

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

APPENDIX II

VOLUME I

List and text of documents issued by the Committee on Disarmament



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

APPENDIX II

VOLUME I

List and Text of Documents issued by the Committee  
on Disarmament

Document No.	Title
CD/336	Letter dated 31 January 1983 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament transmitting the resolutions on disarmament adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session
CD/337	Romania's position on disarmament: Extracts from the report presented by Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary-General of the Romanian Communist Party, to the Party's National Conference on 16 December 1982
CD/338	Letter dated 24 January 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, transmitting the text of the political declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Member States adopted in Prague on 5 January 1983
CD/339	Letter dated 28 January 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Mongolian People's Republic addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament transmitting a statement of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic on the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty States Parties held in Prague from 4-5 January 1983
CD/340	Letter dated 3 February 1983 from the Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Committee on Disarmament transmitting the replies of Mr. Y.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to questions from a <u>Pravda</u> correspondent
CD/341	Working paper of the Group of 21 on prevention of nuclear war
CD/342	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons on its work during the period 17-28 January 1983
CD/343	Detailed views on the contents of a chemical weapons ban

Document No.	Title
CD/344	Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: Working Paper submitted by the German Democratic Republic on behalf of a group of socialist States
CD/345	Ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy: Proposal by the group of socialist countries
CD/346	Letter dated 14 February 1983 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Committee on Disarmament transmitting the "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests"
CD/347 */	Extracts from the statement by Mr. François Mitterand, President of the French Republic, before the Bundestag on 20 January 1983
CD/348 */	Progress report to the Committee on Disarmament on the fifteenth session of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Group of Scientific Experts to consider international co-operative measures to detect and identify seismic events
CD/349	Letter dated 21 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cuba transmitting the final summary report of the International Symposium on Herbicides and Defoliants in War: The Long-Term Effects on Man and Nature, held in Ho Chi Minh City from 13 to 20 January 1983
CD/350	Working Paper: Technical aspects of a convention on chemical weapons
CD/351	Letter dated 2 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic transmitting texts of communications containing the reply of his Government to a recent Swedish initiative on the establishment in Europe of a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons
CD/352	Letter dated 7 March 1983 from the Alternate Representative of the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Committee on Disarmament transmitting a letter by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Kohl, to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker
CD/353	Verification of non-production of chemical weapons

\*/ An asterisk after a symbol on this list indicates that the document was re-issued for technical reasons.



Document No.	Title
CD/354	Letter dated 18 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of India transmitting the text of the New Delhi message and extracts from the political declaration adopted by the Heads of State or Government at the seventh Non-Aligned Summit held in New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983
CD/355	Prevention of nuclear war: Working Paper of a group of socialist States
CD/356	Agenda of the Committee on Disarmament
CD/356/Add.1	Programme of Work of the Committee on Disarmament
CD/357	Working Paper: Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters
CD/358	Decision on the re-establishment of <u>ad hoc</u> working groups for the 1983 session of the Committee on Disarmament
CD/359	Letter dated 22 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Norway addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/360	Letter dated 14 January 1983 from the Minister Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of Finland addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/361	Letter dated 21 January 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/362	Letter dated 24 January 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Spain concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/363	Letter dated 16 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Spain concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/364	Letter dated 31 January 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/365	Letter dated 28 January 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/366	Letter dated 31 January 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure

Document No.	Title
CD/367	Letter dated 2 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/368	Letter dated 2 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Austria addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/369	Letter dated 8 February 1983 from the Head of the Permanent Mission of Switzerland addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/370	Letter dated 17 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/371	Letter dated 21 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/372	Letter dated 7 April 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany transmitting the statement made by the Federal Republic of Germany on depositing its instrument of ratification of the Bacteriological Weapons Convention
CD/373	Letter dated 11 April 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia transmitting extracts from the Communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member States of the Warsaw Treaty Organization issued on 7 April 1983 in Prague
CD/374 CD/RW/WP.41	Definition of Radiological Weapons and the scope of a Radiological Weapons Treaty
CD/375	Prevention of an arms race in outer space
CD/376	Letter dated 6 April 1983 addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament by the Permanent Representative of Denmark concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/377	Letter dated 7 April 1983 addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament by the Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam concerning rule 34 of the Rules of Procedure

