



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/37/667
6 December 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-seventh session
Agenda item 55

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Luvsangiin ERDENECHULUUN (Mongolia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "General and complete disarmament:

"(a) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament;

"(b) Prevention of an arms race in outer space and prohibition of anti-satellite systems: report of the Committee on Disarmament;

"(c) Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament;

"(d) Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present: report of the Committee on Disarmament;

"(e) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Committee on Disarmament;

"(f) Strategic arms limitation talks"

was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/97 of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November (see A/C.1/37/PV.3-28).

4. In connection with item 55, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament; 1/

(b) Letter dated 14 June 1982 from the representatives of Afghanistan and the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/37/297);

(c) Letter dated 28 June 1982 from the Permanent Representatives of the German Democratic Republic and Grenada to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/37/359);

(d) Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(e) Letter dated 9 August 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/37/380);

(f) Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué of the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540-S/15454);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (A/37/550);

(h) Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions adopted by the 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held in Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982 (A/37/578);

(i) Letter dated 30 September 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/37/3);

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1).

(j) Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/37/4);

(k) Note verbale dated 21 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/37/6).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.18

5. On 11 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present" (A/C.1/37/L.18), which was introduced at the 33rd meeting, on 15 November, by the representative of Hungary.

6. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.18 by a recorded vote of 55 to 19 with 44 abstentions (see para.40, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen.

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

2/ The representative of Togo subsequently indicated that his delegation had intended to abstain.

Abstaining: Algeria, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.23

7. On 15 November, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research" (A/C.1/37/L.23), which was subsequently also sponsored by Ghana, Malta, Qatar, the Sudan and Turkey. The draft resolution was introduced at the 34th meeting, on 16 November, by the representative of Norway. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Aware of the need of the international community to be provided with more diversified and complete data on problems relating to international security, the armaments race and disarmament so as to facilitate progress, through negotiations, towards greater security for all States,

"Convinced that negotiations on disarmament and continuing efforts to secure greater security at a lower level of armaments would benefit from objective and factual studies and analysis,

"Reaffirming the importance of ensuring that disarmament studies should be conducted in accordance with the criteria of scientific independence,

"Conscious that sustained research and study activity by the United Nations in the field of disarmament would promote informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts,

"Stressing the need to undertake more in-depth, forward-looking and long-term research on disarmament within the United Nations,

"Recalling its resolutions 33/71 K, 34/83 M and 35/152 H,

"1. Expresses gratitude to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its contribution to the establishment and development of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

"2. Notes with satisfaction the activities carried out by the Institute since its establishment;

"3. Decides that:

(a) The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research shall function as an autonomous institution working in close relationship with the United Nations Centre for Disarmament. It will be organized in a manner to ensure participation on an equitable political and geographical basis. The Institute shall continue to undertake independent research on disarmament and related security issues. It will duly take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly;

(b) The Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies shall function as the Board of Trustees of the Institute;

(c) The headquarters of the Institute shall be in Geneva;

(d) Activities of the Institute shall be funded by contributions from States, public and private organizations;

"4. Invites Governments to consider making contributions to the Institute;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to give the Institute administrative and other support;

"6. Requests the Board of Trustees to draft the statute of the Institute on the basis of the Institute's present mandate, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

"7. Invites the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of this resolution and the activities carried out by the Institute."

8. The draft resolution was later included in draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.67 and Corr.1 (see subsection O).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.30

9. On 16 November, Mexico, Nigeria and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues" (A/C.1/37/L.30), which was subsequently also sponsored by Ecuador, Indonesia and Mali. The draft resolution was introduced at the 35th meeting, on 17 November by the representative of Sweden.

10. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.30 without a vote (see para. 40, draft resolution B).

D. Draft Resolution A/C.1/37/L.33

11. On 16 November, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Japan and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/37/L.33), which was subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Colombia and Costa Rica. The draft resolution was introduced at the 35th meeting, on 17 November, by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany.

12. At its 39th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.33 without a vote (see paragraph 40, draft resolution C).

E. Draft decision A/C.1/37/L.36

13. On 17 November, Norway submitted a draft decision entitled "Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies" (A/C.1/37/L.36), which was subsequently also sponsored by Ecuador. The draft decision read as follows:

The First Committee recommends that the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to review the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies in line with his note A/37/550, and to entrust it with the functions listed therein, taking into account the further relevant decisions of the General Assembly in this regard.

