the General Assembly addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/714-S/18403);

(ll) Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/745);

(mm) Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/759-S/18422);

(nn) Letter dated 4 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/794-S/18445);

(oo) Letter dated 6 November 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires of the Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/807-S/18451);

(pp) Letter dated 20 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/866);

(qq) Letter dated 21 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/873);

(rr) Letter dated 30 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations and the representative of Mexico to the First Committee addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the document entitled "What is to be done? Recommendations of the Palme Commission", adopted on 26 October 1986 by the Palme Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues (A/C.1/41/8).

## IX. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

### A. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.1

5. On 17 October, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Verification in all its aspects" (A/C.1/41/L.1), which was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 12th meeting, on 20 October, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Deeply concerned over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, which threaten international peace and security, increase the danger of nuclear war and tend to get out of control,

"Stressing again the urgent need to reach meaningful agreements on curbing the arms race, limitation and reduction of armaments and disarmament under effective control, without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security, self-defence and sovereignty,

"Reiterating its view that disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and to ensure that they are being observed by all parties,

"Noting that the importance of verification and compliance with the agreements is universally recognized and that all Member States have an equal interest in the inclusion of effective measures of verification in the respective agreements,

"Emphasizing that the necessary political will on the part of Governments is the most important prerequisite for reaching and implementing agreements on arms limitation and disarmament,

"Aware of the fact that disarmament without verification is not feasible and that verification without disarmament is pointless,

"Referring to the respective provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 3/ concerning the forms and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement, which would depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement,

"Convinced that the verification procedures in all fields and all stages of arms reduction and disarmament, based on national technical means, international procedures, as well as on-site inspections and any additional verification methods when appropriate, would create the necessary confidence that all parties concerned comply with the relevant agreements,

"Bearing in mind that the verification measures should be non-discriminatory and should not unduly interfere in the internal affairs of other States or jeopardize their economic and social development, and that effective verification requires co-operation among States,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 4/ containing the opinions of the Member States on the issues of verification,

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3/ Resolution S-10/2.

4/ A/41/422 and Add.1 and 2.

"1. Urges all Member States to reinforce their readiness to pursue intensively negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early conclusion of agreements on curbing the arms race and on disarmament with adequate verification arrangements;

"2. Emphasizes the necessity of agreeing upon measures and procedures of verification in each agreement in such a way that they correspond to the scope and nature of the obligations assumed by the States parties to the agreement, the compliance with which is subject to verification;

"3. Affirms that, where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification and other compliance procedures should be employed, in particular the combining of international procedures according to the nature of the agreements;

"4. Affirms further that disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for the participation of parties in the verification process directly or through the United Nations system and other appropriate international mechanisms;

"5. Declares that measures and procedures of verification must be based on the principle of the undiminished security of all participating parties;

"6. Declares further that it is necessary to secure reliable control at all stages of the implementation of the agreements, all the participating States bearing equal responsibility for the compliance with the agreements to their full extent;

"7. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to speed up substantive negotiations, including measures of verification, related to the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, as well as to the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their destruction, and other priority issues, with the aim of promptly elaborating the respective agreements on these issues."

6. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.1.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.3

7. On 24 October, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Swaziland, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations" (A/C.1/41/L.3), which was later also sponsored by Greece and Liberia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 22nd meeting, on 27 October.



8. At the 45th meeting, on 14 November, the representative of the United Kingdom orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the first preambular paragraph the word "Recalling" was replaced by the word "Noting";

(b) A new third preambular paragraph was added, reading:

"Noting that in their joint communiqué of 8 January 1985 the two Governments agreed that the subject of these negotiations was a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship";

(c) In the original third preambular paragraph, now the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "their further meeting" were replaced by "the further meeting";

(d) In the original fourth preambular paragraph, now the fifth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Noting also that a large measure of agreement was reached on a number of issues, including deep reductions in the strategic nuclear arms of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America as well as in their intermediate nuclear forces",

the text after the word "issues" was deleted;

(e) Operative paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. Urges the two Governments to reach early agreements in those areas where common ground already exists",

was revised to read:

"2. Urges the two Governments to make early progress, in particular in areas where there is common ground".

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.3, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 57 to none, with 66 abstentions (see para. 68, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

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Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.5

10. On 27 October, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Romania submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/41/L.5), which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 28th meeting, on 31 October.

11. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.5 by a recorded vote of 93 to 19, with 10 abstentions (see para. 68, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows: 5/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, 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.

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5/ Subsequently the delegations of the Central African Republic, Cyprus, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malawi and Rwanda indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

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

Abstaining: Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Ireland, Israel, Paraguay, Samoa, Saudi Arabia.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.6

12. On 27 October, the German Democratic Republic submitted draft resolution entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" (A/C.1/41/L.6), which was introduced by its representative at the 28th meeting, on 31 October. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly decided that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war had highest priority and that it was essential to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race in all its aspects, including its quantitative and qualitative dimensions, 6/

"Recalling further that, at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed its profound preoccupation over the danger of war, in particular nuclear war, the prevention of which remains the most acute and urgent task of the present day, 7/

"Reaffirming that nuclear weapons of all types and versions pose the most serious threat to mankind and its survival and that it is therefore essential to proceed with nuclear disarmament aimed at completely eliminating nuclear weapons and to conduct negotiations on this subject with priority,

"Taking into account that all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility for the fulfilment of the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament,

"Convinced of the necessity of rejecting any military doctrine and concept that might lead to unleashing nuclear war and might impede measures to halt the nuclear arms race,

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6/ Resolution S-10/2.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-12/3), para. 22.