Document No.	Title
CD/378	On the Prohibition Regime of the Future Convention Banning Chemical Weapons
CD/379	Verification of compliance in arms control and disarmament agreements
CD/380	The prevention of nuclear war: confidence-building measures
CD/381/	Draft Treaty Banning any Nuclear Weapon Test Explosion in any Environment
CD/382	Programme of work of the Committee on Disarmament
CD/383 CD/NTB/WP.3	Working Paper: Peaceful nuclear explosions in relation to a nuclear test ban
CD/384	Institutional Arrangements for a CTB Verification System: An illustrative list of questions
CD/385	Letter dated 23 June 1983 addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament transmitting the decision of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union adopted in Moscow on 16 June 1983
CD/386	Joint statement adopted at the meeting of Party and State leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, held in Moscow on 28 June 1983
CD/387	Illustrative On-Site Inspection Procedures for Verification of Chemical Weapons Stockpile Destruction
CD/388	Verification and compliance of a nuclear test ban
CD/389	Views on a system of International Exchange of Seismic Data
CD/390	Working paper on a contribution to an international monitoring system using a newly installed small seismic array of Japan
CD/391	Letter dated 11 July 1983 addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament transmitting the text of the statement of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic on the results of the Moscow meeting of party and State leaders of the countries-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty

Document No.	Title
CD/392	Letter dated 11 July 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Finland addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament, transmitting a document entitled "Systematic identification of chemical warfare agents: identification of precursors of warfare agents, degradation products of non-phosphorus agents, and some potential agents"
CD/393 CD/CW/WP.55	Working Paper: Some technical aspects of the verification process in a chemical weapons convention
CD/394	Freeze on nuclear weapons
CD/395	Working Paper: The role of International Seismic Data Exchange under a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban
CD/396	Working Paper: Verification of a Chemical Weapons Convention: Sampling and Analysis of Chemical Warfare Agents under Winter Conditions
CD/397	Working Paper: Verification of non-production of chemical weapons
CD/398* /	Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters (Compilation of existing agreements, resolutions of the General Assembly transmitted to the Committee on Disarmament and proposals submitted to the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and to the Committee on Disarmament, prepared by the Secretariat)
CD/399	Progress report to the Committee on Disarmament on the sixteenth session of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Group of Scientific Experts to consider international co-operative measures to detect and identify seismic events
CD/400 CD/NTB/WP.6	International Management Panel
CD/401	Precursors - "Key" precursors
CD/402 CD/NTB/WP.7	Working Paper: Verification Aspects of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)
CD/403 CD/NTB/WP.9	Working Paper: International surveillance of airborne radioactivity (ISAR)
CD/404	Working Paper: Modalities of the review of the membership of the Committee
CD/405 CD/NTB/WP.8	Proposal for the scope of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty

Document No.	Title
CD/406	Working Paper containing a list of items which could be dealt with in the course of informal meetings of the Committee on Disarmament on the prevention of nuclear war
CD/407	Statement of the Group of 21 on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of the use of nuclear weapons
CD/408	Working Paper: Textual proposals to promote respect for the Chemical Weapons Convention and compliance with its provisions
CD/409	Answers of the Minister for Defence of the USSR, Marshall D.F. Ustinov to questions of a Tass correspondent
CD/410	Prevention of an arms race in Outer Space
CD/411	Prevention of Nuclear War, including All Related Matters
CD/412	Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on a Nuclear Test Ban
CD/413	Draft Mandate for Ad Hoc Working Group on Item 7 of the Agenda of the Committee on Disarmament Entitled "Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space"
CD/414	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Working Group on Radiological Weapons
CD/415*/	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Working Group on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament
CD/416	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Working Group on Chemical Weapons to the Committee on Disarmament
CD/417	<u>Ad Hoc</u> Working Group on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States Against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons: Report to the Committee on Disarmament
CD/418	Statement by the Group of 21: Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space
CD/419	Workshop on Verification of Chemical Weapons Stockpile Destruction
CD/420	Letter dated 23 August 1983 addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Disarmament Transmitting an Excerpt from the Tass Communiqué Concerning the Meeting of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mr. Y.V. Andropov, with a Group of American Senators
CD/421	Report of the Committee on Disarmament to the United Nations General Assembly



# COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/336  
1 February 1983  
Original: ENGLISH

---

LETTER DATED 31 JANUARY 1983 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT  
TRANSMITTING THE RESOLUTIONS ON DISARMAMENT ADOPTED BY THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

I have the honour to transmit herewith the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, which entrust specific responsibilities to the Committee on Disarmament. The relevant provisions of those resolutions are reproduced in the Annex.

For the information of the Committee, I also have the honour to transmit herewith other resolutions and decisions dealing with disarmament matters, which were adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

In addition, I should like to draw your attention to the resolutions listed in the Annex which relate to disarmament matters.

(Signed) Javier Pérez de Cuéllar





ANNEX

I. Resolutions dealing with disarmament matters

(a) Resolutions that entrust specific responsibilities to the Committee on Disarmament

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the following resolutions entrusting specific responsibilities to the Committee on Disarmament:

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| 37/72   | "Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons"   |
| 37/73   | "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty"   |
| 37/77 A | "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons"  |
| 37/78 C | "Nuclear weapons in all aspects"  |
| 37/78 E | "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon"   |
| 37/78 F | "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session"  |
| 37/78 G | "Report of the Committee on Disarmament"  |
| 37/78 I | "Prevention of nuclear war"   |
| 37/80   | "Conclusion of an international convention to the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" |
| 37/81   | "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons"                      |
| 37/83   | "Prevention of an arms race in outer space"   |
| 37/85   | "Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests"   |
| 37/98 A | "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons"   |
| 37/98 B | "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons"   |

- 37/98 D "Provisional procedures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol"
- 37/99 A "Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present"
- 37/99 C "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons"
- 37/99 D "Prevention of an arms race in outer space and prohibition of anti-satellite systems"
- 37/99 E "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes"
- 37/99 K "Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament"
- 37/100 C "Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons"

The Committee's attention should be drawn, in particular, to the following provisions contained in those resolutions:

(1) In resolution 37/72, operative paragraph 5 urges all States members of the Committee on Disarmament: (a) to bear in mind that if the consensus rule should not be used in such a manner as to prevent the establishment of subsidiary bodies for the effective discharge of the functions of the Committee, neither should it be used to prevent the approval of appropriate mandates for such subsidiary bodies; (b) to assign to the Ad Hoc Working Group on item 1 of the Committee's agenda (nuclear test ban) a mandate which should provide for the multilateral negotiation of a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests, to be initiated immediately after the beginning of the session of the Committee to be held in 1983; (c) to exert their best endeavours in order that the Committee may transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session the multilaterally negotiated text of such a treaty.

(2) In resolution 37/73, operative paragraph 4 notes that the Committee on Disarmament, in the exercise of its responsibilities as the multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, established on 21 April 1982 an Ad Hoc Working Group under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear test ban", and, considering that discussion of specific issues in the first instance might facilitate progress towards negotiation of a nuclear test ban, requested the Ad Hoc Working Group to: (a) discuss and define, through substantive examination, issues relating to verification and compliance, with a view to making further progress towards a nuclear

test ban; (b) take into account all existing proposals and future initiatives and report to the Committee on the progress of its work before the conclusion of the session of 1982; operative paragraph 5 also notes that the Committee on Disarmament agreed that it would thereafter take a decision on subsequent courses of action with a view to fulfilling its responsibilities in this regard; operative paragraph 6 further notes that the Ad Hoc Working Group has initiated consideration of the issues under its mandate: operative paragraph 7 requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue the consideration of these issues and to take the necessary steps to initiate substantive negotiations in order that the draft of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be submitted to the General Assembly at the earliest possible date; operative paragraph 8 urges all members of the Committee on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to co-operate with the Committee in fulfilling these tasks; operative paragraph 9 also requests the Committee on Disarmament to determine, in the context of its negotiations on such a treaty, the institutional and administrative arrangements necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and an effective verification system; and operative paragraph 10 calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to report on progress to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

(3) In resolution 37/77 A, operative paragraph 1 requests the Committee on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to intensify negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, with a view to preparing a draft comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, and to draft possible agreements on particular types of such weapons; and operative paragraph 5 requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-eighth session.

