

3464 (XXX). Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the suffering of civilian populations and combatants could be significantly reduced if general agreement can be attained on the prohibition or restriction for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects,

Mindful that positive results in this regard are likely to facilitate subsequent substantive disarmament negotiations with a view to the elimination of production, stockpiling and proliferation of the weapons in question, which should be an ultimate objective,

Recalling that the issue of prohibitions or restrictions for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons has been the subject of serious and substantive discussion at the level of government experts at the Conference of Government Experts, held at Lucerne, from 24 September to 18 October 1974, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross and of government representatives at the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and in the General Assembly,

Aware that the discussions, as well as the proposals and suggestions which have been advanced, have regard not only to napalm and other incendiary weapons but to a number of other specific kinds of conventional weapons, such as various small-calibre projectiles, certain blast and fragmentation weapons, as well as some delayed-action weapons and perfidious weapons,

Conscious of the need to continue discussion and for supplementary data to enable Governments to reach further conclusions and to seek broad agreement,

Noting with satisfaction that the issue will be before a second Conference of Government Experts, to be held under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross at Lugano from 28 January to 26 February 1976, with a view to focusing on such weapons as have been or might become the subject of proposed bans or restrictions and to studying the possibility, contents and form of such proposed bans or restrictions and that, thereafter, the issue will come before the third session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, to be held at Geneva from 21 April to 11 June 1976,

Trusting that this further work will be inspired by a sense of urgency and a wish to attain concrete results,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts as regards the work of the Conference relevant to the present resolution;²⁰

2. *Invites* the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, and its search for agreement for humanitarian reasons on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, who has been invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference as an observer, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on aspects of the work of the Diplomatic Conference and of the Conference of Government Experts, to be held at Lugano, relevant to the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons".

*2437th plenary meeting
11 December 1975*

3465 (XXX). Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2827 A (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2933 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3077 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 and 3256 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974,

Convinced that the process of international détente is conducive to the implementation of further disarmament measures and of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Convinced also of the importance in this context of the complete prohibition and elimination of chemical as well as bacteriological (biological) weapons,

Recalling that it has repeatedly condemned all actions contrary to the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,²¹ and reaffirming the necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of that Protocol,

Noting with satisfaction the entry into force of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction²² and convinced that it constitutes an important step towards early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from the arsenals of all States,

Recalling in that connexion the undertaking contained in article IX of the Convention to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for their destruction,

Stressing the importance of early agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, which would contribute to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,²³

²¹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

²² Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

²³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/10027)*.