

establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region, to declare their support for establishing such a zone and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council,

Considering that the Israeli statements contained in a letter dated 12 July 1984⁶⁹ continue to disregard the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981 in which, *inter alia*, the Council called upon Israel urgently to place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting with concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Conscious of the grave consequences which endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

Recalling its repeated condemnation of nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament,⁷⁰

1. *Condemns* Israel's continued refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981), unanimously adopted by the Council on 19 June 1981, and its refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Requests* the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with the resolution and places all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Requests again* the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in these activities;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel which could contribute to Israel's nuclear capabilities;

5. *Reiterates further* its condemnation of the Israeli threat, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, to repeat its armed attack on peaceful facilities in Iraq and in other countries;

6. *Reaffirms* its condemnation of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, to prepare a report providing data and other relevant information relating to Israeli nuclear armament and further nuclear developments taking into account, *inter alia*, the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament,⁷¹ and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary support to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to enable it to carry out the task entrusted to it under the present resolution and for the Institute to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

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39/148. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

UNILATERAL NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT MEASURES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/183 J of 20 December 1983, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts and applying the methods customary in these cases, a report on ways and means that seemed advisable for stimulating the adoption of unilateral nuclear disarmament measures which, without prejudice to the security of States, would come to promote and complement bilateral and multilateral negotiations in this sphere,

Recalling also the concrete proposal submitted to the Disarmament Commission at its 1983 session to the effect that the preparation of a study on unilateral measures would be at present of particular value in view of the impasse existing in both the bilateral and the multilateral negotiations,⁷²

Recalling further the conclusion of the General Assembly at its tenth special session, to the effect that unilateral measures of arms limitation or reduction could contribute to limiting the arms race,⁷³

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General⁷⁴ transmitting the study prepared by the Group of Governmental Experts on Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament Measures,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the study on unilateral nuclear disarmament measures;⁷⁵

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Governmental Experts on Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament Measures that assisted him in the preparation of the study;

3. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the study and trusts that they may encourage nuclear-weapon States to take the steps necessary to promote and orient adequately disarmament negotiations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication⁷⁵ and, making full use of all the facilities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to publicize the report in as many languages as is considered desirable and practicable.

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⁶⁹ A/39/349.

⁷⁰ A/39/435.

⁷¹ A/37/434.

⁷² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/38/42)*, annex VI.

⁷³ See resolution S-10/2, para. 41.

⁷⁴ A/39/516.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, annex. The study was subsequently issued under the title *Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament Measures* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 85.IX.2).

B

BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/183 P of 20 December 1983,

Deeply regretting that the bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations at Geneva between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are not continuing,

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

Deeply concerned that the absence of negotiations has impeded efforts to strengthen international peace and security and to achieve progress towards disarmament,

Convinced that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and responsibility for the security interests of all States, it is possible to reach agreement,

1. *Urges* the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to resume, without delay or pre-conditions, bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations in order to achieve positive results in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament;

2. *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 the final objective of the negotiations;

3. *Invites* the Governments of the two States mentioned above to work actively towards the enhancement of mutual trust in order to create an atmosphere more conducive to disarmament agreements;

4. *Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support* to efforts to resume negotiations and bring them to a successful conclusion.

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C

NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN ALL ASPECTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it expressed its profound preoccupation over the danger of war, in particular nuclear war, the prevention of which remains the most acute and urgent task of the present day,⁷⁶

Reaffirming that nuclear weapons pose the most serious threat to mankind and its survival and that it is therefore essential to proceed with nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

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

Stressing again that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons alone are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth, and bearing in mind the devastating results which nuclear war would have on belligerents and non-belligerents alike,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it decided that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war had the highest priority and that it was essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons,⁷⁷

Stressing that any expectation of winning a nuclear war is senseless and that such a war would inevitably lead to the destruction of nations, to enormous devastation and to catastrophic consequences for civilization and life itself on Earth,