"Welcoming the Joint Statement issued by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on 21 November 1985 and, in particular, the conviction expressed therein that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought, and the agreement of both sides to accelerate negotiations in accordance with the Joint United States-Soviet agreement of 8 January 1985 <sup>8/</sup> aimed at averting an arms race in outer space and terminating it on Earth, limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and enhancing strategic stability,

"Sharing the belief expressed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that ultimately their negotiations, just as efforts in general to limit and reduce arms, should lead to the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere,

"Welcoming proposals on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the end of the twentieth century,

"Considering the deliberations of the Disarmament Commission in 1986 with regard to item 4 of its agenda, as contained in its report,

"Noting with satisfaction the growing interest in issues related to the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament at the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament demonstrated by its Member States and by several proposals submitted,

"Regretting, however, that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the establishment of an ad hoc committee for the purpose of elaborating measures to halt the nuclear arms race and to proceed with nuclear disarmament,

"Expressing the expectation that efforts will continue to be made in order to enable the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil its negotiating role with regard to the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament,

"1. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to proceed without delay to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament and especially to begin the elaboration of practical measures to this end in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, <sup>6/</sup> including a nuclear disarmament programme, taking also into account proposals submitted at the Conference, and to establish for this purpose an ad hoc committee;

"2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled 'Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament'."

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<sup>8/</sup> Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), appendix II (CD/642/Appendix II/vol. II), documents CD/570 and CD/571.

13. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.6.

E. Draft resolutions A/C.1/41/L.11 and Rev.1

14. On 28 October, France, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations disarmament studies" (A/C.1/41/L.11), which was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 28th meeting, on 31 October.

15. On 7 November, Cameroon, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.11/Rev.1), in which operative paragraph 1, which had read:

"1. Reaffirms the value of a thorough appraisal of the subject of United Nations disarmament studies",

was revised to read:

"1. Reaffirms the value of United Nations disarmament studies, and of the need for a thorough appraisal of the subject".

16. At its 37th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.11/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 68, draft resolution C).

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.13

17. On 28 October, the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Obligations of States to contribute to effective disarmament negotiations" (A/C.1/41/L.13), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 4 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the General Assembly adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

"Recalling its relevant resolutions on this subject,

"Deploring that no tangible progress has been achieved in the implementation of these resolutions and alarmed at the growing threat of nuclear war, which can lead to the destruction of civilization on Earth,

"Bearing in mind the fundamental importance of disarmament for the accomplishment of the principal purpose of the United Nations, that is, maintaining international peace and security and settling international disputes by peaceful means,

"Convinced that the active participation of Member States in effective disarmament negotiations is imperative for discharging their responsibility to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and that all States have the right and duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament,

"Stressing the importance of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 9/ which was unanimously and categorically reaffirmed by all Member States at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, as the comprehensive and long-term basis for efforts towards halting and reversing the arms race,

"Believing that the preservation of the existing bilateral, regional and global system of arms limitation and disarmament agreements as well as the strict observance of such agreements are important elements of disarmament efforts at all levels,

"Stressing the commitment of States, which they have undertaken under the terms of international law in various existing international instruments, to conduct negotiations that would lead to early agreements on disarmament measures,

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9/ Resolution S-10/2.

"Noting with great concern that no real progress in disarmament negotiations has been achieved for several years and that negotiations on disarmament issues are lagging far behind the rapid technological development in the field of armaments and the relentless growth of military arsenals,

"Considering that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give a new impetus to negotiations in good faith on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future,

"Considering also that all States should refrain from any actions that have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations,

"Welcoming the moratorium on all nuclear explosions that has been carried out by one nuclear-weapon State in 1985 and 1986 as an expression of the political will to cease the nuclear-arms race and to promote negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

"Regretting, however, that this moratorium did not meet due response,

"Expressing its concern about attempts at using disarmament negotiations as a smokescreen for the arms race as well as attempts at striving for military superiority, which constitute a serious obstacle to such negotiations,

"Welcoming the Joint Statement issued by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 21 November 1985 in which, inter alia, they expressed their intention not to achieve military superiority, and to accelerate negotiations on the range of issues related to space and nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range, aimed at solving in practice the task of averting an arms race in outer space and of terminating it on Earth,

"Stressing the significance of a number of priority measures that should be implemented by the Soviet Union and the United States as a major contribution to halt the arms race and to proceed to disarmament, that is, the renunciation of development, testing and deployment of space strike weapons, a suspension of nuclear-weapon tests and the radical reduction of nuclear weapons,

"Aware of the necessity to proceed to honest, business-like and constructive multilateral negotiations in good faith aimed at the achievement of early results, in particular at the prevention of nuclear war and an arms race in outer space, the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and at nuclear disarmament,

"Welcoming proposals aimed at the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000,

"1. Expresses its grave concern over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and plans to spread it to outer space, as well as the continued, very serious deterioration of relations in the world;

"2. Expresses its conviction that it is the foremost obligation of all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and the other militarily significant States, to live up to their commitment undertaken in international instruments and to the recommendations and decisions of the General Assembly at its tenth special session and to conduct serious negotiations on the basis of equality, reciprocity and undiminished security to halt and reverse the arms race;

"3. Appeals to all five nuclear-weapon States to enter into a dialogue on ways and means to strengthen peace and to achieve disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament;

"4. Calls upon States to undertake genuine negotiations in a constructive and accommodating spirit and taking into account the interest of the entire international community in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and to achieve disarmament;

"5. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to concentrate its work on the substantive and priority items on its agenda, to proceed to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, on the prevention of nuclear war as well as the prevention of an arms race in outer space without further delay and to elaborate drafts of treaties on a nuclear-weapon-test ban and on a complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

"6. Calls upon States engaged in disarmament negotiations outside the United Nations framework to intensify their efforts with a view to achieving concrete results without delay, and to implement such results immediately so as to create favourable conditions for further progress;

"7. Underlines the need for strict compliance with disarmament agreements;

"8. Invites all States engaged in disarmament and/or arms limitation and reduction negotiations outside the United Nations framework to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament appropriately informed of such negotiations without prejudice to their progress;

"9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled 'Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session'."

18. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.13.



G. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.14

19. On 29 October, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament Week" (A/C.1/41/L.14), which was later also sponsored by Mozambique. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mongolia at the 28th meeting, on 31 October.