The draft decision was later included in draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.67 and Corr.1 (see subsection 0).

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.41

14. On 17 November, Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Norway and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space and prohibition of anti-satellite systems" (A/C.1/37/L.41), which was subsequently also sponsored by Costa Rica, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The draft resolution was introduced at the 36th meeting, on 18 November, by the representative of Italy.

15. At its 44th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.41 by a recorded vote of 92 to none, with 29 abstentions (see para. 40, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malawi,

Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Panama, Peru, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam.

G. Draft Resolution A/C.1/37/L.48

16. On 17 November, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Singapore and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes" (A/C.1/37/L.48), which was subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Indonesia and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced at the 37th meeting, on 19 November, by the representative of Canada.

17. At its 43rd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.48 by a recorded vote of 104 to none, with 21 abstentions (see para. 40, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burman, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Panama, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam.

H. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.52

18. On 18 November, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Mexico, Nigeria, Sri Lanka and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review and supplement of the comprehensive study on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects" (A/C.1/37/L.52) which was subsequently sponsored also by Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Morocco, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced at the 37th meeting, on 19 November, by the representative of Finland.

19. At the 45th meeting, on 26 November, Finland introduced an oral revision providing for the addition at the end of operative paragraph 2, after the words "thirty-ninth session", of the following phrase:

"bearing in mind the savings that may be made within existing budgetary appropriations."

20. In connexion with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the administrative and financial implications (A/C.1/37/L.72).

21. At its 45th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.52, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 125 to 1, with 2 abstentions (see para. 40, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea,

Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: India.

Abstaining: Guyana, United States of America.

I. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.53

22. On 17 November, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Colombia, France, Indonesia, Ireland, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Measures to provide objective information on military capabilities", (A/C.1/37/L.53), which was subsequently sponsored also by Belgium, Ecuador and Ghana. The draft resolution was introduced at the 38th meeting, on 19 November, by the representative of Austria.

23. At its 43rd meeting, on 24 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.53 by a recorded vote of 103 to none, with 18 abstentions (see para. 40, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Sierra Leone, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Zambia.

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.56

24. On 18 November, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, India, Japan and Norway submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof" (A/C.1/37/L.56), which was subsequently sponsored also by Colombia, Ecuador and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced at the 37th meeting, on 19 November, by the representative of Denmark.

25. At its 43rd meeting, on 24 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.56 without a vote (see para. 40, draft resolution H).

K. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.57

26. On 18 November, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Norway, Sao Tome and Principe, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review Conference of the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques" (A/C.1/37/L.57). The draft resolution was introduced at the 37th meeting, on 19 November, by the representative of Finland.

27. At its 45th meeting, on 24 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.57 by a recorded vote of 117 to none, with 7 abstentions (see para. 40, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New

Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Peru.

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.60

28. On 18 November, the Bahamas, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Ireland, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament" (A/C.1/37/L.60), which was subsequently sponsored also by Ecuador, Ghana, Liberia, Romania and the United Republic of Cameroon. The draft resolution was introduced at the 38th meeting on 19 November, by the representative of Sweden. The draft resolution reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 31/90 of 14 December 1976, by which it decided to keep the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament under continued review,

"Recalling also resolution 34/87 E of 11 December 1979 in which it, inter alia,

(a) Reaffirmed that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament,

(b) Noted that the growing disarmament agenda and the complexity of the issues involved, as well as the more active participation of a large number of Member States, create increasing demands in the United Nations management of disarmament affairs for purposes such as the promotion, substantive preparation, implementation and control of the process of disarmament,

"Noting that the second special session devoted to disarmament placed increasing duties on the Centre for Disarmament in requesting it to provide the central guidance in co-ordinating the World Disarmament Campaign activities within the United Nations system,

"Noting also proposals submitted to the second special session with a view to taking certain action to strengthen the United Nations disarmament machinery,

"Recognizing the growing importance attached to disarmament questions since the first special session devoted to disarmament, as evidenced by the increasing work-load placed on the Centre for Disarmament and on the Committee on Disarmament,

"Bearing in mind the suggestion that the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum should have the designation of a conference,

"Reaffirming the validity of the provisions contained in paragraph 120 of the Final Document,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to transform the Centre for Disarmament, appropriately strengthened with the existing overall resources of the United Nations, into a Department for Disarmament Affairs, headed by an Under-Secretary-General and so organized as to reflect fully the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the practical implementation of this resolution;

"3. Recommends to the Committee on Disarmament that it consider designating itself as a conference without prejudice to paragraph 120 of the Final Document.

