



## General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/38/628

10 December 1983

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Thirty-eighth session  
Agenda item 50

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

#### Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Humberto Y. GOYEN-ALVEZ (Uruguay)

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

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

- "(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
- "(b) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- "(c) Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations;
- "(d) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- "(e) Disarmament Week: reports of the Secretary-General;
- "(f) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- "(g) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:
  - (i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
  - (ii) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;

- "(h) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- "(i) Proposal for the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(j) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-eighth session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 37/78 A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J and K of 9 December 1982 and section III and section V, paragraph 2 of resolution 37/99 K of 13 December 1982.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1983, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda. At its 4th plenary meeting, on the same day, the Assembly decided to allocate the item to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 11 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate followed by an exchange of views on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 43 to 63, 139 and 141. The deliberations on these items, and on items 143 and 144 which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 28th plenary meeting, on 11 October 1983, took place between the 3rd and 31st meetings, from 17 October to 11 November (see A/C.1/38/PV.3-31).

4. In connection with item 50, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament; 1/
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 2/
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the proposal for the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency (A/38/404);
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies (A/38/467);
- (e) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of multilateral disarmament agreements (A/38/524);
- (f) Note by the Secretary-General containing a communication from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics dated 26 October 1983 (A/38/562);
- (g) Letter dated 30 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/38/42).

Final Documents of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983 (A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2);

- (h) Report of the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/38/144);
- (i) Letter dated 31 August 1983 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/38/375);
- (j) Letter dated 14 September 1983 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic to the Secretary-General (A/38/425);
- (k) Letter dated 10 October 1983 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the Communiqué adopted by the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of the Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 4 to 7 October 1983 (A/38/495-S/16035);
- (l) Letter dated 24 October 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions adopted by the Seventieth Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Seoul on 12 October 1983 (A/38/529);
- (m) Letter dated 28 October 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/38/7);
- (n) Letter dated 22 November 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/38/12);
- (o) Letter dated 28 November 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/38/13);
- (p) Letter dated 29 November 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/38/14);
- (q) Letter dated 5 December 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/38/15).

## II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

### A. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.3 and Rev.1 and Rev.2

5. On 21 October 1983, Romania submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/38/L.3). The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Profoundly alarmed that the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America commenced in Geneva on 30 November 1981 have not so far reached results to meet the expectations of peoples,

"Deeply concerned that the failure of those negotiations could lead to a new significant escalation in the spiralling arms competition in Europe and in the world, gravely endangering thereby the international peace and security,

"Firmly convinced that an early agreement in those negotiations in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces, would have a crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security and for the reduction of the risk of nuclear war,

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

"1. Urges the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to continue their bilateral negotiations in Geneva as long as it is necessary in order to achieve positive results in accordance with the security interests of all States;

"2. Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to exercise self-restraint and refrain from actions that might impede the attainment of the final objective of the negotiations;

"3. Invites the Governments of the two States mentioned above to take the unilateral measures they deem appropriate with a view to increasing the mutual trust and to prevent a further escalation of the arms race in Europe;

"4. Calls upon all European States as well as all other interested States to do their utmost in order to encourage the process of negotiations and its successful conclusion;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to transmit the content of the present appeal to the Governments of all States concerned."

6. On 9 November, Romania submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/38/L.3/Rev.1) which contained changes in the preambular and operative parts and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Deeply concerned about the possibility of deploying new medium-range missiles in Europe and about the development of those already in existence on this continent,

"Profoundly alarmed that the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America commenced in Geneva on 30 November 1981 have not so far reached results to meet the expectations of peoples,

"Deeply concerned that the failure of these negotiations could lead to a new significant escalation in the spiralling arms competition in Europe and in the world, gravely endangering thereby international peace and security,

"Firmly convinced that an early successful conclusion of these negotiations by reaching an appropriate agreement, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armament and military forces, would have a crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security and for the reduction of the risk of nuclear war,

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

"1. Urges the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to make every effort to reach an agreement at their bilateral negotiations in Geneva, leading to halting the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles and to the withdrawal and destruction of those already in existence, or at least to reach an agreement whereby the deployment of such missiles should be postponed until late 1984 or early 1985 while the negotiations should continue and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in keeping with its previous declarations, should not deploy new missiles in the European part of its territory and should reduce the number of such missiles;

"2. Calls upon all European States as well as all interested States to do their utmost in order to assist the process of negotiation and its successful conclusion;

"3. Calls upon all States to do their utmost in order to bring the arms race to a halt and to proceed to disarmament, and first of all to nuclear disarmament, as well as to contribute to the relaxation of international tension and to the resumption of the policy of détente, co-operation and respect for the national independence of all peoples;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to transmit the content of the present appeal to the Governments of all States."