20. At its 39th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.14 by a recorded vote of 89 to 1, with 22 abstentions (see para. 68, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows: 10/

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

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

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10/ Subsequently the delegations of Angola, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Guyana, Malawi, Mali, Sierra Leone, Yemen Arab Republic and Zaire indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

#### H. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.30

21. On 30 October, Australia, Burma, Cameroon, Ecuador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Peru, Poland and Uganda submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/41/L.30), which was later also sponsored by Liberia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

22. At its 37th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.30 without a vote (see para. 68, draft resolution E).

#### I. Draft resolutions A/C.1/41/L.33 and Rev.1

23. On 30 October, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Romania, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.33), which was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 36th meeting, on 6 November.

24. On 10 November, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, the German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Romania, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.33/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) A new sixth preambular paragraph was added, reading:

"Welcoming proposals on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world";

(b) In the original sixth preambular paragraph, now the seventh preambular paragraph, the words "of all types and versions" were inserted after the words "deployment of nuclear weapons";

(c) A new eighth preambular paragraph was added, reading:

"Regretting, however, that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the establishment of an ad hoc committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament".

25. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.33/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 113 to 15, with 5 abstentions (see para. 68, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, 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, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, 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, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Denmark, Greece, Israel, Japan, Spain.

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.34

26. On 30 October, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, the Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/41/L.34), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

27. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.34 by a recorded vote of 113 to 3 with 14 abstentions (see para. 68, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows: 11/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, 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, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland,

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11/ Subsequently the delegations of Cyprus, Malawi and Rwanda indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, 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, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, 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: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

K. Draft resolutions A/C.1/41/L.36 and Rev.1

28. On 30 October, Bangladesh, India, Mexico, Pakistan and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter" (A/C.1/41/L.36), which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 37th meeting, on 10 November.

29. On 10 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.36/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph, the words "some of" were inserted before the words "the studies";

(b) The end of operative paragraph 4 was revised to read: "at its forty-third session, in 1988";

(c) In operative paragraph 5, the words "forty-second session" were replaced by the words "forty-third session".

30. In connection with draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.36/Rev.1, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/41/L.79).

31. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.36/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 119 to 1, with 10 abstentions (see para. 68, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows: 12/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, 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, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, 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, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, 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: United States of America.

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

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.39

32. On 30 October, Romania submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" (A/C.1/41/L.39), which was introduced by its representative at the 35th meeting, on 6 November.

33. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/41/L.76).

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12/ Subsequently the delegations of Cyprus, Malawi and Rwanda indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

34. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.39 by a recorded vote of 119 to 1, with 13 abstentions (see para. 68, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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 Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaïre, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

M. Draft resolutions A/C.1/41/L.46 and Rev.1

35. On 30 October, Iraq submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" (A/C.1/41/L.46), which was introduced by its representative at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

36. On 6 November, Iraq and Jordan submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.46/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(a) Operative paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. Regrets that a non-member State has been deprived of its right of participation in the work of the Conference on Disarmament in its annual session of 1986",

was deleted and operative paragraph 3 was renumbered as 2;

(h) A new operative paragraph 3 was added, reading:

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution".

37. At its 45th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.46/Rev.1, by a recorded vote of 108 to none, with 19 abstentions (see para. 68, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, 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: Austria, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

#### N. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.47

38. On 30 October, Afghanistan, Angola, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "International co-operation for disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.47), which was later also sponsored by Mozambique. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 33rd meeting, on 5 November.

39. At its 42nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.47 by a recorded vote of 95 to 19, with 11 abstentions (see para. 68, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Malawi, Morocco, Paraguay, Sweden.

O. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.50

40. On 30 October, Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "The Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe" (A/C.1/41/L.50), which was introduced by its representative at the 48th meeting, on 18 November.

41. At that meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.50 without a vote (see para. 68, draft resolution L).

P. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.51

42. On 30 October, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the



Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.51), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador and Kenya. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

43. At its 45th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.51 by a recorded vote of 110 to 3, with 18 abstentions (see para. 68, draft resolution M). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, 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, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, 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: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

#### Q. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.52

44. On 30 October, Algeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/41/L.52), which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 38th meeting, on 10 November.

45. At its 45th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.52 by a recorded vote of 114 to none, with 15 abstentions (see para. 68, draft resolution N). 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, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, 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: None.

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

#### R. Draft resolutions A/C.1/41/L.53 and Rev.1

46. On 30 October, Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session" (A/C.1/41/L.53), which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 36th meeting, on 6 November.

47. On 11 November, Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.53/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Burkina Faso and Ecuador. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) After the fifth preambular paragraph, a new preambular paragraph was inserted, reading:

"Believing that the preservation of the existing bilateral, regional and global system of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the strict observance of such agreements by their parties are important elements of disarmament efforts at all levels";

(b) The original seventh preambular paragraph, now the eighth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Stressing once again that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give a new impetus to negotiations on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future"

was revised to read:

"Stressing once again that the active participation of Member States in effective disarmament negotiations is necessary for discharging their responsibility to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, that all States have the right to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament, that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give a new impetus to negotiations on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future, and that all States should refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations";

(c) In operative paragraph 5, the phrase "nuclear-weapon-test ban" was revised to read "nuclear-test ban".

48. At its 45th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.13/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 112 to 13, with 7 abstentions (see para. 68, draft resolution O). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, 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, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan,

Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, 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: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Samoa, Spain.

S. Draft decision A/C.1/41/L.62

49. On 30 October, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, China, Hungary, Indonesia, Mexico, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, and Yugoslavia submitted a draft decision entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.62), which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

50. At its 37th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/41/L.62 without a vote (see para. 69).

T. Draft resolutions A/C.1/41/L.69 and Rev.1

51. On 30 October 1986, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.69), which was later also sponsored by Japan, Portugal and Spain. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Netherlands at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

52. On 12 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.69/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

(a) The second preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, should play a central role in the consideration and negotiation of disarmament agreements",

was revised to read:

"Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, should play a central role in 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";

(b) Operative paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to continue, during its 1987 session, the consideration of all items on its agenda, taking into account the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly",

was revised to read:

"2. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to continue, during its 1987 session, the work on all items of its agenda, taking into account the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, including the priorities set forth in paragraph 45 of that document".