(4) In resolution 37/78 C, operative paragraph 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, 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.

(5) In resolution 37/78 E, operative paragraph 1 reaffirms its request to the Committee on Disarmament to start without delay negotiations within an appropriate organizational framework with a view to concluding a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons, and operative paragraph 3 requests the Committee on Disarmament to

submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

(6) In resolution 37/78 F, operative paragraph 5 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 without further delay and to elaborate, as soon as possible, drafts of international agreements on those disarmament issues which have been the object of negotiations over a number of years, particularly a treaty 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; and operative paragraph 6 calls upon members of the Committee on Disarmament, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, to show a greater measure of readiness and flexibility in further negotiations on the elaboration of a draft comprehensive programme of disarmament and thus enable the Committee to submit, pursuant to the decision of the twelfth special session, a revised draft of such a programme to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

(7) In resolution 37/78 G, operative paragraph 1 urges the Committee on Disarmament to continue or undertake, during its session to be held in 1983, 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 General 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, an ad hoc working group on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament; operative paragraph 2 requests the Committee on Disarmament to intensify its work, to make the utmost effort to achieve concrete results in the shortest possible period of time and to prepare draft international agreements on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, above all on a treaty on a nuclear-weapon test ban and on the complete and effective prohibition of all chemical weapons and on their destruction; operative paragraph 3 also requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue as from the beginning of its session in 1983, in accordance with the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, its intensive work on the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament and to submit the revised draft of such a programme to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; and operative paragraph 5 further requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

(8) In resolution 37/78 I, operative paragraph 1 requests 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 nuclear war, taking into account the documents referred to in the preambular part of that resolution, as well as other existing proposals and future initiatives.

(9) In resolution 37/80, operative paragraph 2 notes with satisfaction that in the Committee on Disarmament there is once again no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; operative paragraph 3 requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue the negotiations on the question of the strengthening of the security guarantees for non-nuclear-weapon States during its session in 1983; and operative paragraph 4 calls once again upon all States participating in these negotiations to make efforts to elaborate and conclude an international instrument of a legally binding character, such as an international convention, on this matter.

(10) In resolution 37/81, operative paragraph 2 notes with satisfaction that in the Committee on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out; operative paragraph 4 recommends that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for a common approach or common formula which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character and that the various alternative approaches, including in particular those considered in the Committee on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties; and operative paragraph 5 recommends that the Committee on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective.

(11) In resolution 37/83, operative paragraph 5 requests the Committee on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space; operative paragraph 6 further requests the Committee on Disarmament to establish an ad hoc working group on the subject at the beginning of its session in 1983, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an

agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space; and operative paragraph 7 requests the Committee on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

(12) In resolution 37/85, operative paragraph 1 urges the Committee on Disarmament to proceed promptly to practical negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests; and operative paragraph 2 refers to the Committee on Disarmament for its consideration the basic provisions of such a treaty, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the text of which is annexed to the resolution, as well as the proposals and observations made by other States on this question in the course of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

(13) In resolution 37/98 A, operative paragraph 3 urges the Committee on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons on the basis of its new mandate to achieve accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date.

(14) In resolution 37/98 B, operative paragraph 3 urges the Committee on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1983, the elaboration of a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives with a view to enabling the Committee to achieve agreement at the earliest date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons for this purpose; and operative paragraph 4 requests the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

(15) In resolution 37/98 D, operative paragraph 3 calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to expedite its negotiations on a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons with a view to its submission to the General Assembly with the shortest possible delay.