29. The draft resolution was later included in draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.67 and Corr. 1 (see subsection O).

M. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.62

30. On 18 November, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Colombia, France, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Military research and development" (A/C.1/37/L.62) which was subsequently also sponsored by Ecuador, Ghana and Malta.

31. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the administrative and financial implications (A/C.1/37/L.74).

32. At the 48th meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Sweden orally revised the draft resolution by adding the following sentence to operative paragraph 1, after the word "experts":

"bearing in mind the savings that may be made from the existing budgetary appropriations."

33. At the same meeting, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.62, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 103 to none, with 8 abstentions (see para. 40, draft resolution J). The voting was follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

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

N. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.63

34. On 18 November, Egypt submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.63) which was subsequently also sponsored by Colombia, Ecuador and Sierra Leone. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Gravely concerned over the alarming deterioration and the growing tension characterizing the international situation,

"Emphasizing that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

/...

"Expressing its deep concern over the escalating pace of the arms race both in its qualitative and quantitative aspects, in particular the nuclear arms race, which hinders the collective drive in the field of disarmament and has adverse effects on the international situation and world peace,

"Convinced that while disarmament is the responsibility of all States, the two major nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and, together with other militarily significant States, for halting and reversing the arms race,

"Expressing deep regret over the failure of the second special session devoted to disarmament, held in June 1982, to produce positive results, in particular the adoption of a comprehensive programme for disarmament containing urgent and concrete measures for the realization of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"Reaffirming the urgent need for the implementation, according to the priorities set forth therein, of the recommendations and decisions contained in the unanimously adopted Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, held in 1978, the validity of which has also been unanimously reaffirmed by the second special session,

"1. Reiterates the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament in accordance with its Charter as well as paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, held in 1978;

"2. Reaffirms the disarmament priorities unanimously agreed upon as contained in the Final Document referred to above;

"3. Expresses profound concern over the escalating pace of the arms race both in its qualitative and quantitative aspects and, in particular, the nuclear arms race and its adverse effects on the international situation;

"4. Calls upon all major nuclear Powers to undertake concrete and effective measures to halt and reverse the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, in order to help create the atmosphere conducive to the realization of general and complete disarmament under effective international control."

35. At the 45th meeting, on 26 November, the representative of Egypt made a statement to the effect that the sponsors did not wish to put the draft resolution to a vote.

O. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.67 and Corr.1

36. On 22 November, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament" (A/C.1/37/L.67 and Corr.1), which was subsequently sponsored also by Rwanda.

37. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Norway at the 40th meeting, on 23 November, who stated that it replaced draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.9, under agenda item 133 (a) (see A/37/670), and draft resolutions A/C.1/37/L.23 and A/C.1/37/L.60 and draft decision A/C.1/37/L.36, under agenda item 55 (see subsections B, L and E).

38. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the administrative and financial implications (A/C.1/37/L.68).

39. At its 44th meeting, on 26 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.67 and Corr.1 without a vote (see para. 40, draft resolution K).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

General and complete disarmament

A

Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States
where there are no such weapons at present

The General Assembly,

Conscious that a nuclear war would have devastating consequences for the whole of mankind,

Recalling its resolution 33/91 F of 16 December 1978, which contains an appeal to all nuclear-weapon States to refrain from stationing nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present, and to all non-nuclear-weapon States that do not have nuclear weapons on their territories to refrain from any steps that would directly or indirectly result in the stationing of such weapons on their territories,

/...

Recalling further its resolutions 35/156 C of 12 December 1980 and 36/97 E of 9 December 1981, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to talks with a view to elaborating an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present,

Noting with regret that the appeals by the General Assembly remain unheeded,

Considering that the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present would constitute a step towards the larger objective of the subsequent complete withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the territories of other States, thus contributing to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons and leading eventually to the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind the clearly expressed intention of many States to prevent the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territories,

Deeply alarmed by plans and practical steps leading to a build-up of nuclear-weapon arsenals on the territories of other States,

1. Requests once again the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to talks with a view to elaborating an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present;

2. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States not to station nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present and to refrain from further action involving the stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of other States;

3. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to freeze qualitatively nuclear weapons on the territories of other States;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion of this question by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

5. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the question to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present: report of the Committee on Disarmament".