53. At the 45th meeting, on 14 November, the Netherlands orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.69/Rev.1, deleting operative paragraph 2.

54. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.69/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 70 to none, with 56 abstentions (see para. 68, draft resolution P). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

U. Draft resolutions A/C.1/41/L.71 and Rev.1

55. On 30 October, Australia, France, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research" (A/C.1/41/L.71), which was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 35th meeting, on 6 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, 13/ and in particular paragraphs 23-27 thereof concerning the absence of the Director of the Institute from his post,

"Convinced of the importance of the observance by Member States of Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations, in accordance with which they undertake to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and his staff,

"Recalling resolution 31 (XXXVI) of the Commission on Human Rights concerning the human rights of staff members of the United Nations, by which, inter alia, the Commission appealed to Member States to respect the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations 14/ and requested the Secretary-General to use his good offices to ensure the enjoyment by United Nations staff members of their rights under the Convention,

"Deeply concerned by the continuing absence of the Director of the Institute and the serious effect that this is having on the work of the Institute,

"1. Leplores the fact that the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, Mr. Liviu Bota, has not been allowed to return to his post in Geneva since December 1985;

"2. Fully supports the continuing efforts being made by the Secretary-General, the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and Member States to rectify this situation;

"3. Calls upon the Government of Romania to permit Mr. Bota to return to Geneva forthwith;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to take all possible steps to secure the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report on his actions and their outcome to Member States, and subsequently to the General Assembly at its forty-second session."

56. On 12 November, Australia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Samoa, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.71/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 47th meeting, on 17 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, 13/ and in particular paragraphs 23-27 thereof concerning the absence of the Director of the Institute from his post,

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14/ Resolution 22 A (I).

"Convinced of the importance of the observance by Member States of Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations, in accordance with which they undertake to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and his staff,

"Recalling resolution 31 (XXXVI) of the Commission on Human Rights concerning the human rights of staff members of the United Nations, by which, inter alia, the Commission appealed to Member States to respect the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations 14/ and requested the Secretary-General to use his good offices to ensure the enjoyment by United Nations staff members of their rights under the Convention,

"Deeply concerned by the continuing absence of the Director of the Institute and the serious effect that this is having on the work of the Institute,

"1. Deplores the inability of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to fulfil its functions due to the absence of its Director from his post in Geneva since December 1985;

"2. Fully supports the continuing efforts being made by the Secretary-General, the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and Member States to rectify this situation;

"3. Calls upon the Government concerned to co-operate with such efforts;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the effective functioning of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and, in this respect, to submit a report on his actions and their outcome to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and to the General Assembly at its forty-second session."

57. On 13 November, Romania submitted the following amendments (A/C.1/41/L.84) to draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.71/Rev.1:

(a) To insert, after the third preambular paragraph, a new preambular paragraph was inserted, reading:

"Taking note of the statements made on this subject, including those relating to the duties and obligations of international civil servants contained in the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, especially those in article 1, which provide, inter alia, that international civil servants shall not engage in any activity that is incompatible with the proper discharge of their duties with the United Nations";

(b) To delete the original fourth preambular paragraph, now the fifth preambular paragraph;

(c) To replace operative paragraph 1 by the following:



"1. Expresses its concern about the continuing absence of the Director of the Institute for Disarmament Research and the serious effect that this is having on the work of the Institute";

(d) To delete, in operative paragraph 2, the words "and Member States";

(e) To replace operative paragraph 3 by the following:

"3. Calls upon all concerned to co-operate in finding a satisfactory solution, taking into account the rights and interests of all parties and through a proper application of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations and other relevant international legal instruments";

(f) To delete, in operative paragraph 4, the text starting with the words "and, in this respect" until the end of the paragraph.

58. At the 47th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Australia orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.71/Rev.1 as follows:

In operative paragraph 1, the word "Deplores" was changed to "Regrets";

(b) In operative paragraph 2, in the second line, after the words "Secretary-General", the comma was deleted and the word "and" was inserted, and the words "and Member States" were deleted, thus incorporating the amendment referred to in paragraph 57 (d) above.

59. At the same meeting, the representative of Romania made a motion under rule 121 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which was rejected by a recorded vote of 42 to 38, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Congo, Egypt, Ghana, India, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

60. Subsequently the representative of Romania introduced the amendments (A/C.1/41/L.84) to draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.71/Rev.1.

61. At that meeting, the Committee voted on the amendments (A/C.1/41/L.84) to draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.71/Rev.1, as follows:

(a) The amendments referred to in paragraph 57 (a), (b), (e) and (f) above were adopted by a recorded vote of 36 to 31, with 36 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Oman, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Israel, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

(b) The amendment referred to in paragraph 57 (c) above was adopted by a recorded vote of 41 to 28, with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, India, Iraq, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic,

Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay.

62. At that meeting, the Committee rejected draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.71/Rev.1, as orally revised and amended, by a recorded vote of 34 to none, with 54 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: None.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### V. Draft resolutions A/C.1/41/L.73 and Rev.1

63. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Verification in all its aspects" (A/C.1/41/L.73), which was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 31st meeting, on 4 November.

64. On 11 November, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.73/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Malaysia. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) In operative paragraph 1, the word "comprehensively" was inserted before the words "verifiable and effective";

(b) In operative paragraph 4, the word "pursuing" was inserted before the words "general and complete disarmament".

65. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.73/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 68, draft resolution Q).

W. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.74

66. On 30 October, India submitted a draft resolution entitled "Study on deterrence" (A/C.1/41/L.74), which was introduced by its representative at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

67. At its 37th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.74 without a vote (see para. 68, draft resolution R).