(16) In resolution 37/99 A, operative paragraph 1 requests once again the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to talks with a view to elaborating an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present; and operative paragraph 5 requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the question to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

(17) In resolution 37/99 C, operative paragraph 1 requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to an early conclusion of the elaboration of a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons in order that it may be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; operative paragraph 2 further requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue its search for a solution to the question of prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities, including the scope of such prohibition, taking into account all proposals submitted to it to this end; and operative paragraph 3 takes note of the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Radiological Weapons, in the report adopted by the Committee on Disarmament, to establish at the beginning of its session to be held in 1983, an ad hoc working group, to continue negotiations on the prohibition of radiological weapons.

(18) In resolution 37/99 D, operative paragraph 3 requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue substantive consideration of: (a) the question of negotiating effective and verifiable agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space, taking into account all existing and future proposals designed to meet this objective; (b) as a matter of priority, the question of negotiating an effective and verifiable agreement to prohibit anti-satellite systems as an important step towards the fulfilment of the objectives set out in sub-paragraph (a) above; operative paragraph 4 expresses the hope that the Committee on Disarmament will take the appropriate steps, such as the possible establishment of a working group, in order to promote the objectives set forth in operative paragraphs 1 and 3 of the resolution; and operative paragraph 5 requests the Committee on Disarmament to report on the consideration given to this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

(19) In resolution 37/99 E, its operative paragraph requests the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

(20) In resolution 37/99 K, the operative paragraph of Part I requests the Committee on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the review of the membership of the Committee, taking into account paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and paragraphs 55 and 62 of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session; and the

operative paragraph of Part II commends to the Committee on Disarmament that it consider designating itself as a conference without prejudice to paragraph 120 of the Final Document.

(21) In resolution 37/100 C, operative paragraph 1 requests the Committee on Disarmament to undertake, on a priority basis, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text of the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to that resolution.

In the above-mentioned resolutions 37/77 A, 37/78 E, 37/78 I, 37/83, 37/99 A and 37/99 C, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all relevant documents. They are the following:

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| 37/77 A | A/37/27 and Corr.1, A/37/297, A/37/333-S/15278, A/37/578, A/C.1/37/L.43, A/C.1/37/L.46 and Rev.1 and A/37/659.      |
| 37/78 E | A/37/27 and Corr.1, A/37/42, A/37/297, A/37/380, A/37/578, A/C.1/37/L.25 and A/37/662.                              |
| 37/78 I | A/37/27 and Corr.1, A/37/42, A/37/380, A/37/578, A/C.1/37/4, A/C.1/37/8, A/C.1/37/L.11. A/C.1/37/L.45 and A/37/662. |
| 37/83   | A/37/27 and Corr.1, A/37/578, A/C.1/37/4, A/C.1/37/L.8, A/C.1/37/L.41 and A/37/667.                                 |
| 37/99 A | A/37/27 and Corr.1, A/37/578, A/C.1/37/L.18 and A/37/667.   |
| 37/99 C | A/37/27 and Corr.1, A/37/578, A/C.1/37/L.33 and A/37/667.   |

The relevant records of the consideration of the subjects covered by those resolutions transmitting documentation are contained in documents A/37/PV.5 to 34, A/37/RV.98, A/37/PV.101, A/C.1/37/PV.3 to 45 and A/C.1/37/PV.47, 48, 50, 57 and 58.



All those documents and records were distributed during the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly to all Members of the United Nations, including all Members of the Committee on Disarmament.