Recalling further that, in its resolution 35/152 B of 12 December 1980, it noted with alarm the increased risk of a nuclear catastrophe associated both with the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and with the adoption of the new doctrines of limited or partial use of nuclear weapons, which are incompatible with its resolution 110 (II) of 3 November 1947, entitled "Measures to be taken against propaganda and the inciters of a new war", and which give rise to illusions of the admissibility and acceptability of a nuclear conflict,

Noting with alarm that to the doctrine of a limited nuclear war was later added the concept of a protracted nuclear war and that these dangerous doctrines lead to a new twist in the spiral of the arms race, which may seriously hamper the reaching of agreement on nuclear disarmament,

Gravely concerned about the renewed escalation of the nuclear-arms race, in both its quantitative and qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on the doctrine of nuclear deterrence, which in fact are heightening the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and lead to increased tensions and instability in international relations,

Taking note of the relevant deliberations of the Disarmament Commission in 1984 with regard to item 4 of its agenda, as contained in its report,⁷⁸

Stressing the urgent need for the cessation of the development and deployment of new types and systems of nuclear weapons as a step on the road to nuclear disarmament,

Stressing again that priority in disarmament negotiations should be given to nuclear weapons, and referring to paragraphs 49 and 54 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁹

Recalling its relevant resolutions on this subject,

Welcoming 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,⁸⁰ as well as the positive response this Declaration has met with in many States,

Noting that the Conference on Disarmament, at its 1984 session, discussed the question of the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament⁸¹ and, in particular, the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee for negotiations on that question,

Regretting, however, that the Conference on Disarmament was prevented from reaching agreement on the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee for the purpose of

⁷⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, para. 62.*

⁷⁷ Resolution S-10/2, para. 47.

⁷⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42), para. 23.*

⁷⁹ Resolution S-10/2.

⁸⁰ 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.*

⁸¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27), sect. III.C.*

undertaking multilateral negotiations on the question of the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament,

Considering that efforts will continue to be made in order to enable the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil its negotiating role with regard to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, and that for this purpose all members of the Conference on Disarmament should display a constructive approach to such negotiations, bearing in mind the high priority they have accorded to this question in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament is the most suitable forum for the preparation and conduct of negotiations on nuclear disarmament,

1. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to proceed without delay to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and especially to begin the elaboration of practical measures for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for nuclear disarmament in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, including a nuclear-disarmament programme, and to establish for this purpose an *ad hoc* committee;

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

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D

NON-USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND 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 arms race, in particular in the nuclear field,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority,⁷⁷

Recalling also that this commitment was reaffirmed by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Bearing in mind its relevant resolutions on this subject,

Reaffirming that the most effective guarantee against the danger of nuclear war and the use of nuclear weapons is nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,⁷⁹ it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and which would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming also that the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and for undertaking measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war, *inter alia*, by establishing corresponding norms regulating relations between them,

Convinced that the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons is a most important and urgent measure for the prevention of nuclear war, and taking note of the broad, positive international reaction to the concept of non-first use of nuclear weapons, including the appeal contained in the Final Communiqué adopted at the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly,⁸² held in New York from 1 to 5 October 1984,

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

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

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

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

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E

PROHIBITION OF THE NUCLEAR NEUTRON WEAPON

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁹ in which it is stated that the achievement of nuclear disarmament will require urgent negotiation of agreements, *inter alia*, for the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems, which is especially emphasized in paragraph 50 (a) of that Document,

Recalling also that in paragraph 50 of the Final Document it is also underlined that in the course of negotiations consideration can be given to mutual and agreed limitation or prohibition, without prejudice to the security of any State, of any types of nuclear armaments,

Stressing that the development and production of the nuclear neutron weapon is a dangerous consequence of the continuing qualitative arms race in the field of nuclear weapons, especially through the qualitative improvement and development of new nuclear warheads by enhancing specific characteristics of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions on the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon,

Sharing the world-wide concern expressed by Member States, as well as by non-governmental organizations, about the continued and expanded production and introduction of the nuclear neutron weapon in military arsenals, which escalates the nuclear-arms race and significantly lowers the threshold of nuclear war,

Aware of the inhuman effects of that weapon, which constitutes a grave threat, particularly to the unprotected civilian population,

⁸² A/39/560-S/16773, annex, para. 136

Noting the consideration by the Conference on Disarmament at its 1984 session of issues connected with the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament as well as the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon,⁸³

Regretting that the Conference on Disarmament was prevented from reaching agreement on the commencement of negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, including the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon in an appropriate organizational framework,

1. Reaffirms its request to the Conference on Disarmament to start without delay negotiations within an appropriate organizational framework, with a view to concluding a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons as an organic element of negotiations, as envisaged in paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this question by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

3. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon".