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions  
adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Noting its resolutions 38/183 P of 20 December 1983, 39/148 B of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 B of 16 December 1985,

Noting with satisfaction that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, 15/

Noting that in their joint statement of 8 January 1985 the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America agreed that the subject of the negotiations was a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship, 16/

Noting that at the further meeting at Reykjavik in October 1986, although no comprehensive agreement was reached, intensive discussion of far-reaching arms-control understandings took place,

Noting also that a large measure of agreement was reached on a number of issues,

Noting further with satisfaction that the two sides remain committed to further progress in their bilateral negotiations, building on what has been achieved so far,

Expressing its appreciation to the two Governments concerned for their readiness to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of

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15/ See A/40/10 annex.

16/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), appendix II (CD/642/Appendix II/Vol. II), documents CD/570 and CD/571.

progress in those negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 17/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility, and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

Firmly convinced that an early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Further convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and complexity of their negotiations,

1. Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of their agreed objectives in the negotiations, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament;

2. Urges the two Governments to make early progress, in particular in areas where there is common ground;

3. Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

B

Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in accordance with paragraph 20 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 17/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority and that this commitment was reaffirmed by the Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, it is stated that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, should consider as soon as possible various proposals designed to

secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives, where possible through international agreement, and thereby ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered,

Reaffirming that the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and for undertaking measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war,

Convinced that it is possible and necessary for mankind to block the way to a nuclear catastrophe and that the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons is a most urgent measure to this end,

Welcoming the joint statement issued by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 21 November 1985 and, in particular, the conviction expressed therein that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought, 15/

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, in which all nuclear-weapon States are called upon to enter early into an internationally binding commitment not to be the first to use or to threaten to use nuclear weapons, 18/

1. Considers that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, concerning their respective obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, offer an important avenue to decrease the danger of nuclear war;

2. Expresses the hope that those nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so would consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons;

3. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to consider under its relevant agenda item, inter alia, the elaboration of an international instrument of a legally binding character laying down the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war".

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18/ See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 47.

C

United Nations disarmament studies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/152 K, adopted by consensus on 16 December 1985,

Noting the related discussions that have taken place in the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies during 1986, 19/

1. Reaffirms the value of United Nations disarmament studies and the need for a thorough appraisal of the subject;
2. Takes note with appreciation of the views of Member States contained in the report of the Secretary-General, 20/
3. Invites those Member States that have not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 April 1987, their views and proposals on how the work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament studies can be further improved;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the replies received in 1987 to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;
5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "United Nations disarmament studies".

D

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned over the escalating arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, which represents a serious threat to the very existence of mankind,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, ending the nuclear-arms race, bringing about disarmament for the maintenance of world peace and creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security,

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19/ See A/41/666, sect. II.A.

20/ A/41/421 and Add.1 and 2.



Emphasizing anew the urgent need for and the importance of wide and continued mobilization of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, in all its aspects,

Taking into account the aspirations of the world public for halting the arms race on Earth and preventing it in outer space and for eliminating nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction, as well as the new initiatives to this end,

Mindful of the world-wide mass anti-war and anti-nuclear movement,

Recognizing the important role of the mass media in mobilizing world public opinion in support of disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament, 21/

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed, 22/

Recalling also its resolutions 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, 34/83 I of 11 December 1979, 37/78 D of 9 December 1982, 38/183 L of 20 December 1983, 39/148 J of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 E of 16 December 1985,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General 23/ on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;

2. Expresses its appreciation to all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week, in particular in holding the 1986 Disarmament Week in close connection with the celebration of the International Year of Peace;

3. Expresses serious concern over the continued escalation of the arms,

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21/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

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

23/ A/41/192 and Corr.1.

race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and the imminent danger of its extension into outer space, which gravely jeopardizes international peace and security and increases the danger of outbreak of a nuclear war;

4. Stresses the important role of the mass media in acquainting the world public with the aims of Disarmament Week and measures undertaken within its framework;

5. Invites all States, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week, prepared by the Secretary-General; 24/

6. Invites the relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;

7. Also invites international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

8. Further invites the Secretary-General to use the United Nations mass media as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

9. Requests Governments to continue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

E

#### Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission, 25/

Emphasizing again the importance of an effective follow-up to the

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24/ A/34/436.

25/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42).

/...

relevant recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 17/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Taking into account the relevant sections of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 26/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980, 36/92 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, 38/183 E of 20 December 1983, 39/148 R of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 F of 16 December 1985,

1. Takes note of the report of the Disarmament Commission;
2. Notes that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude the consideration of some items on its agenda, but notes also with appreciation that the Commission has transmitted to the General Assembly for consideration draft guidelines for the appropriate type of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level, and that progress has also been achieved on other items;
3. Recalls the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;
4. Stresses the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with Assembly resolution 37/78 H;
5. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 17/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1987 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the results of its 1986 substantive session;

6. Requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1987 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items inscribed in its agenda, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

7. Requsts the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 27/ together with all the official records of the forty-first session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

F

Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in paragraph 11 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 17/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly stated that the nuclear-arms race, far from contributing to the strengthening of the security of all States, on the contrary weakens it and increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war and that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 47 of the Final Document, the Assembly expressed the belief that nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization, that it is essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons, and that the ultimate goal in this context is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it is stated that the renewed escalation in the nuclear-arms race, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, had heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations, and that it was also stated that nuclear weapons were more than weapons of war, that such weapons were instruments of mass annihilation, 28/

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27/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27).

28/ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, t. I, para. 28.