(b) Other resolutions dealing with disarmament matters

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly also adopted the following resolutions dealing with disarmament matters:

- 37/70 "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security"
- 37/71 "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/83 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)"
- 37/74 A "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa"
- 37/74 B "Nuclear capability of South Africa"
- 37/75 "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East"
- 37/76 "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia"
- 37/77 B "Renunciation of the use of new discoveries and scientific and technical achievements for military purposes"
- 37/78 A "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session"
- 37/78 B "International co-operation for disarmament"
- 37/78 D "Disarmament Week"
- 37/78 H "Report of the Disarmament Commission"
- 37/78 J "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war"

- 37/78 K "Monitoring of international disarmament agreements and strengthening of international security: proposal for the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency"
- 37/79 "United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects"
- 37/82 "Israeli nuclear armament"
- 37/84 "Relationship between disarmament and development"
- 37/95 A "Reduction of military budgets"
- 37/95 B "Reduction of military budgets"
- 37/96 "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace"
- 37/97 "World Disarmament Conference"
- 37/98 C "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons"
- 37/98 E "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons"
- 37/99 B "Report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues"
- 37/99 F "Review and supplement of the comprehensive study on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects"
- 37/99 G "Measures to provide objective information on military capabilities"
- 37/99 H "Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof"

- 37/99 I "Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques"
- 37/99 J "Military research and development"
- 37/100 A "Freeze on nuclear weapons"
- 37/100 B "Nuclear arms freeze"
- 37/100 D "Confidence-building measures"
- 37/100 E "Disarmament and international security"
- 37/100 F "Regional disarmament"
- 37/100 G "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament"
- 37/100 H "World Disarmament Campaign"
- 37/100 I "World Disarmament Campaign"
- 37/100 J "World Disarmament Campaign; peace and disarmament movements"

## II. Resolutions related to disarmament matters

It should also be noted that, at its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the following resolutions which are related to disarmament matters:

- 37/10 "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States"
- 37/18 "Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security"
- 37/19 "Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency"
- 37/87 "Effects of atomic radiation"
- 37/89 "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space"

- 37/90        "Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration  
and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space"
- 37/93        "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-  
keeping operations in all their aspects"
- 37/102       "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security  
of Mankind"
- 37/105       "Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the  
Effectiveness of the Principles of Non-Use of Force  
in International Relations"
- 37/117       "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness  
between States"
- 37/118       "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on  
the Strengthening of International Security"
- 37/119       "Implementation of the collective security provisions  
of the Charter of the United Nations for the  
maintenance of international peace and security"
- 37/167       "United Nations Conference for the Promotion of  
International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of  
Nuclear Energy".



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/70  
14 January 1983

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 39

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/651)]

37/70. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions 2667 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2831 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 3075 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 32/75 of 12 December 1977 and 35/141 of 12 December 1980,

Deeply concerned that the arms race, particularly in nuclear armaments, and military expenditures continue to increase at an alarming speed, constituting a grave danger for world peace and security,

Recalling also the conclusion of the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, 1/ that the vastly increased military budgets have also contributed to current economic problems in certain States and that existing and planned military programmes constitute a colossal waste of precious resources which might otherwise be used to raise the living standards of all peoples and solve the problems confronting developing countries in achieving economic and social development,

---

1/ A/S-12/32, sect. III, para. 61.

Reaffirming the need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about and understand the situation prevailing in the field of the arms race and disarmament,

Having in mind the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign, 2/ solemnly launched at the twelfth special session, which is intended to promote public interest in, and support for, reaching agreements on measures of arms limitation and disarmament,

Recalling further paragraph 93 (c) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ which provides that the Secretary-General shall periodically submit reports to the Assembly on the economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Considering that the elaboration of such reports should be viewed as a measure aimed at building confidence among States,

1. Welcomes with satisfaction the updated report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures; 4/

2. Expresses its thanks to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Consultant Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures, as well as to the Governments and international organizations that have rendered assistance in updating the report;

3. Recommends that the conclusions of the updated report should be brought to the attention of public opinion and also taken into account in future action by the United Nations in the field of disarmament;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication and to give it publicity in the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, taking also into account the views expressed on the report by Member States not later than 1 March 1983;

5. Recommends that all Governments should ensure the widest possible distribution of the report, including, where appropriate, its translation into the respective national languages;

6. Invites the specialized agencies as well as intergovernmental, national and non-governmental organizations to use their facilities to make the report widely known;

7. Reaffirms its decision to keep the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security" under constant review, and decides to include it in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session.

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982

---

2/ Ibid., annex V.

3/ Resolution S-10/2.

4/ A/37/386.