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F

CLIMATIC EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WAR: NUCLEAR WINTER

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁹ 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, in spite of recent scientific endeavours, the environmental and other climatic consequences of a nuclear war still pose a major challenge to science,

Noting that, as a result of recent atmospheric and biological studies, there have been new findings which indicate that in addition to blast, heat and radiation, nuclear war, even on a limited scale, would produce smoke, soot and dust of sufficient magnitude as to trigger an arctic nuclear winter which may transform the Earth into a darkened, frozen planet where conditions would be conducive to mass extinction,

Recognizing that the prospect of nuclear winter poses 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,

Conscious of the urgent need to continue and develop scientific studies to increase the knowledge and understanding of the various elements and consequences on climate, including nuclear winter,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to compile and distribute as a document of the United Nations appropriate excerpts of all national and international scientific studies on the climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, published so far or which may be published before 31 July 1985;

2. Urges all States and intergovernmental organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, through their intermediary, to transmit to the Secretary-General, prior to the above-mentioned date, the relevant material in their possession which may be useful for the above purpose;

3. Recommends that the above-mentioned document be examined at the fortieth session of the General Assembly in connection with the item dealing with the prevention of a nuclear war.

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G

BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it approved by consensus a Declaration, contained in section II of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,⁷⁹ in paragraph 27 of which, *inter alia*, it proclaimed that, in order effectively to discharge the central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament which belong to the United Nations in accordance with its Charter, the United Nations should be kept appropriately informed of all steps in this field, whether unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral, without prejudice to the progress of negotiations,

Recalling also that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, Member States reiterated their solemn commitment to implement the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, the validity of which received their unanimous and categorical reaffirmation,⁷⁶

Regretting the interruption of the two series of bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations begun on 30 November 1981 and 29 June 1982, respectively, between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America,

Deploring that, prior to such interruption, it had already become evident that the negotiations were not producing the desired results,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly on several occasions has requested the major nuclear-weapon States to proclaim a freeze embracing, *inter alia*, a ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles,

1. Requests the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to inform the General Assembly, before the closure of its thirty-ninth session, of the reasons for the interruption of their negotiations, the present situation and the prospects for their resumption;

2. Urges again the Governments of the two States mentioned above to examine immediately, as a way out of the present impasse, the possibility of combining into a single forum the two series of negotiations which they had

⁸³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27), sect. III.B.

been carrying out and of broadening their scope so as to embrace also the “tactical” or “battlefield” nuclear weapons;

3. *Invites* those Governments to consider the advisability of conducting henceforward their bilateral negotiations in a subsidiary body of the Conference on Disarmament whose membership could be limited to themselves, a possibility which was expressly contemplated when article 25 of the rules of procedure of the Committee⁸⁴ — now the Conference⁸⁵ — on Disarmament was approved;

4. *Reiterates once more its request* to the two negotiating parties that they bear constantly in mind that not only their national interests but also the vital interests of all the peoples of the world are at stake in this question;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled “Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations”.

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17 December 1984*

H

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

The General Assembly,

Considering the role of disarmament research as a means to promote disarmament measures,

Recalling its resolution 37/99 K, section IV, of 13 December 1982,

1. *Takes note* of annex II to the report of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1984;⁸⁶

2. *Approves* the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, annexed to the present resolution;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;⁸⁷

4. *Renews the invitations* to Governments to consider making voluntary contributions to the Institute;

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

6. *Invites* the Director of the Institute to report annually to the General Assembly on the activities carried out by the Institute.