7. On 14 November, Romania submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/38/L.3/Rev.2), in which operative paragraph 1 was revised to read as follows:

"1. Urges the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to make every effort to reach an agreement at their bilateral negotiations in Geneva, or at least to agree on a provisional basis that no new medium-range missiles of any kind are deployed and the number of the existing ones is reduced, while the negotiations would continue in order to achieve positive results in conformity with the security interests of all States;"

8. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.3/Rev.2 was introduced by the representative of Romania at the 33rd meeting, on 17 November.

9. At the 36th meeting, on 22 November, the representative of Romania orally revised the draft resolution by deleting the words "new" and "of any kind" in the fourth line of operative paragraph 1.

10. At its 37th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.3/Rev.2, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 64 to 31, with 21 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam.

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3/ The delegations of Guyana, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago and Zimbabwe subsequently indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution and the delegation of Bahamas that it had intended to abstain.

Abstaining: Angola, Austria, Burma, Chad, Chile, Denmark, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Nepal, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.10

11. On 7 November, Cuba and the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/38/L.10), which was subsequently also sponsored by Mongolia and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 29th meeting, on 10 November.

12. At its 39th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.10 by a recorded vote of 87 to 19, with 8 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows: 4/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Austria, China, Guatemala, Malawi, Paraguay, Philippines, Singapore, Uruguay.

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4/ The delegation of Mongolia subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.12

13. On 8 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon", which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 31st meeting, on 11 November.

14. At its 39th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.12 by a recorded vote of 56 to 12, with 47 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows: 5/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.13

15. On 8 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary,

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5/ The delegation of Djibouti subsequently indicated that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" (A/C.1/38/L.13), which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 31st meeting, on 11 November.

16. At its 39th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.13 by a recorded vote of 91 to 19, with 8 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Chad, Guatemala, Morocco, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, Swaziland, Uruguay.

#### E. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.14

17. On 8 November 1983, Bangladesh, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/38/L.14), which was introduced by the representative of Brazil at the 28th meeting, on 9 November.

18. At its 34th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.14 without a vote (see para. 53, draft resolution E).

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.16

19. On 10 November, the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Obligation of States to contribute to effective disarmament negotiations" (A/C.1/38/L.16), which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 32nd meeting, on 15 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

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

"Recalling its 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 and 37/78 F of 9 December 1982,

"Deploing that no tangible progress has been achieved in the implementation of these resolutions,

"Stressing the importance of 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 and long-term basis for efforts towards halting and reversing the arms race,

"Recalling paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, stating that "all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations" and that "consequently, all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament", and stating further that "while disarmament is the responsibility of all States, the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and, together with other militarily significant States, for halting and reversing the arms race", and that "it is therefore important to secure their active participation",

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

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

"Stressing the commitment of States, which they have undertaken under terms of international law in various existing international instruments, to conduct negotiations which would lead to early agreements on disarmament measures, in particular on nuclear disarmament, and which serve the overall objective of general and complete disarmament,

"Bearing in mind the solemn commitment of all Member States to the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and their pledge to respect the priorities in disarmament negotiations as agreed to in its Programme of Action,

"Fully aware of the profound preoccupation of people everywhere over the growing risk of nuclear war, the prevention of which is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

"Aware also of the necessity to proceed to serious negotiations on disarmament in good faith, aimed at the achievement of early results, in particular at the prevention of nuclear war, in order to save mankind from the most acute danger facing it,

"Expressing the view that disarmament negotiations conducted without the aim to reach tangible results, while the arms race continues unabated, could have a negative impact on the world-wide striving for halting and reversing the arms race,

"Believing that the preservation of the existing bilateral regional and global system of arms limitation and disarmament agreements is an important element of disarmament efforts at all levels,

"1. Expresses its alarm about the continued escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, which is constantly increasing the danger of nuclear war, while disarmament negotiations are being endlessly protracted, blocked or discontinued;

"2. Expresses its conviction that it is the foremost obligation of all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and the other militarily significant States, to live up to their commitment undertaken in international instruments and to the recommendations and decisions of the General Assembly at its tenth special session and to conduct, without any preconditions, serious negotiations in good faith on arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of equality, reciprocity and the undiminished security of each side;

