

41/86. 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,²³

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,⁸¹

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 progress in those negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁹ 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.

*96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986*

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,⁹ 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, 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,²³

Taking note of 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, 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,⁸²

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;

⁸¹ 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.*

⁸² See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 47.

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".

*96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986*

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 1986,⁸³

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;⁸⁴

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".

*96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986*

D

DISARMAMENT WEEK

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned about 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,

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,⁸⁵

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,⁸⁶

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-General⁸⁷ 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 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;⁸⁸

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;

⁸⁵ Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

⁸⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 12*

⁸⁷ A/41/492 and Corr.1

⁸⁸ A/34/436.

⁸³ See A/41/666, sect. II.A.

⁸⁴ A/41/421 and Add.1 and 2.

9. *Requests* Governments to continue, in accordance with 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.

*96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986*

E

REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission,³⁰

Emphasizing again the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁹ 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,⁷⁴ 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,³⁰

2. *Notes* that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its 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 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,⁹ 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 included in its agenda, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament,⁴² 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".

*96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986*

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,⁹ 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 was 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,⁸⁹

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,⁹⁰

⁸⁹ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I, para. 28

⁹⁰ See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 33.

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,⁹¹ which was reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration²⁵ and the Mexico Declaration⁸ 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 the 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 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;⁹

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".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

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,

Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly⁹ 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,⁸⁹ 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,⁹²

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 once more requested 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 that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1986 session relating to this question,⁹³

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,

⁹¹ 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.

⁹² See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 31.

⁹³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27)*, sect. III.C.

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 peoples 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;

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".

96th plenary meeting
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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,⁹ 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,⁹⁴ 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;

2. *Regrets* that, owing to the current financial crisis of the United Nations, the Secretary-General had to defer until 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 report of the Secretary-General 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".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

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*,⁹⁵ 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 about 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 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.

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⁹⁴ A/40/449 and Corr.2.

⁹⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83 IX.2.

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,⁹ 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.

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

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 1979⁹⁶ 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 from 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,⁹

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 Peoples⁹⁷ 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;

⁹⁶ Resolution 34/88

⁹⁷ Resolution 1514 (XV)

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 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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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.

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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,⁹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁴ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,⁴²

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 implementa-

tion of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session.

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,

Deploring 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,

Deploring 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 negotiations 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".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

N

BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/18 of 18 November 1985,

Recalling also the Harare Appeal on Disarmament,⁹⁸ 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.*

*96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986*

O

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,⁹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁴ 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 mean

time 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 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,

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;*

⁹⁸ See A/41/697-S/18362, annex, sect. 1

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 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".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

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,⁹ in particular paragraph 120,

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,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,⁴² 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".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

Q

VERIFICATION IN ALL ITS ASPECTS

The General Assembly,

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

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,⁹ 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 intensify 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-General⁹⁹ 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;

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".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

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,¹⁰⁰

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out a Study on Deterrence which 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.

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/87. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985 and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,¹⁰¹

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Recalling its decision, taken at its thirty-fourth session in resolution 34/80 B, to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo during 1981,

Recalling also its decision to make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area and progress made in the harmonization of views, to finalize, in accordance with its normal methods of work, all preparations for the Conference, including the dates for its convening,

Recalling further its decision, taken at its fortieth session in resolution 40/153, concerning the convening of the Conference at an early date not later than 1988,

Recalling the exchange of views in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean in 1986,

Noting the exchange of views on the adverse political and security climate in the region,

Noting further the various documents before the *Ad Hoc* Committee,

Convinced that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,

Considering that any other foreign military presence in the area, whenever it is contrary to the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, gives greater urgency to the need to take practical steps towards the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Considering further that the creation of a zone of peace requires co-operation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security

⁹⁹ A/41/422 and Add.1 and 2.

¹⁰⁰ A/41/432 and Corr.1. The report was subsequently issued with the title *Study on Deterrence: Its Implications for Disarmament and the Arms Race. Negotiated Arms Reductions and International Security and Other Related Matters* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.2).

¹⁰¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/34/45 and Corr.1).*