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17 December 1984*

ANNEX

Statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Article I

PURPOSES

The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (hereinafter referred to as “the Institute”) is an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations, established by the General Assembly for the purpose of undertaking independent research on disarmament and related problems, particularly international security issues, and working in close relationship with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat.

⁸⁴ CD/8/Rev.2.

⁸⁵ As from 7 February 1984.

Article II

FUNCTIONS

1. The Institute shall work on the basis of the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁹ the first special session devoted to disarmament.

2. The work of the Institute shall aim at:

(a) Providing the international community with more diversified and complete data on problems relating to international security, the armaments race and disarmament in all fields, particularly in the nuclear field, so as to facilitate progress, through negotiations, towards greater security for all States and towards the economic and social development of all peoples;

(b) Promoting informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts;

(c) Assisting ongoing negotiations on disarmament and continuing efforts to ensure greater international security at a progressively lower level of armaments, particularly nuclear armaments, by means of objective and factual studies and analyses;

(d) Carrying out more in-depth, forward-looking and long-term research on disarmament, so as to provide a general insight into the problems involved, and stimulating new initiatives for new negotiations.

3. The Institute shall take into account the relevant recommendations of the General Assembly and shall be organized in such a manner as to ensure participation on an equitable political and geographical basis.

Article III

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

1. The Institute and its work shall be governed by a Board of Trustees (hereinafter referred to as “the Board”). The Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, referred to in General Assembly resolution 37/99 K, section III, with the Director of the Institute (hereinafter referred to as “the Director”) as an *ex officio* member, shall function as the Board.

2. The Board shall:

(a) Establish principles and directives to govern the activities and operation of the Institute;

(b) Consider and adopt the annual work programme and the proposed annual budget estimates;

(c) Recommend, if it considers necessary, a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with articles VII and VIII of this statute;

(d) Review the financial situation of the Institute and make appropriate recommendations with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of its operations and their continuity;

(e) Take such other decisions as are deemed necessary for the effective functioning of the Institute;

(f) Undertake the other functions specified in this statute.

3. The Board shall meet at least once a year.

4. Organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency may be represented as appropriate at meetings of the Board upon invitation.

Article IV

THE DIRECTOR AND THE STAFF

1. The Director shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, after consultations with the Board.

2. The Director shall have overall responsibility for the organization, direction and administration of the Institute, in accordance with general directives formulated by the Board, and shall, *inter alia*:

(a) Prepare and submit the draft work programme of the Institute to the Board;

(b) Prepare and submit a proposed annual budget to the Board in accordance with articles VII and VIII of this statute;

(c) Execute the work programme and make the expenditure authorized in the approved budget;

(d) Appoint and direct the staff of the Institute;

(e) Set up *ad hoc* consultative bodies as may be necessary;

(f) Negotiate arrangements with Governments and international as well as national, public and private agencies with a view to offering and receiving services related to the activities of the Institute;

⁸⁶ A/39/549.

⁸⁷ A/39/553, annex.

(g) Accept, subject to the provisions of article VII, paragraph 4, below, voluntary contributions to the Institute;

(h) Co-ordinate the work of the Institute with that of other international and national programmes in similar fields;

(i) Report to the Board, as appropriate, on the Institute's activities and the execution of its work programmes;

(j) Submit to the General Assembly reports approved by the Board.

3. The staff of the Institute shall be appointed by the Director under letters of appointment signed by him in the name of the Secretary-General and limited to service with the Institute. The staff shall be responsible to the Director in the exercise of their functions.

4. The terms and conditions of service of the Director and the staff shall be those provided in the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, subject to such arrangements for special rules or terms of appointment as may be proposed by the Director and approved by the Secretary-General.

5. The Director and the staff of the Institute shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any authority external to the United Nations. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

6. The Director and the staff of the Institute are officials of the United Nations and are therefore covered by Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and by other international agreements and United Nations resolutions defining the status of such officials.

Article V

SENIOR FELLOWS, CONSULTANTS AND CORRESPONDENTS

1. The Director may designate each year, with the approval of the Board and for a period not longer than one year at a time, qualified persons to serve as senior fellows of the Institute. Such persons, who may be invited to participate as lecturers or research scholars, shall be selected on the basis of outstanding contributions they have made in fields germane to the work of the Institute. They may receive honorariums and be paid travel expenses.