"3. Urges these States to intensify their efforts and to bring to a successful end the negotiations now being held in the Committee on Disarmament and other international forums, to resume suspended negotiations and to start new negotiations on effective international agreements according to the priorities established in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

"4. Recommends that the Committee on Disarmament should concentrate its work on the substantive and priority items on its agenda with a view to achieving tangible results in order to make a major contribution to the implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and to the accomplishment of the tasks set forth in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;

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

"6. Calls upon all States to refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations and to implement without delay agreements achieved in negotiations within and outside the United Nations framework;

"7. Underlines the need for preserving the existing system of bilateral, regional and global disarmament agreements;

"8. Invites all States engaged in disarmament and/or arms limitation and reduction negotiations outside the United Nations framework to keep the General Assembly and the Committee on Disarmament informed of the results of such negotiations in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document;

"9. Recommends that at subsequent sessions of the General Assembly special attention should be attached to the continuous review of the status of disarmament negotiations on the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels."

20. At the 33rd meeting, on 17 November, the German Democratic Republic withdrew the draft resolution.

#### G. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.18

21. On 11 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Yemen submitted a draft resolution entitled "International co-operation for disarmament" (A/C.1/38/L.18). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 30th meeting, on 11 November.

22. At the 40th meeting, on 25 November, the representative of Czechoslovakia orally revised the draft resolution by deleting the words "or political" in the first line of operative paragraph 5.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.18, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 84 to 15, with 18 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen,

Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden.

#### H. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.19

24. On 11 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/38/L.19), which was subsequently also sponsored by Colombia, the Congo, the German Democratic Republic and the Sudan. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 31st meeting, on 11 November.

25. At its 39th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.19 by a recorded vote of 107 to none, with 18 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria,

Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

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

I. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.26 and Rev.1

26. On 11 November, Algeria, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Burma, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Madagascar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" (A/C.1/38/L.26). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 32nd meeting, on 15 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 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 and 37/78 F of 9 December 1982 and its decisions S-12/24 of 10 July 1982,

"Deeply concerned that no concrete results regarding the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the first special session devoted to disarmament have been realized in the course of more than five years since that session, that in the meantime, the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, has gained in intensity, 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 violation of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations have taken place, posing the most serious threat to international peace and security,

"Convinced that the renewed escalation in the nuclear arms race, both in the quantitative and qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence and of use of nuclear weapons has heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations,

"Further convinced that international peace and security can 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 on disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future,

"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,

"Reaffirming also that the principles and priorities contained in the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament retained all their 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 new, very serious deterioration of relations in the world, intensification of focal points of aggression and hotbeds of tension in different regions of the world, as well as acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, which threatens international peace and security and increases the danger of outbreak 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 first special session on disarmament, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action of the Final Document;

"4. Once again calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to concentrate its work on the substantive and priority items on its agenda, to proceed to negotiations on nuclear disarmament and on prevention of nuclear war 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;

"5. 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;

"6. Calls upon nuclear-weapon States engaged in separate negotiations on issues of nuclear disarmament to exert the utmost effort with a view to achieving concrete results in those negotiations and thus contribute to the success of multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament;

"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 Committee 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 of the General Assembly;

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

27. On 16 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/38/L.26/Rev.1), in which the following changes were made:

(a) A new seventh preambular paragraph was added which read as follows:

"Recalling the commitment of States undertaken in various international agreements to negotiate on disarmament measures, in particular on nuclear disarmament,";

(b) The original seventh preambular paragraph, now the eighth preambular paragraph, was revised to read:

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

- (c) The original tenth preambular paragraph was deleted;
- (d) A new eleventh preambular paragraph was added which read:

"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, retained all its validity and that the objectives and measures contained therein still represent one of the most important and urgent goals to be achieved,";

- (e) Operative paragraph 3 was revised to read:

"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, the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action of the Final Document;"

- (f) A new operative paragraph 4 was added which read:

"4. Calls upon all States to refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations;"

- (g) The subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.26/Rev.1 was subsequently also sponsored by Colombia, the Congo, the German Democratic Republic, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta and Viet Nam and was introduced by Yugoslavia at the 33rd meeting, on 17 November.

28. At its 40th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.26/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 107 to 11, with 7 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru,

Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Honduras, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Spain.

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.27

29. On 11 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burma, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament" (A/C.1/38/L.27), which was subsequently also sponsored by the Congo and the Upper Volta. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 32nd meeting, on 15 November.