B

Report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and
Security Issues

The General Assembly,

Concerned over the alarming state of the arms race and the risks it causes to the survival of humankind,

Recognizing the central role of the United Nations in reducing tension, in safeguarding and promoting confidence between States and in furthering common security and the cause of disarmament,

Having noted the report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues entitled "Common security", submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Convinced that the Commission has made an important contribution to the discussion and deliberation on disarmament and security issues and that its recommendations and proposals, embodied in its programme of action, should be further considered within the United Nations system,

Noting that the recommendations in the report were addressed to Governments and to the United Nations and its organs,

Convinced of the importance of ensuring an effective follow-up to the report in the United Nations system and in other relevant contexts,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues to the Disarmament Commission;
2. Further requests the Disarmament Commission to consider those recommendations and proposals in the report that relate to disarmament and arms limitation and to suggest, in a report to the General Assembly, how best to ensure an effective follow-up thereto within the United Nations system or otherwise;
3. Decides to include in the agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues: report of the Disarmament Commission".

C

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of
radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling the resolution of the Commission for Conventional Armaments of 12 August 1948, which defined weapons of mass destruction to include atomic explosive weapons, radioactive material weapons, lethal chemical and biological weapons and any weapons developed in the future which have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of the atomic bomb or the other weapons mentioned above,

Recalling its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Recalling paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 3/ in which it is stated that a convention should be concluded prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/97 B of 9 December 1981 on the conclusion of such a convention,

Convinced that such a convention would serve to spare mankind the potential dangers of the use of radiological weapons and thereby contribute to strengthening peace and averting the threat of war,

Noting that negotiations on the conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons have been conducted in the Committee on Disarmament,

Taking note of those parts of the reports of the Committee on Disarmament to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session and its thirty-seventh session that deal with those negotiations, including the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Radiological Weapons, 4/

Recognizing that notwithstanding the progress achieved in those negotiations, divergent views continue to exist in connexion with various aspects,

3/ Resolution S-10/2.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/2), paras. 67-75 and *ibid.*, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27), paras. 76-83.

Taking into consideration that the peaceful applications of nuclear energy involve the establishment of a large number of nuclear installations with a high concentration of radioactive materials, and bearing in mind that the destruction of such nuclear facilities by military attacks could have disastrous consequences,

Noting with satisfaction the wide recognition of the need to reach agreement on the comprehensive prohibition of radiological weapons,

1. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to an early conclusion of the elaboration of a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons, in order that it may be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

2. Further requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue its search for a solution to the question of prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities, including the scope of such prohibition, taking into account all proposals submitted to it to this end;

3. Takes note of the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Radiological Weapons, in the report adopted by the Committee on Disarmament, to establish at the beginning of its 1983 session, an ad hoc working group, to continue negotiations on the prohibition of radiological weapons; 5/

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session of the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

D

Prevention of an arms race in outer space and
prohibition of anti-satellite systems

The General Assembly,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27), para. 83.

Believing that any activity in outer space should be for peaceful purposes and carried on for the benefit of all peoples, irrespective of the degree of their economic and scientific development,

Recalling that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, 6/ have undertaken, in article III, to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

Reaffirming, in particular, article IV of the above-mentioned Treaty, which stipulates that States parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner,

Reaffirming also paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 7/ which states that, in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Aware of the need to prevent an arms race in outer space and, in particular, of the threat posed by anti-satellite systems and their destabilizing effects for international peace and security,

Recalling its resolutions 36/97 and 36/99 of 9 December 1981,

Noting the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space over the possible extension of an arms race into outer space, and the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament,

Noting also that, in the course of its session in 1982, the Committee on Disarmament considered this subject both at its formal and informal meetings, as well as through informal consultations,

Noting further the part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament relating to the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space", 8/

6/ Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

7/ Resolution S-10/2.

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27), paras. 97-106.

1. Reaffirms that further effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;
2. Notes with appreciation the contribution given by Member States to the discussion of the item in the Committee on Disarmament and in the General Assembly;
3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue substantive consideration of:
 - (a) The question of negotiating effective and verifiable agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space, taking into account all existing and future proposals designed to meet this objective;
 - (b) As a matter of priority, the question of negotiating an effective and verifiable agreement to prohibit anti-satellite systems as an important step towards the fulfilment of the objectives set out in sub-paragraph (a) above;
4. Expresses the hope that the Committee on Disarmament will take the appropriate steps, such as the possible establishment of a working group, in order to promote the objectives set forth in paragraphs 1 and 3 above;
5. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to report on the consideration given to this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;
6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space and prohibition of anti-satellite systems".