2. The Director may also arrange for the services of consultants for the purpose of contributing to the analysis and planning of the activities of the Institute or for special assignments in connection with the Institute's programmes. Such consultants shall be engaged in accordance with policies established by the Secretary-General.

3. The Director may appoint correspondents in countries or regions to assist in maintaining contacts with national or regional institutions and in carrying out or advising on studies and research.

Article VI

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES

1. In addition to the close co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs required by article I of this statute, the Institute shall develop arrangements for active co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations, programmes and institutions of the United Nations system.

2. The Institute may also develop arrangements for co-operation with other organizations and institutions active in the field of disarmament research which may be of assistance in the performance of the Institute's functions.

Article VII

FINANCE

1. Voluntary contributions from States and public and private organizations shall form the principal source of financing of the Institute.

2. A subvention towards meeting the costs of the Director and the staff of the Institute may be provided from the regular budget of the United Nations. The actual amount of any subvention shall be determined in accordance with article VIII of this statute; it may be less than, but shall not exceed, an amount equivalent to one half of the assured income of the Institute from voluntary sources in respect of the year for which a subvention is being requested. The assured income shall be that which has already been received or which has been pledged in writing by the time the level of any subvention is being considered.

3. Specific activities which the General Assembly may request the Institute to add to its regular work programme shall be paid for from the regular budget of the United Nations in amounts to be determined at the time the activities are requested.

4. The Director may accept voluntary contributions to the Institute that are unrestricted or that are designated for the implementation of an

activity approved by the Board. Other voluntary contributions may be accepted only with the approval of the Board, which shall take into account the comments of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. Voluntary contributions to the Institute shall be kept in a special account to be established by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.

6. The special account of the Institute shall be held and administered solely for the purposes of the Institute. The Controller of the United Nations shall perform all necessary financial and accounting functions for the Institute, including the custody of its funds, and shall prepare and certify the annual accounts of the Institute.

7. The Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and the financial policies established by the Secretary-General shall apply to the financial operations of the Institute. Funds of the Institute shall be subject to audit by the United Nations Board of Auditors.

Article VIII

BUDGET

1. The proposed annual budget of the Institute shall be based on the proposed draft work programme of the Institute. It shall be prepared by the Director in consultation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Office of Financial Services of the Secretariat.

2. The proposed annual budget, together with the comments and recommendations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, shall be submitted to the Board for action in accordance with article III, paragraphs 2 (b) and (c) of this statute.

3. A recommendation by the Board, under article III, paragraph 2 (c), for a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly for approval.

Article IX

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER SUPPORT

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the Institute with appropriate administrative and other support in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. The Institute shall reimburse the United Nations for the costs of such support, as determined by the Controller of the United Nations after consultation with the Director.

Article X

LOCATION

The Institute shall have its seat at Geneva.

Article XI

STATUS

The Institute, being part of the United Nations, enjoys the status, privileges and immunities provided in Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant international agreements and United Nations resolutions relating to the status, privileges and immunities of the Organization.

Article XII

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to this statute may be made by the General Assembly.

I

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME OF DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in paragraph 109 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁹ the Assembly called for the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament encompassing all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control becomes a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevail and in which the new international economic order is strengthened and consolidated,

Recalling also its resolution 38/183 K of 20 December 1983, in which it urged the Conference on Disarmament, as soon as it considered that the circumstances were propitious for that purpose, to renew its work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament previously requested, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a progress report on the matter and to submit to the Assembly not later than at its forty-first session a complete draft of such a programme,

Having examined the progress report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament,⁸⁸ which is an integral part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1984 session,

Noting that in its report the *Ad Hoc* Committee stated that it was agreed that circumstances were not conducive to making progress towards the resolution of outstanding issues and expressed the hope that maximum efforts would be exerted to ensure that early the following year the circumstances would be such as to permit the resumption of the work on the elaboration of the programme and its successful conclusion,

1. *Regrets* that during the 1984 session of the Conference on Disarmament it was not possible to renew the work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament;

2. *Urges* that all efforts be made so that the Conference on Disarmament may resume its work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament early in its 1985 session with a view to submitting to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of such a programme;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the progress of its work.