30. At its 40th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.27 by a recorded vote of 104 to 2, with 19 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

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

K. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.30

31. On 11 November, Ecuador and Mexico submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/38/L.30), which was subsequently also sponsored by Colombia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 33rd meeting, on 17 November.

32. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the administrative and financial implications (A/C.1/38/L.72).

33. At its 39th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.30 by a recorded vote of 109 to 1, with 15 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

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

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.31 and Rev.1

34. On 11 November, Algeria, Bangladesh, Mexico, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament" (A/C.1/38/L.31). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 32nd meeting, on 15 November.

35. On 18 November, Brazil submitted an amendment (A/C.1/38/L.71) to draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.31, adding an operative paragraph 2 which would read as follows:

"2. Requests also the Disarmament Commission, without prejudice to paragraph 1 above, to examine at its 1984 session possible approaches that could facilitate progress towards the elaboration by the Conference on Disarmament of the comprehensive programme of disarmament."

36. On 21 November, the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.31, joined by Brazil, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/38/L.31/Rev.1) which contained the following changes:

(a) The operative paragraph, which read:

"Urges the Conference on Disarmament, as soon as it considers that the circumstances are propitious for that purpose, to renew its work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament previously requested and to submit to the General Assembly, not later than at its forty-first session, a complete draft of such a programme."

was revised to read:

"1. Urges the Conference on Disarmament, as soon as it considers that the circumstances are 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 General Assembly, not later than at its forty-first session, a complete draft of such a programme."

(b) A new operative paragraph 2 was added, which read:

"2. Decides to consider at its thirty-ninth session, in the light of the above-mentioned progress report, the advisability of requesting the Disarmament Commission to further examine the question and to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly."

37. At the 35th meeting, on 21 November, the representative of Brazil withdrew amendment A/C.1/38/L.71.

38. At its 41st meeting, on 25 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.31/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 53, draft resolution K).

M. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.33 and Rev.1

39. On 11 November, Mongolia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament Week" (A/C.1/38/L.33).

40. On 17 November, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/38/L.33/Rev.1), in which the third preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Mindful of world-wide anti-war and anti-missile mass movement,"

was revised to read:

"Mindful of world-wide anti-war and anti-nuclear mass movement".

The revised draft resolution was subsequently sponsored by India and Mozambique, and was introduced by the representative of Mongolia at the 33rd meeting, on 17 November.

41. At its 40th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.33/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 107 to none, with 13 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution L). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Democratic Kampuchea, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

N. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.38

42. On 11 November, Argentina, Brazil and Pakistan submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" (A/C.1/38/L.38), which was subsequently also sponsored by Austria, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Brazil at the 33rd meeting, on 17 November.

43. At its 39th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.38 by a recorded vote of 109 to 1, with 15 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution M). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

O. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.42

44. On 11 November, Ecuador, Mexico, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/38/L.42) entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations", which was subsequently also sponsored by Colombia and Venezuela. The draft resolution was introduced by Mexico at the 33rd meeting, on 17 November.

45. At its 37th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.42 as follows:

(a) The preambular part was adopted by a recorded vote of 107 to none, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

(b) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 91 to 2, with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian

Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(c) Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 128 to none, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, 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, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, 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 Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Ivory Coast.

(d) Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by a recorded vote of 131 to none. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, 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, Guyana, Haiti, 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, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, 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 Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: None.

(e) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by a recorded vote of 132 to none. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, 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, Guyana, Haiti, 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, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua,

Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, 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 Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: None.

(f) Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.42, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 104 to 1, with 24 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution N). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

P. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.52

46. On 11 November, Algeria, Argentina, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies" (A/C.1/38/L.52), which was subsequently also sponsored by Germany, Federal Republic of, Mali and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 33rd meeting, on 17 November.

47. At its 35th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.52 without a vote (see para. 53, draft resolution 0).

Q. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.63

48. On 11 November, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/38/L.63), which was subsequently also sponsored by Norway and Turkey. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 33rd meeting, on 17 November.