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/71  
14 January 1983

---

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 41

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/653)]

- 37/71. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/83 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 32/76 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/58 of 14 December 1978, 34/71 of 11 December 1979, 35/143 of 12 December 1980 and 36/83 of 9 December 1981 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), 1/

Taking into account that within the zone of application of that Treaty, to which twenty-two sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories which, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the States that de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Recalling that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America became parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively,

---

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

1. Regrets that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations which the General Assembly has addressed to it;
2. Urges France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times;
3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/71 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982





## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/72  
14 January 1983

---

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 42

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/654)]

#### 37/72. Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons

##### The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, which has been examined for more than twenty-five years and on which the General Assembly has adopted more than forty resolutions, is a basic objective of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, to the attainment of which it has repeatedly assigned the highest priority,

Stressing that on seven different occasions it has condemned such tests in the strongest terms and that, since 1974, it has stated its conviction that the continuance of nuclear-weapon testing will intensify the arms race, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war,

Reiterating the assertion made in several previous resolutions that, whatever may be the differences on the question of verification, there is no valid reason for delaying the conclusion of an agreement on a comprehensive test ban,

Recalling that since 1972 the Secretary-General has declared that all the technical and scientific aspects of the problem have been so fully explored that only a political decision is now necessary in order to achieve final agreement, that when the existing means of verification are taken into account it is difficult to understand further delay in achieving agreement on an underground test ban, and that the potential risks of continuing underground nuclear-weapon tests would far outweigh any possible risks from ending such tests,

Recalling also that the Secretary-General, in his foreword to the report entitled "Comprehensive nuclear-test ban", 1/ submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, reiterated with special emphasis the opinion he had expressed nine years earlier and, after specifically referring to it, added: "I still hold that belief. The problem can and should be solved now",

Noting that in the same report, which was prepared in compliance with General Assembly decision 34/422 of 11 December 1979, the experts emphasized that non-nuclear-weapon States in general had come to regard the achievement of a comprehensive test ban as a litmus test of the determination of the nuclear-weapon States to halt the arms race, adding that verification of compliance no longer seemed to be an obstacle to reaching agreement,

Taking into account that the three nuclear-weapon States which act as depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water 2/ undertook in that Treaty, almost twenty years ago, to seek the achievement of the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and that such an undertaking was explicitly reiterated in 1968 in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 3/

Deploing that neither the Committee on Disarmament nor the General Assembly at its twelfth special session have been able to elaborate a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

1. Reiterates once again its grave concern that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority and constitutes a vital element for the success of efforts to prevent both vertical and horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons and a contribution to nuclear disarmament;

3. Urges all States that have not yet done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and, meanwhile, to refrain from testing in the environments covered by that Treaty;

4. Urges also the three original parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to abide strictly by the undertakings contained therein to seek "to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time" and "to continue negotiations to this end";

---

1/ A/35/257.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

3/ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

5. Urges likewise all States members of the Committee on Disarmament:

(a) To bear in mind that if the consensus rule should not be used in such a manner as to prevent the establishment of subsidiary bodies for the effective discharge of the functions of the Committee, neither should it be used to prevent the approval of appropriate mandates for such subsidiary bodies;

(b) To assign to the Ad Hoc Working Group on item 1 of the Committee's agenda (nuclear test ban) a mandate which should provide for the multilateral negotiation of a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests, to be initiated immediately after the beginning of the session of the Committee to be held in 1983;

(c) To exert their best endeavours in order that the Committee may transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session the multilaterally negotiated text of such a treaty;

6. Calls upon the States depositaries of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, by virtue of their special responsibilities under those two Treaties and as a provisional measure, to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear-test explosions, either through a trilaterally agreed moratorium or through three unilateral moratoria;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982





## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/73  
14 January 1983

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 43

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/655)]

#### 37.73 Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the urgent need for the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty capable of attracting the widest possible international support and adherence,

Reaffirming its conviction that an end to nuclear-weapon testing by all States in all environments would be a major step towards ending the qualitative improvement, development and proliferation of nuclear weapons, a means of relieving the deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of radio-active contamination for the health of present and future generations and a measure of the utmost importance in bringing the nuclear arms race to an end,