Noting further that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, it was stated that the idea that world peace could be maintained through nuclear deterrence, a doctrine that lay at the root of the continuing escalation in the quantity and quality of nuclear weapons, was the most dangerous myth in existence, 29/

Believing that all nations have a vital interest in negotiations on nuclear disarmament because the existence of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of a handful of States directly and fundamentally jeopardizes the vital security interests of both nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States alike,

Welcoming proposals on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world,

Considering that it is necessary to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons of all types and versions and their delivery systems as a first step in the process which should lead to the achievement of substantial reductions in nuclear forces, and welcoming in this context the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, 30/ which was reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration 31/ and the Mexico Declaration 32/ issued by the leaders of those States on 28 January 1985 and 7 August 1986, respectively,

Noting that in the Conference on Disarmament, at its 1986 session, several proposals were presented for the consideration of practical measures,

Regretting, however, that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the establishment of an ad hoc committee on the cessation of nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament,

Convinced of the imperative need to take constructive action towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

1. Affirms that the existence of bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space arms in no way diminishes the urgent need to initiate multilateral

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29/ See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 33.

30/ 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.

31/ A/40/114-S/16921, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985, document S/16921, annex.

32/ A/41/518-S/18277, annex.

negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;

2. Believes that efforts should be intensified with a view to initiating, as a matter of the highest priority, multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 17/ the first special session devoted to disarmament;

3. Again requests the Conference on Disarmament to establish an ad hoc committee at the beginning of its 1987 session to elaborate on paragraph 50 of the Final Document and to submit recommendations to the Conference as to how it could best initiate multilateral negotiations of agreements, with adequate measures of verification, in appropriate stages for:

(a) Cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;

(b) Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(c) Substantial reduction in existing nuclear weapons with a view to their ultimate elimination;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on its consideration of this subject;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament".

## G

### Prevention of nuclear war

#### The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing nuclear-arms race,

Deeply concerned by 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,

Conscious that removal of the threat of nuclear war is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Reiterating that it is the shared responsibility of all Member States to save succeeding generations from the scourge of another world war, which would inevitably be a nuclear war,

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Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 17/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

Recalling also that at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was stated that nuclear weapons were more than weapons of war, they were instruments of mass annihilation, 28/ and that at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, it was stated that the accumulation of weapons, in particular nuclear weapons, constituted a threat to the survival of mankind and that, therefore, it had become imperative that States abandon the dangerous goal of unilateral security through armament and embrace the objective of common security through disarmament, 33/

Recalling further its resolutions 36/81 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 I of 9 December 1982, 38/183 G of 20 December 1983, 39/148 P of 17 December 1984 and, in particular, its resolution 40/152 Q of 16 December 1985, in which it expressed its conviction that, in view of the urgency of this matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it is necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war, and requested once more the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1986 session, 27/

Noting with grave concern that the Conference on Disarmament was once again unable to start negotiations on the question during its 1986 session,

Taking into account the deliberations on this item at its forty-first session,

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all people of the world,

Also convinced that the prevention of nuclear war is a problem too important to be left to the nuclear-weapon States alone,

1. Notes with regret that, despite the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has discussed the question of the prevention of nuclear war for several years, it has been unable even to establish a subsidiary body to consider appropriate and practical measures to prevent it;

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33/ See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 31.

2. Reiterates its conviction that, in view of the urgency of this matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it is necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war;

3. Again requests the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures which could be negotiated and adopted individually for the prevention of nuclear war and to establish for that purpose an ad hoc committee on the subject at the beginning of its 1987 session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war".

H

Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 17/ its first special session devoted to disarmament, after referring specifically to "the threat to the very survival of mankind" posed by the existence of nuclear weapons, it declared, in paragraph 18, that removing the threat of a world war - a nuclear war - is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Noting that the conclusions of some of the studies compiled in the report of the Secretary-General, 34/ in conformity with resolution 39/148 F of 17 December 1984, confirm that nuclear winter and other climatic effects of nuclear war pose an unprecedented peril to all nations, even those far removed from the nuclear explosions, which would add immeasurably to the previously known dangers of nuclear war, without excluding the possibility of all the Earth being transformed into a darkened, frozen planet, where conditions would be conducive to mass extinction,

Recalling that, by its resolution 40/152 G of 16 December 1985, the General Assembly recognized the necessity of systematic research on the subject and requested the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, and to transmit the study to the Assembly for consideration at its forty-second session,

1. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the compilation of excerpts of scientific studies on the climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, prepared in accordance with the request made in its resolution 39/148 F; 34/



2. Regrets that, owing to the current financial crisis of the United Nations, the Secretary-General had to defer to 1987 the meeting of the Group of Consultant Experts to Carry Out a Study on the Climatic and Potential Physical Effects of Nuclear War, including Nuclear Winter, requested in its resolution 40/152 G;

3. Once again requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Group of Consultant Experts chosen by him, bearing in mind the advisability of wide geographical representation and of their qualifications in a broad range of scientific fields, to carry out a study on the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, which will examine, inter alia, its socio-economic consequences and would take into account the Secretary-General's report and the source documents from which the compilation was prepared, together with any other relevant scientific studies;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to transmit the study to the General Assembly in due time for consideration at its forty-third session, in 1988;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter: report of the Secretary-General".

I

Review of the implementation of the recommendations  
and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its  
tenth special session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/150 of 16 December 1985,

Regretting that, owing to the financial difficulties of the United Nations, the Secretary-General had to defer until 1987 the updating of the report entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures, 35/ as requested in paragraph 1 of resolution 40/150,

Deeply convinced that, in undertaking further measures that might be required to face the financial difficulties of the Organization, due attention should be given to the pressing need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about the problems created by the arms race and of the need for disarmament, which is of vital interest to all peoples and for which the United Nations has a central role,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to bring up to date the report

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35/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.IX.2.

entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures under the conditions provided in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of its resolution 40/150;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the updated report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session and to inform the Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress achieved in implementation of the present resolution.