49. At its 37th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.63 by a recorded vote of 85 to 18, with 21 abstentions (see para. 53, draft resolution P). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, China, Colombia, Comoros, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Nepal, Peru, Senegal, Suriname, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

R. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.65 and Rev.1

50. On 11 November, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Poland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/38/L.65), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Expressing its grave concern that no progress has yet been achieved in the bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America which began in Geneva on 30 November 1981,

"Noting with alarm that time is running out for achieving progress in these talks before serious damage is done to the international situation and the threat to the survival of mankind is dramatically increased,

"Taking note of the alarm expressed by the general public all over the world and the strong popular wish to avoid a new and dangerous intensification of the nuclear-arms race, in particular, in Europe,

"Convinced that, if by the end of this year no agreement is reached at these talks, it will be necessary to continue them under the conditions of a renunciation of the schedules for carrying out measures, which could undermine the basis for the talks,

"1. Reiterates the conviction that all peoples of the world are vitally interested in the progress and the successful conclusion of these negotiations;

"2. Calls upon the States parties to the bilateral talks and other States directly concerned to refrain from initiating measures which could lead to a new round of the nuclear-arms race and jeopardize the continuation and successful conclusion of the talks;

"3. Requests both States parties to keep the United Nations appropriately informed of the progress achieved in the talks;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to transmit the present resolution to the Governments of all States concerned."

51. On 17 November, a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/38/L.65/Rev.1) was submitted by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland and Viet Nam, which contained the following changes:

(a) In the first line of the first preambular paragraph, the words "grave concern" were replaced by the words "great concern";

(b) The second preambular paragraph was deleted;

(c) The third preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Taking note of the profound alarm expressed in this context by the general public all over the world concerned over the possibility of a new and dangerous intensification of the nuclear-arms race, in particular, in Europe,";

(d) The fourth preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Convinced that mutually acceptable agreement in the Geneva negotiations is possible on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security,";

(e) Operative paragraph 1 was revised to read:

"1. Reiterates the conviction that all peoples of the world are vitally interested in the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and, accordingly, in the progress and the successful conclusion of these negotiations;"

(f) Operative paragraph 2 was revised to read:

"2. Calls upon the States parties to the bilateral talks to achieve as soon as possible equitable agreement which would provide for the non-deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and for a drastic reduction in the existing nuclear systems of such range without prejudice to anybody's security;"

(g) In operative paragraph 3, the last word "talks" was replaced by the word "negotiations".

52. At its 37th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.65/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 65 to 19, with 40 abstentions (see para. 53 draft resolution Q). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia.

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

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

#### A

#### Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the possibility of deploying new medium-range missiles in Europe and about the development of those already in existence on this continent,

Profoundly alarmed that the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America commenced at Geneva on 30 November 1981 have not so far reached results to meet the expectations of peoples,

Deeply concerned that the failure of these negotiations could lead to a new significant escalation in the spiralling arms competition in Europe and in the world, gravely endangering thereby international peace and security,

Firmly convinced that an early successful conclusion of these negotiations by reaching an appropriate agreement, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armament and military forces, would have a crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security and for the reduction of the risk of nuclear war,

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

1. Urges the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to make every effort to reach an agreement at their bilateral negotiations at Geneva, or at least to agree on a provisional basis that no medium-range missiles are deployed and the number of the existing ones is reduced, while the negotiations would continue in order to achieve positive results in conformity with the security interests of all States;

2. Calls upon all European States as well as all interested States to do their utmost in order to assist the process of negotiation and its successful conclusion;

3. Calls upon all States to do their utmost in order to bring the arms race to a halt and to proceed to disarmament, and first of all to nuclear disarmament, as well as to contribute to the relaxation of international tension and to the resumption of the policy of détente, co-operation and respect for the national independence of all peoples;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to transmit the content of the present appeal to the Governments of all States.

B

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,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 6/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority,

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

Bearing in mind its resolutions 36/81 B, 36/92 I and 36/100 of 9 December 1981 and 37/78 J of 9 December 1982,

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 also its declaration, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, 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 special responsibilities to undertake measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war,

1. Considers that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session, the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, 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 which have not yet done so would consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons.

C

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, 7/ 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 the Final Document,

Stressing that the nuclear neutron weapon represents a further step in the qualitative arms race in the field of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/92 K of 9 December 1981 and 37/78 E of 9 December 1982 entitled "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,

Noting the consideration of issues connected with the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, as well as the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon by the Committee on Disarmament in 1983,

Regretting that the Committee on Disarmament was not able to reach agreement on the commencement of negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament or on the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon in an appropriate organizational framework,

1. Reaffirms its request to the Committee on Disarmament 8/ 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; 7/

2. 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-eighth session;

3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

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

D

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,

Reaffirming once again 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,

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8/ From the date of commencement of the annual session in 1984, the Committee on Disarmament will be known as the "Conference on Disarmament" (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27), para. 21).