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

J

DISARMAMENT WEEK

The General Assembly,

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

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

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,

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.⁸⁹

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,⁹⁰ the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed,⁹¹

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 and 38/183 L of 20 December 1983,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General⁹² 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;

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. *Recommends* to all States that they observe Disarmament Week in 1985 in close connection with the celebrations of the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations and the International Youth Year, as well as with other commemorative dates;

6. *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;⁹³

7. *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;

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

9. *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;

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

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the Gen-

⁸⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27)*, para. 126.

⁸⁹ Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

⁹⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32*.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, annex V, para. 12.

⁹² A/39/493.

⁹³ A/34/436.

eral Assembly at its fortieth session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

K

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,⁷⁹ 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 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 declared that the renewed escalation of the nuclear-arms race, both in its quantitative and qualitative dimensions, 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,⁹⁴

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 and the quantitative and qualitative development of such weapons directly and fundamentally jeopardize the vital security interests of both nuclear- and non-nuclear weapon States alike,

Considering that it is necessary to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons 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,⁸⁰

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

1. *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;*

2. *Requests the Conference on Disarmament to establish an ad hoc committee at the beginning of its 1985 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 of existing nuclear weapons with a view to their ultimate elimination;

3. *Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on its consideration of this subject;*

4. *Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament".*

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

L

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁹ in which it affirmed that all the peoples of the world had a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations, that, consequently, all States had the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament and that all States had the right to participate in disarmament negotiations,

Recalling 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,

Taking note of the fact that at the 1984 session of the Conference on Disarmament, twenty-one States not members of the Conference participated in its work,

1. *Reaffirms the right of all States not members of the Conference on Disarmament to participate in the work of the plenary meetings of the Conference on substantive questions;*

2. *Requests the 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 participating in the work of the plenary meetings of the Conference.*

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

M

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Stressing again the urgent need for an active and sustained effort to intensify the implementation of the recommendations and decisions unanimously adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, as contained in the Final Document of that session⁷⁹ and confirmed in the Concluding Document of

⁹⁴ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, sect. 1, para. 28.

the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁹⁰ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament of 11 December 1979⁹⁵ and General Assembly resolutions 36/92 D of 9 December 1981, 37/78 B of 9 December 1982 and 38/183 F of 20 December 1983,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, halting the arms race and attaining disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security,

Deeply concerned over the continued nuclear-arms race and the initiation of a new, quantitatively and qualitatively more dangerous round of that race, which has an immediate negative impact on the development of the international situation and international relations,

Bearing in mind the vital interest of all States in the adoption of concrete effective disarmament measures, which would release considerable financial and material resources to be used for the economic and social development of all States, in particular developing countries,

Considering the increased activity of peace and anti-war movements against the arms race and for 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,

Emphasizing the duty of States to co-operate for the preservation of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as confirmed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, of 24 October 1970,⁹⁶ the obligation to co-operate actively and constructively for the attainment of the aims of disarmament being an indispensable part of that duty,

Stressing that, within the framework of international co-operation for the attainment of the aims of disarmament, it is necessary to avert nuclear war by means of gradual limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments up to a complete liquidation of all their kinds on the basis of the principle of equal security,

Expressing the conviction that concrete manifestations of political goodwill, including unilateral measures, such as an obligation not to make first use of nuclear weapons, improve conditions for resolving disarmament issues in a spirit of co-operation among States,

Stressing that proposals, relatively simple in their execution and at the same time effective, and agreements aimed at eliminating the use or the threat of use of force, be it on a world-wide or regional scale, contribute considerably to that end,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations bears primary responsibility and plays a central role in unifying efforts to maintain and to develop active co-operation among States in order to resolve the issues of disarmament,