J

Review of the implementation of the recommendations  
and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its  
tenth special session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/148 L of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 J of 16 December 1985,

Noting with concern that the problem identified in the above-mentioned resolutions has not been alleviated,

Firmly convinced that all States have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Bearing in mind paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 17/ in which it affirmed that "all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament" and that "all States have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations", as well as paragraphs 120 (g) and (h) of the Final Document,

Recalling further its resolution 38/183 F of 20 December 1983, in which it called upon the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, inter alia, to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war,

1. Reiterates once more the right of all States not members of the Conference on Disarmament to participate in the work of the plenary sessions of the Conference on substantive questions;

2. Urges States members of the Conference on Disarmament not to misuse the rules of procedure of the Conference so as to prevent States not members from exercising their right to participate in the work of the Conference;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

K

International co-operation for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Stressing again the urgent need for an active and sustained effort to expedite the implementation of the recommendations and decisions unanimously adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament of 11 December 1979 36/ and its resolutions 36/92 D of 9 December 1981, 37/78 B of 9 December 1982, 38/183 F of 20 December 1983, 39/148 M of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 I of 16 December 1985,

Stressing the vital need to proceed to concrete measures towards halting the arms race and attaining disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security,

Bearing in mind the vital interests of all States in the adoption of concrete effective disarmament measures, which would, inter alia, release considerable material, financial and human resources to be used for peaceful purposes and particularly for overcoming economic underdevelopment, especially in the developing countries,

Stressing the importance of the appeals and proposals of the group of six States of five continents and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and of their unswerving efforts to achieve genuine disarmament,

Convinced of the need to strengthen constructive international co-operation based on the political goodwill of States for successful negotiations on disarmament, in accordance with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 17/

Stressing that international co-operation for disarmament should, as a matter of priority, be aimed at averting nuclear war through the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons, the discontinuation of nuclear-weapon tests and the prevention of an arms race in outer space and at confidence-building as an indispensable component of relations among States,

Believing that the two nuclear-weapon States that possess the most important nuclear arsenals should jointly take the lead and show a good example in curbing the nuclear arms race while mutually refraining from launching weapons into outer space,

Conscious that in the nuclear space age the reliable security of all countries can be ensured only by political means, through the joint efforts of all States,

1. Invites all States to increase co-operation and to strive actively for meaningful disarmament negotiations on the basis of reciprocity, equality, undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, so that they may prevent qualitative enhancement and quantitative accumulation of weapons, as well as the development of new types and systems of weaponry, especially weapons of mass destruction;

2. Stresses the importance of strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament;

3. Emphasizes the necessity of refraining from the dissemination of any doctrines and concepts endangering international peace and justifying the unleashing of nuclear war, which lead to the deterioration of the international situation and to the further intensification of the arms race and which are detrimental to the generally recognized necessity of international co-operation for disarmament;

4. Declares that the use of force in international relations as well as in attempts to prevent the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 37/ constitutes a phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament;

5. Reiterates its profound conviction that outer space should be excluded from the sphere of military preparations and used exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of all mankind;

6. Appeals to States that are members of military groupings to promote, on the basis of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and in the spirit of international co-operation for disarmament, the gradual mutual limitation of military activities of these groupings, thus creating conditions for their dissolution;

7. Calls upon all Member States and the international organizations concerned to continue to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign, 38/ launched by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament;

8. Calls upon the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, while observing the principle of undiminished security, to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war.

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37/ Resolution 1514 (XV).

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

L

Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building  
Measures and Disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Reaffirming the importance of continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen military confrontation and to enhance security for all,

Stressing that confidence- and security-building measures designed to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities will contribute to these objectives,

1. Welcomes the adoption by the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe of the Document of the Stockholm Conference, which contains concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable confidence- and security-building measures;

2. Considers that the Document of the Stockholm Conference will contribute to furthering the process of improving security and developing co-operation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security in the world as a whole.

M

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980, 36/92 F of 9 December 1981, 37/78 G of 9 December 1982, 38/183 I of 20 December 1983, 39/148 N of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 M of 16 December 1985,

Recalling also the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 17/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 26/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 27/

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should play the central role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament and on the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

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Reaffirming that the establishment of ad hoc committees offers the best available machinery for the conduct of multilateral negotiations on items on the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament and contributes to the strengthening of the negotiating role of the Conference,

Deplores the fact that, despite the repeated requests of the General Assembly and the expressed wish of the great majority of members of the Conference on Disarmament, the establishment of an ad hoc committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and on nuclear disarmament was once again prevented during the 1986 session of the Conference,

Deplores also the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled to set up ad hoc committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", and on the prevention of nuclear war,

Noting with satisfaction that further progress has been made in the negotiation on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. Expresses its deep concern and disappointment that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled, this year either, to reach concrete agreements on any disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years;

2. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through negotiations and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in particular those relating to nuclear disarmament;

3. Once again urges the Conference on Disarmament to continue or to undertake, during its 1987 session, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and other resolutions of the Assembly on those questions;

4. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to provide the existing ad hoc committees with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, the ad hoc committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war;

5. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, without further delay, negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on a nuclear-test ban;

6. Also urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its work with a view to completing negotiations on a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

7. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

N

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/18 of 18 November 1985,

Recalling also the Harare Appeal on Disarmament, 39/ adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries on 6 September 1986,

Gravely concerned over the continuing escalation of the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, despite the fact that this increases the risk of nuclear war and endangers the survival of humanity,

Convinced that the alternative today in the nuclear age is not between war or peace, but between life and death, which makes the prevention of nuclear war the principal task of our times,

Further convinced that international peace and security can be ensured only through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament,

1. Appeals to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to conduct, pursuant to their special obligations and responsibilities as leading nuclear-weapon States, their bilateral negotiations with the greatest resolve with a view to achieving agreements on concrete and effective measures for the halting of the nuclear arms race, radical reduction of their nuclear arsenals, nuclear disarmament and the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

2. Invites the two negotiating parties to keep the General Assembly duly informed of the progress of their negotiations.

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39/ See A/41/697-S/18362, annex, sect. I.