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,

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 resolution 110 (II) of 3 November 1947, entitled "Measures to be taken against propaganda and the inciters of a new war", and give rise to illusions of the admissibility and acceptability of a nuclear conflict,

Noting further 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 in the nuclear-arms race, both in 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 1983 with regard to item 4 of its agenda, as contained in its report, 9/

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, 10/

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 J of 11 December 1979, 35/152 B and C of 12 December 1980, 36/92 E of 9 December 1981 and 37/78 C of 9 December 1982,

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

10/ Resolution S-10/2.

Noting that the Committee on Disarmament, at its session held in 1983, discussed the question of the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and, in particular, the establishment of an ad hoc working group for negotiations on that question,

Regretting, however, that the Committee on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the establishment of an ad hoc working group for the purpose of 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 Committee on Disarmament 11/ to fulfil its negotiating role with regard to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, bearing in mind the high priority accorded to this question in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

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

1. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, and especially to elaborate a nuclear disarmament programme, and to establish for this purpose an ad hoc working group on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and on nuclear disarmament;

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

E

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission, 12/

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11/ From the date of commencement of the annual session in 1984, the Committee on Disarmament will be known as the "Conference on Disarmament" (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27), para. 21).

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

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, 13/ 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, 14/ 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 and 37/78 H of 9 December 1982,

1. Takes note of the report of the Disarmament Commission; 12/
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, the first special session devoted to disarmament, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its next 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 1983 substantive session;
4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1984 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items inscribed on its agenda, to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

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13/ Resolution S-10/2.

14/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, document A/S-12/32.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Committee on Disarmament, 15/ together with all the official records of the thirty-eighth 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 thirty-ninth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

F

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 session 16/ and confirmed in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 17/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament of 11 December 1979 18/ and General Assembly resolutions 36/92 D of 9 December 1981 and 37/78 B of 9 December 1982,

Deeply concerned over the growing danger of nuclear war, the continued arms race and the danger of a further, qualitatively new round of the arms race, all of which will have a very negative impact on the international situation,

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

Bearing in mind the vital interest of all nations in the attainment of 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,

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15/ Ibid., Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27).

16/ Resolution S-10/2.

17/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, document A/S-12/32.

18/ Resolution 34/88.

Considering the increased activity of peace and anti-war movements against the arms race and the escalation of the danger of nuclear war,

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, 19/ the obligation to co-operate actively and constructively for the attainment of the aims of disarmament being an indispensable part of that duty,

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, such as the proposals aimed at eliminating the use of force, be it on a world-wide or regional scope, 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 equality and undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, and to refrain at the same time from developing new directions and 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. Declares in this context that the elaboration and dissemination of any doctrines and concepts justifying the unleashing of nuclear war endanger world peace, lead to deterioration of the international situation and further intensification of the arms race and are detrimental to the generally recognized necessity of international co-operation for disarmament;

4. Declares that the use of force in international relations as well as in attempts to prevent the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 20/ is a phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament;

5. 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;

6. Calls upon all Member States to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign, launched by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, 21/ the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament, inter alia, through their educational systems, mass media and cultural policies;

7. 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;

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

## G

### Prevention of nuclear war

#### The General Assembly,

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

Recalling 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 and 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special

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20/ Resolution 1514 (XV).

21/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V.

session devoted to disarmament, regarding the procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

Recalling also its resolution 36/81 B of 9 December 1981 and, in particular, its resolution 37/78 I of 9 December 1982, in which it requested the Committee 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 a nuclear war,

Having considered the annual report of the Committee on Disarmament on its 1983 session, 22/

Noting with concern that the Committee on Disarmament was not able to start negotiations on the question during its 1983 session,

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

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

1. Requests again the Committee on Disarmament, 23/ 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 a nuclear war, taking into account the documents referred to in General Assembly resolution 37/78 I as well as other existing proposals and future initiatives;

2. Further requests the Committee on Disarmament to establish for that purpose an ad hoc working group on the subject at the beginning of its 1984 session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Committee on Disarmament".

H

Implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted  
by the General Assembly at its 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, the first special

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22/ Ibid., Thirty-eighth session, Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27).