1. *Calls upon* all States, in implementing the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to make active use of the principles and ideas contained in the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament by actively participating in disarmament negotiations, with a view to achieving concrete

results, and by conducting them on the basis of the principles of reciprocity, equality, undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, and to refrain at the same time from developing new channels of the arms race;

2. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its responsibility for maintaining international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of refraining from war propaganda, in particular nuclear war — global or limited — and from the elaboration and dissemination of any doctrines and concepts endangering international peace and justifying the unleashing of nuclear war, which lead to deterioration of the international situation and to further intensification of the arms race and which are also 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 is a phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament;

5. *Expresses the firm conviction* that, for effective international co-operation for the attainment of the aims of disarmament it is inevitable that the policy of States, primarily of those which dispose of nuclear weapons, be directed to averting a nuclear war;

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

7. *Calls upon* all Member States to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign,⁹⁸ launched by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament, in particular through their educational systems, mass media and cultural policies;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to consider, in order further to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, measures aimed at strengthening the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament through research, education, information, communication and culture;

9. *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.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

N

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

⁹⁵ Resolution 34/88.

⁹⁶ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

⁹⁷ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V.

1981, 37/78 G of 9 December 1982 and 38/183 I of 20 December 1983,

Recalling also the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁷⁹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁹⁰ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,⁹⁹

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

Reaffirming that the establishment of *ad hoc* committees offers the best available machinery for the conduct of multilateral negotiations on items of 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 1984 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 I of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, on the prevention of nuclear war and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

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 1985 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 relevant 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 I of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, on the prevention of nuclear war and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

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

6. *Also urges* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work on the elaboration of a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction

and to submit the preliminary draft of such a convention to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

7. *Once again calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to organize its work in such a way as to concentrate most of its attention and time on substantive negotiations on priority issues of disarmament;

8. *Calls upon* the members of the Conference on Disarmament that have opposed the negotiations on substantive issues of disarmament to enable the Conference, by adopting a positive stand, to fulfil effectively the mandate that the international community has entrusted to it in the field of negotiations on disarmament;

9. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

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,⁷⁹ the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,⁹⁰ 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 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 six years since that session, that in the meantime the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, has gained in intensity, that there has been further deployment of nuclear weapons in some parts of the world, that the absence of constructive dialogue among the nuclear-weapon States has reached unprecedented levels, that annual global military expenditures are approaching 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,

Expressing serious concern that even the limited negotiations on arms reduction and disarmament which were already under way have been stalled,

Convinced that the renewed escalation of the nuclear-arms race, in both the quantitative and qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on nuclear deterrence and on the use of nuclear weapons, has heightened the risk of the out-

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27).

break of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations.

Further convinced that international peace and security can only be ensured 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.

Noting with great concern that no real progress in disarmament negotiations has been achieved for several years, which has rendered the current international situation even more dangerous and insecure, and that negotiations on disarmament issues are lagging far behind the rapid technological development in the field of armaments and the relentless growth of military arsenals, particularly nuclear arsenals,

Considering that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give a new impetus to negotiations in good faith on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future, and that all States should refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations.

Convinced that the success of disarmament negotiations, in which all the people of the world have a vital interest, can be achieved through the active participation of Member States in such negotiations, contributing thereby to the maintenance of international peace and security,

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, as well as the continued, very serious deterioration of relations in the world, and the intensification of focal points of aggression and hotbeds of tension in different regions of the world, which threaten international peace and security and increase the danger of nuclear war;

2. *Calls upon* all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take urgent measures in order to put an end to the serious aggravation of the international situation, to promote international security on the basis of disarmament, to halt and reverse the arms race and to launch a process of genuine disarmament;

3. *Invites* all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to take urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action contained in section III of the Final Document;

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

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

6. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in accordance with its mandate and to continue improving its work 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 fortieth session the item entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

P

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 Assembly⁷⁹ 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 are more than weapons of war, they are instruments of mass annihilation,⁸⁴

Recalling further its resolutions 36/81 B of 9 December 1981 and 37/78 I of 9 December 1982 and, in particular, its resolution 38/183 G of 20 December 1983, in which it 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 the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1984 session,⁸⁹