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Implementation of the recommendations and decisions  
of the tenth special session

The General Assembly,

Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, 17/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 26/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 34/83 C of 11 December 1979, 35/46 of 3 December 1980, 35/152 E of 12 December 1980, 36/92 M of 9 December 1981, 37/78 F of 9 December 1982, 38/183 H of 20 December 1983, 39/148 O of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 N of 16 December 1985 and its decision S-12/24 of 10 July 1982,

Deeply concerned that no concrete results regarding the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session have been realized in the course of more than eight years since that session, that in the meantime the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, has gained in intensity, that there has been further deployment of nuclear weapons in some parts of the world, that annual global military expenditures are estimated to have reached the staggering figure of \$1,000 billion, that mankind is faced with a real danger of spreading the arms race into outer space, that urgent measures to prevent nuclear war and for disarmament have not been adopted and that continued colonial domination and foreign occupation, open threats, pressures and military intervention against independent States and violations of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations have taken place, posing the most serious threat to international peace and security,

Convinced that the escalation of the nuclear-arms race, in both the quantitative and qualitative dimensions, has heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations,

Further convinced that international peace and security can be ensured only through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and that, in this respect, the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States have the primary responsibility,

Believing that the preservation of the existing bilateral, regional and global system of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the strict observance of such agreements by their parties are important elements of disarmament efforts at all levels,



Noting with great concern that no real progress in disarmament negotiations has been achieved in the course of several years,

Stressing once again that the active participation of Member States in effective disarmament negotiations is necessary for discharging their responsibility to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, that all States have the right to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament, that is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give a new impetus to negotiations on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future, and that all States should refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Stressing that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which was unanimously and categorically reaffirmed by all Member States at the twelfth special session as the comprehensive basis for efforts towards halting and reversing the arms race, retains all its validity and that the objectives and measures contained therein still represent one of the most important and urgent goals to be achieved,

1. Expresses its grave concern over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, which increase the danger of nuclear war and constitute a threat to the continued survival of mankind;
2. Calls upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take urgent measures in order to promote international security on the basis of disarmament, to halt and reverse the arms race and to launch a process of genuine disarmament;
3. Invites all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to take urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action contained in section III of the Final Document;
4. Calls upon the two leading nuclear-weapon States to pursue their negotiations with renewed determination and taking into account the interest of the entire international community in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, reduce substantially their nuclear arsenals, prevent the arms race in outer space and undertake effective measures of nuclear disarmament;
5. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to proceed urgently to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war, to intensify negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to elaborate drafts of treaties on a nuclear-test ban and on a complete and effective prohibition of the

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development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

6. Calls upon the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in accordance with its mandate with a view to making concrete recommendations on specific items on its agenda;

7. Invites all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament informed on the status and/or results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

P

#### Report of the Conference on Disarmament

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant portions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 17/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, in particular paragraph 120 of the Final Document,

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, should play a central role in 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,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 27/ which the Conference adopted by consensus,

1. Takes note of the report on the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

Q

#### Verification in all its aspects

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/152 O of 16 December 1985,

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Conscious of the urgent need to reach agreements on arms limitation and disarmament measures capable of contributing to the maintenance of peace and security,

Convinced that, if such measures are to be effective, they must be fair and balanced, acceptable to all parties, their substance must be clear and compliance with them must be evident,

Noting that the importance of verification of and compliance with agreements is universally recognized,

Reaffirming its conviction, as expressed in paragraph 91 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 17/ adopted by consensus at that session, its first special session devoted to disarmament, that in order to facilitate the conclusion and effective implementation of disarmament agreements and to create confidence, States should accept appropriate provisions for verification in such agreements,

Reiterating its view that:

(a) Disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and to ensure that they are being observed by all parties,

(b) The form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement,

(c) Agreements should provide for the participation of parties directly or through the United Nations system in the verification process,

(d) Where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification as well as other compliance procedures should be employed,

Recalling that:

(a) In the context of international disarmament negotiations, the problem of verification should be further examined and adequate methods and procedures in this field should be considered,

(b) Every effort should be made to develop appropriate methods and procedures that are non-discriminatory and that do not unduly interfere with the internal affairs of other States or jeopardize their economic and social development,

Believing that verification techniques should be developed as an objective means of determining compliance with agreements and appropriately taken into account in the course of disarmament negotiations,

1. Calls upon Member States to increase their efforts towards achieving agreements on balanced, mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament measures;
2. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General 40/ containing the views and suggestions of Member States on verification principles, procedures and techniques, and encourages all States that have not already done so to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 31 March 1987, their views and suggestions on verification principles as invited by the Assembly in its resolution 40/152 O;
3. Urges individual Member States and groups of Member States possessing verification expertise to consider means by which they can contribute to, and promote the inclusion of, adequate verification measures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements;
4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider at its 1987 session, in the context of pursuing general and complete disarmament under effective international control, verification in all its aspects, including principles, provisions and techniques to promote the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the role of the United Nations and its Member States in the field of verification, and to report on its deliberations, conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session in 1987;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in 1987 a compilation of the views received from Member States on this issue;
6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session; implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

R

Study on deterrence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision 39/423 of 17 December 1984, by which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study under the title "Deterrence: its implications for disarmament and the arms race, negotiated arms reductions and international security and other related matters",

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the study, 41/

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the Group of Governmental Experts who assisted him in the preparation of the study;
2. Commends the study to the attention of all Member States;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution.

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#### DRAFT DECISION

69. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following decision:

#### Comprehensive programme of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/183 K of 20 December 1983, 39/148 I of 17 December 1984 and 40/152 D of 16 December 1985, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of the comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament concerning its work during the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament, 42/ which is an integral part of the report of the Conference, and noting the recommendation contained therein that work on the elaboration of the programme be resumed at the beginning of the Conference's 1987 session for the purpose of completing that task during the first part of that session and submitting a complete draft of the programme to the General Assembly at that time,

Decides to keep open agenda item 62 (d) in order to allow the Conference on Disarmament to conclude the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament during the first part of its 1987 session and to submit a complete draft of the programme to the General Assembly at that time.

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41/ A/41/432 and Corr.1.

42/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27, (A/41/27), paras. 106 and 107.