23/ From the date of commencement of the annual session in 1984, the Committee on Disarmament will be known as the "Conference on Disarmament" (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27), para. 21).

session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 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 and 37/78 F of 9 December 1982 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 five years since that session, that, in the meantime, the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, has gained in intensity, 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 violation of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations have taken place, posing the most serious threat to international peace and security,

Convinced that the renewed escalation in the nuclear arms race, in both the quantitative and the qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence and of use of nuclear weapons has heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations,

Further convinced that international peace and security can 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,

Recalling the commitment of States undertaken in various international agreements to negotiate on disarmament measures, in particular on nuclear disarmament,

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

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, retained 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 new, very serious deterioration of relations in the world, intensification of focal points of aggression and hotbeds of tension in different regions of the world, which threatens international peace and security and increases the danger of outbreak 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, the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action of the Final Document;

4. Calls upon all States to refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations;

5. Once again calls upon the Committee on Disarmament 24/ to concentrate its work on the substantive and priority items on its agenda, to proceed to negotiations on nuclear disarmament and on prevention of nuclear war 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;

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24/ From the date of commencement of the annual session in 1984, the Committee on Disarmament will be known as the "Conference on Disarmament" (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27), para. 21).

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

7. Calls upon nuclear-weapon States engaged in separate negotiations on issues of nuclear disarmament to exert the utmost effort with a view to achieving concrete results in those negotiations and thus contribute to the success of multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament;

8. Invites all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the General Assembly and the Committee 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;

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

# I

## Report of the Committee on Disarmament

### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980, 36/92 F of 9 December 1981 and 37/78 G of 9 December 1982,

Recalling also the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Disarmament, 25/

Convinced that the Committee on Disarmament, 26/ as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should play the central role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament and on the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

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25/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27).

26/ From the date of commencement of the annual session in 1984, the Committee on Disarmament will be known as the "Conference on Disarmament" (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27), para. 21).

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

Deploing the fact that, despite the repeated requests of the General Assembly and expressed wish of the great majority of members of the Committee on Disarmament, the establishment of an ad hoc working group to undertake multilateral negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and on nuclear disarmament was once again prevented during the session of the Committee in 1983,

Regretting that the Committee on Disarmament has also not been enabled to set up ad hoc working groups for negotiations on the prevention of nuclear war and on the prevention of the arms race in outer space, as well as to entrust its ad hoc working group under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban" with a new mandate enabling it to undertake substantive negotiations on this question as soon as possible,

Stressing that negotiations on specific disarmament issues conducted outside the Committee on Disarmament should in no way serve as a pretext for preventing the conduct of multilateral negotiations on such questions in the Committee:

1. Expresses its deep concern and disappointment that the Committee on Disarmament has not been enabled, this year either, to reach concrete agreements on 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. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to intensify its work, so as to make the utmost effort to achieve concrete results in the shortest possible period of time on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda;

3. Urges once again the Committee on Disarmament to continue or undertake, during its session to be held in 1984, 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, and, in order to reach that goal, to provide the existing ad hoc working groups with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, the ad hoc working groups 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;

4. Urges the Committee on Disarmament to undertake, without further delay, the elaboration of a draft international treaty on a nuclear-weapon test ban and to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

5. Also urges the Committee on Disarmament to accelerate its work on the elaboration of a draft international convention on the complete and effective prohibition of all chemical weapons and on their destruction and to submit the preliminary draft of such a convention to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

6. Calls upon the Committee 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;

7. Calls upon the members of the Committee on Disarmament who have opposed the negotiation on some substantive issues of disarmament to enable the Committee, 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;

8. Also invites the members of the Committee on Disarmament involved in separate negotiations on specific priority questions of disarmament to intensify their efforts in order to achieve a positive conclusion of those negotiations without further delay and to submit to the Committee a full report on their separate negotiations and the results achieved in order to contribute most directly to the negotiations in the Committee, in accordance with paragraph 3 above;

9. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament".

J

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having examined the various concrete proposals submitted to the Disarmament Commission at its 1983 session and reproduced by the Commission in its report to the General Assembly, 27/

Considering that one of these proposals, intended to expedite negotiations of nuclear disarmament through the preparation of a study on unilateral measures, would be at present of particular value in view of the impasse existing both in the bilateral and the multilateral negotiations,

Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts and applying the methods customary in these cases, a report, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, on ways and means that seem 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.

K

Comprehensive programme of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament which is an integral part of the report from the Committee on Disarmament on its 1983 session, 28/

Welcoming the progress achieved in the preparation of the programme during the period covered by the report,

Noting, however, that it has not yet been possible to complete the elaboration of a comprehensive programme which, as provided for in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, should encompass "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", 29/

1. Urges the Conference on Disarmament, 30/ as soon as it considers that the circumstances are 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;

2. Decides to consider at its thirty-ninth session, in the light of the above-mentioned progress report, the advisability of requesting the Disarmament Commission to examine further the question and to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly.

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28/ Ibid., Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27), para. 87.

29/ Resolution S-10/2.