Noting with grave concern that the Conference on Disarmament was once again unable to start negotiations on the question during its 1984 session,

Taking into account the deliberations on this item at its thirty-ninth session,

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all 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 two years, it has been unable even to establish a subsidiary body to consider appropriate and practical measures to prevent it;

2. *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 for the prevention of nuclear war and to establish for that purpose an *ad hoc* committee on the subject at the beginning of its 1985 session;

3. *Expresses 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;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on steps to that effect which should be completed in time to be transmitted to the Conference on Disarmament in April 1985 and submitted to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

5. *Invites* all Governments to submit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 February 1985, their views on steps to expedite effective action on the question of the prevention of nuclear war so that they might be taken into account in the preparation of the above-mentioned report;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

Q

REVIEW OF THE DECLARATION OF THE 1980s AS THE SECOND DISARMAMENT DECADE

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, by which it adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Expressing its concern that the purposes and objectives of the Decade are far from being realized,

Alarmed at the continued escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race,

Also alarmed at the recent findings of the possible consequences of a nuclear war under present circumstances, as documented by competent scientists,

Deeply concerned at the continued dissipation of ever-increasing human and material resources on the arms race,

Expressing its anguish that no negotiations are taking place on the crucial issue of nuclear weapons,

Convinced of the urgent necessity for the resumption of negotiations, both bilaterally between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America and multilaterally by the Conference on Disarmament,

1. *Decides* to undertake at its fortieth session, in 1985, a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission at its 1985 session to make a preliminary assessment of the implementation of the Declaration, as well as suggestions to ensure progress, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

3. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to include in its assessment any relevant matters which, in the view of any Member State, require such review;

4. *Requests* Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the present resolution.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

R

REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission,¹⁰⁰

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,⁷⁹ 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,⁹⁰ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Considering the important role that the Disarmament Commission has played and the significant contribution that it has made 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,

Desirous of strengthening the effectiveness of the Disarmament Commission as the deliberative body in the field of disarmament,

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 and 38/183 E of 20 December 1983,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Notes* that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda;

3. *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, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1985 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 1984 substantive session;

4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1985 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommenda-

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42).

tions on the items inscribed on its agenda, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament,⁹⁹ together with all the official records of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984*

39/149. 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 and 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 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 thirty-eighth session in resolution 38/185, concerning the convening of the Conference in the first half of 1985,

Recalling the exchange of views in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean in 1984,¹⁰²

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 also that the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean requires the active participation of and full co-operation among the littoral and hinterland States, the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users to ensure conditions of peace and security based on the purposes and principles of the Charter, as well as on the general principles of international law,

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 within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, and respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States,

Calling for the renewal of genuinely constructive efforts through the exercise of the political will necessary for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,

Deeply concerned at the danger posed by the grave and ominous developments in the area and the resulting sharp deterioration of peace, security and stability which particularly seriously affect the littoral and hinterland States, as well as international peace and security,

Convinced that the continued deterioration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area is an important consideration bearing on the question of the urgent convening of the Conference and that the easing of tension in the area would enhance the prospect of success being achieved by the Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean¹⁰³ and the exchange of views in the Committee;

2. *Emphasizes* its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted in 1971;

3. *Takes note* of the progress made by the *Ad Hoc* Committee during 1984;

4. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee, taking into account the political and security climate in the region, to complete preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean, in 1985, in order to enable the opening of the Conference at Colombo thereafter at the earliest date in the first half of 1986 to be decided by the Committee in consultation with the host country;

5. *Decides* that preparatory work would comprise organizational matters and substantive issues, including the provisional agenda for the Conference, rules of procedure, participation, stages of conference, level of representation, documentation, consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreements that may ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and the preparation of the draft final document of the Conference;

6. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee at the same time to seek the necessary harmonization of views on remaining relevant issues;

7. *Requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to consult the Secretary-General, at the appropriate time, on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference;

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

¹⁰² See A/AC.159/SR.238-242, 244-253 and 255-258 and A/AC.159/SR.229-262/Corrigendum.

¹⁰³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/39/29)*