E

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material
for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980 and 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of 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, 9/ and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

9/ Resolution S-10/2.

Noting that the agenda of the Committee on Disarmament for 1982 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the Committee's programme of work for both parts of its session held in 1982 contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament",

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Committee on Disarmament on those items,

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear arms race,

Considering that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices also would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

Requests the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

F

Review and supplement of the comprehensive study on the question
of nuclear-weapon free zones in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to make every effort towards achieving a cessation of the nuclear arms race, nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recognizing, in pursuance of these ends, the urgent need to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world,

Affirming that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones is a contribution to disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 3472 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 on the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects,

Recalling the views, observations and suggestions made on it by Governments, and by the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations concerned, and the report of the Secretary-General containing them, 10/

Considering that questions related to the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various parts of the world have been addressed in a number of recent studies undertaken by the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

Considering further that the experience of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) 11/ would be of great value for the other regions of the world,

Recognizing that these developments should be recorded in a new complementary study of this subject,

1. Decides that a study should be undertaken to review and supplement the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects in the light of information and experience accumulated since 1975;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an ad hoc group of qualified governmental experts, to carry out the study and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, bearing in mind the savings that may be made within existing budgetary appropriations;

3. Calls upon interested Governments and international organizations concerned to extend such assistance as may be required from time to time for the carrying out of the study;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects".

G

Measures to provide objective information
on military capabilities

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, its extremely harmful effects on world peace and

10/ A/10027/Add.1.

11/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

security and the deplorable waste of human and material resources for military purposes,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 12/ which states, inter alia, that, in order to facilitate the process of disarmament, it is necessary to take measures and to pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that the Final Document also states that disarmament, relaxation of international tensions, respect for the right of self-determination and national independence, the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the strengthening of international peace and security are directly related to each other, and that progress in any of these spheres has a beneficial effect on all of them and that, in turn, failure in one sphere has negative effects on others,

Recalling also paragraph 105 of the Final Document, which encourages Member States to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament, to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments, and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the arms race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Noting that misperceptions of the military capabilities and the intentions of potential adversaries, which could be caused, inter alia, by the lack of objective information, could induce States to undertake armaments programmes leading to the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and to heightened international tensions,

Aware that objective information on the military capabilities, in particular among nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, could contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements and, thereby, help to halt and reverse the arms race,

1. Calls upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to consider additional measures to facilitate objective information on, as well as objective assessments of, military capabilities;
2. Invites all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and proposals concerning such measures;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report containing, first, the replies of Member States called for under paragraph 2 above, and, secondly, on the basis of these replies, a

preliminary analysis of the possible role of the United Nations in the context of measures to facilitate objective information on, and objective assessments of, military capabilities.

H

Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition
of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass
Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the
Subsoil Thereof

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2660 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, in which it commended the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, 13/

Noting the provisions of article VII of that Treaty concerning the holding of review conferences,

Bearing in mind that, in its Final Declaration, 14/ the First Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, held at Geneva from 20 June to 1 July 1977, decided that a further review conference should be held at Geneva in 1982 unless a majority of States parties indicated to the Depositaries that they wished such a conference to be postponed, in which case it should be convened not later than 1984,

Recalling its resolution 32/87 A of 12 December 1977, in which it made an assessment of the outcome of the first Review Conference,

Bearing in mind all the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 15/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

1. Notes that, following appropriate consultations, a Preparatory Committee for the second review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the

13/ Resolution 2660 (XXV), annex.

14/ See A/C.1/32/4.

15/ Resolution S-10/2.

Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof is to be established prior to holding a further review conference in 1983;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the Review Conference and its preparation;

3. Recalls its expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty.

I

Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition
of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification
Techniques

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/72 of 10 December 1976, in which it referred the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques 16/ to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Noting that paragraph 1 of article VIII of the Convention provides that:

"Five years after the entry into force of this Convention, a conference of the States Parties to the Convention shall be convened by the Depositary at Geneva, Switzerland. The conference shall review the operation of the Convention with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions are being realized, and shall in particular examine the effectiveness of the provisions of paragraph 1 of article I in eliminating the dangers of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques",

Bearing in mind that the Convention will have been in force for five years on 5 October 1983,

1. Notes that the Secretary-General, as Depositary of the Convention, intends to convene the Review Conference of the Parties to the convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques called for in paragraph 1 of article VIII of the Convention, at the earliest practicable time after 5 October 1983 and that, to that end, he will hold consultations with the parties to the Convention with regard to questions relating to the conference and its preparation, including the establishment of a Preparatory Committee for the conference;

16/ Resolution 31/72, annex.