30/ From the date of commencement of the annual session in 1984, the Committee on Disarmament will be known as the "Conference on Disarmament" (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27), para. 21).

L

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned over the escalating arms race,

Emphasizing 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 world-wide anti-war and anti-nuclear mass movement,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments, international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session 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,

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, 31/ in particular the recommendation that, in view of the fact that Disarmament Week has played a useful role in fostering the objectives of disarmament, the week starting 24 October should continue to be widely observed as Disarmament Week,

Recalling also its resolutions 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, 34/83 I of 11 December 1979 and 37/78 D of 9 December 1982,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General 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. 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 the Week, prepared by the Secretary-General;
4. Invites further 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 and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;

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31/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, document A/S-12/32.

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

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

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report containing the information referred to in paragraph 7 of resolution 37/78 D, as well as paragraphs 4 to 6 above.

M

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 32/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the following:

- (a) That nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization,
- (b) 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,
- (c) That removing the threat of a world war - a nuclear war - is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,
- (d) That while disarmament is the responsibility of all States, the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament,
- (e) 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,
- (f) That pending the achievement of this goal, the nuclear-weapon States have special responsibilities to undertake measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war,
- (g) That, in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility,

Deeply regretting that the nuclear-arms race has not yet been halted and that the danger of nuclear war has been increasing,

Gravely concerned over the risks of nuclear war inherent in the present world situation,

1. Solemnly reaffirms the special responsibilities of the nuclear-weapon States for nuclear disarmament and for undertaking measures to prevent nuclear war and to halt the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects;
2. Solemnly reaffirms the vital interest of all peoples of the world in the success of disarmament negotiations and the consequent duty of all States to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament;
3. Solemnly reaffirms the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament;
4. Requests the nuclear-weapon States to submit to the General Assembly annual reports on the measures and steps taken by them, jointly or individually, in the discharge of the special responsibilities incumbent upon them for the prevention of nuclear war and for halting and reversing the nuclear arms race.

N

#### 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 the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in 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, the validity of which received their "unanimous and categorical reaffirmation", 33/

Noting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have been continuing at Geneva the two series of bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations begun on 30 November 1981 and 29 June 1982, respectively,

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33/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, document A/S-12/32.

Noting with satisfaction that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has already submitted the report requested in resolution 37/78 A of 9 December 1982, 34/

Hoping that the other major nuclear-weapon State will find it possible to comply also with the request of the General Assembly before the closure of its thirty-eighth session,

Deploing that it has become evident that the bilateral negotiations have not yet produced the desired results,

1. Urges the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to examine immediately, as a way out from the present impasse, the possibility of combining into a single forum the two series of negotiations which they have been carrying out and of broadening their scope so as to embrace also the "tactical" or "battlefield" nuclear weapons;

2. Reiterates 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;

3. Requests both parties to keep the United Nations appropriately informed of the progress achieved in their negotiations;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations".

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#### Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 124 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 35/

Recalling further its resolution 37/99 K of 13 December 1982, by section III of which it requested the Secretary-General to revive the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies,

1. Expresses its satisfaction that the Secretary-General has revived the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Advisory Board in 1983; 36/

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34/ A/38/562.

35/ Resolution S-10/2.

36/ A/38/467.

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the work of the Advisory Board.

P

#### Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

##### The General Assembly,

Deeply regretting that, in their bilateral negotiations, which commenced at Geneva on 30 November 1981, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have so far been unable to achieve positive results,

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

Deeply concerned that a breakdown of the negotiations could impede 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 an agreement,

1. Urges the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to continue, without preconditions, their bilateral negotiations at Geneva so long as it is necessary 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 the negotiating parties in their efforts to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion.

Q

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Expressing its great concern that no progress has yet been achieved in the bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America which began at Geneva on 30 November 1981,

Taking note of the profound alarm expressed in this context by the general public all over the world concerned over the possibility of a new and dangerous intensification of the nuclear-arms race, particularly in Europe,

Convinced that mutually acceptable agreement in the Geneva negotiations is possible on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security,

1. Reiterates the conviction that all peoples of the world are vitally interested in the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and, accordingly, in the progress and the successful conclusion of these negotiations;
2. Calls upon the States parties to the bilateral talks to achieve as soon as possible equitable agreement which would provide for the non-deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and for a drastic reduction in the existing nuclear systems of such range without prejudice to anybody's security;
3. Requests both States parties to keep the United Nations appropriately informed of the progress achieved in the negotiations;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to transmit the present resolution to the Governments of all States concerned.

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