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the Review Conference and its preparation;

3. Also notes that arrangements for meeting the costs of the Review Conference and its preparation are to be made by the Conference.

J

Military research and development

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the important task of the United Nations to evaluate the state of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and to deliberate all relevant issues of disarmament,

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 39 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 17/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, according to which qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are both important for halting the arms race and efforts to that end must include negotiations on the limitation and cessation of the qualitative improvement of armaments, especially weapons of mass destruction and the development of new means of warfare so that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes,

Recalling further, that according to paragraph 103 of the Final Document, the United Nations Centre for Disarmament should intensify its activities in the presentation of information concerning the armaments race and disarmament,

Noting the impact of military research and development on the arms race, in particular in relation to major weapons systems such as nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction,

Concerned that, at present, a large proportion of all scientists and technicians in the world are involved in military programmes,

Noting also that in the arms race, particularly as regards nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, there is an increasing emphasis on the qualitative aspects,

Recognizing that research and development in certain fields may contribute to disarmament and have conflict-preventing effects,

17/ Resolution S-10/2.

Aware of the fundamental importance of research and development for peaceful purposes, and of the inalienable right of all States to develop, also in co-operation with other States, their research and development for such purposes,

Convinced of the need to focus attention on the military use of research and development and to prepare the ground for further substantial consideration of this matter,

Recalling the suggestions on military research and development submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Convinced also that increased information on military research and development could contribute to promoting confidence between States and enhance the possibility of reaching agreements on arms limitation and disarmament,

Convinced further that a study on the military application of research and development would make a valuable contribution to increasing available knowledge of military research and development in all States, particularly the research and development by the major military Powers, and to the dissemination of factual information on these issues, as well as the analysis thereof,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, bearing in mind the savings that might be made from the existing budgetary appropriations, to carry out a comprehensive study on the scope, role and direction of the military use of research and development, the mechanisms involved, its role in the over-all arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and its impact on arms limitation and disarmament, particularly in relation to major weapons systems, such as nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, with a view to preventing a qualitative arms race and to ensuring that scientific and technological achievements may ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes;

2. Invites all States to submit to the Secretary-General not later than 15 April 1983 their views on the subject of the study, and to co-operate with the Secretary-General so that the objectives of the study may be achieved;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report on this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

K

Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/90 of 14 December 1976, by which it decided to keep the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament under continued review,

/...

Recalling also its resolution 34/87 E of 11 December 1979, in which it, inter alia:

(a) Reaffirmed that the United Nations had a central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament,

(b) Noted that the growing disarmament agenda and the complexity of the issues involved, as well as the more active participation of a large number of Member States, created increasing demands on United Nations management of disarmament affairs for purposes such as the promotion, substantive preparation, implementation and control of the process of disarmament,

Reaffirming the importance of the Committee on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, in conformity with paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 18/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recognizing the growing importance attached to disarmament questions since the tenth special session, as evidenced by the increasing work-load placed on the Centre for Disarmament of the Secretariat and on the Committee on Disarmament,

Bearing in mind the close relationship between matters concerning international security and disarmament and the interest in close co-operation between the units in the Secretariat dealing with them,

Noting the proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament with a view to taking certain action to strengthen the United Nations disarmament machinery,

Noting also that the twelfth special session placed increasing duties on the Centre for Disarmament in requesting it to provide the central guidance in co-ordinating the World Disarmament Campaign activities within the United Nations system,

I

Having considered the relevant parts of section II F of the report of the Committee on Disarmament, 19/

Reaffirming paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

18/ Resolution S-10/2.

19/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1).

4. Invites Governments to consider making contributions to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to give administrative and other support to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

6. Requests the Board of Trustees to draft the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the basis of the Institute's present mandate, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

7. Invites the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution and the activities carried out by the Institute;

V

1. Requests the Secretary-General to transform the Centre for Disarmament appropriately strengthened with the existing over-all resources of the United Nations, into a Department for Disarmament Affairs, headed by an Under-Secretary-General and which will be so organized as to reflect fully the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the practical implementation of the present resolution.