Recalling that the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water 1/ undertook not to carry out any nuclear-weapon-test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, in the environments covered by that Treaty, and that in that Treaty and in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 2/ the parties expressed their determination to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on this subject,

---

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

2/ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

Recognizing the indispensable role of the Committee on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Taking into account that part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament concerning consideration of the item entitled "Nuclear test ban" during its session in 1982, 3/

Convinced that the Committee on Disarmament should commence negotiations on such a treaty at the earliest possible date,

Recognizing the importance to such a treaty of the work assigned by the Committee on Disarmament to the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on a global network of stations for the exchange of seismological data,

Stressing the importance of further efforts by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to facilitate the conclusion of such a treaty,

1. Reiterates its grave concern that, despite the express wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States, nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated;

2. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the greatest urgency and highest priority;

3. Expresses the conviction that such a treaty would constitute a vital element for the success of efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race and the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons, and to prevent the expansion of existing nuclear arsenals and the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries;

4. Notes that the Committee on Disarmament, in the exercise of its responsibilities as the multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, established on 21 April 1982 an Ad Hoc Working Group under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear test ban", and, considering that discussion of specific issues in the first instance might facilitate progress towards negotiation of a nuclear test ban, requested the Ad Hoc Working Group:

(a) To discuss and define, through substantive examination, issues relating to verification and compliance, with a view to making further progress towards a nuclear test ban;

(b) To take into account all existing proposals and future initiatives and report to the Committee on the progress of its work before the conclusion of the session of 1982;

---

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

5. Also notes that the Committee on Disarmament agreed that it would thereafter take a decision on subsequent courses of action with a view to fulfilling its responsibilities in this regard;
6. Further notes that the Ad Hoc Working Group has initiated consideration of the issues under its mandate;
7. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue the consideration of these issues and to take the necessary steps to initiate substantive negotiations in order that the draft of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be submitted to the General Assembly at the earliest possible date;
8. Urges all members of the Committee on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to co-operate with the Committee in fulfilling these tasks;
9. Also requests the Committee on Disarmament to determine, in the context of its negotiations on such a treaty, the institutional and administrative arrangements necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and an effective verification system;
10. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to report on progress to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;
11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982







## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/74  
18 January 1983

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 44

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/656)]

#### 37/74. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

##### A

#### Implementation of the Declaration

##### The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa <sup>1/</sup> adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling its earliest resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961 on the subject, as well as resolutions 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980 and 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-weapon-free zone, in particular resolution 33/63 in which it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent,

Noting with concern that South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear-weapon capability seriously jeopardizes the realization of the objective of a denuclearized Africa and poses a grave danger not only to the security of African States but also to international peace and security,

---

<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

Taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective, 2/ in particular its recommendation that all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa should cease,

Expressing its indignation that certain Western countries and Israel have, in flagrant and defiant violation of its pertinent resolutions and in utter disregard of international concern on the subject, continued to collaborate with South Africa in the nuclear field, despite the risk and danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons which the nuclear programme of the racist régime represents and poses to the legitimate right of African States to live in peace within secure borders,

Recalling its decision, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, that the Security Council should take appropriate steps to prevent the frustration of the objective of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa, 3/

Recalling that in the Final Document it noted that the accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons present a challenging and an increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,

1. Once again reiterates its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. Condemns all forms of nuclear collaboration ~~by~~ any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa since such collaboration enables it to frustrate, inter alia, the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

3. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, including the provision to it of such related dual purpose materials as computers, electronic equipment and related technology;

4. Requests the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament, to take enforcement measures through strict adherence by all States to its relevant decisions to prevent any racist régimes from acquiring any arms or arms technology;

---

2/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179.

3/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).

5. Requests the Security Council in this connection to conclude expeditiously its consideration of the recommendations of the Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo, rendering it more effective and prohibiting in particular all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

6. Demands that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982

B

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980 and 36/86 A of 9 December 1981,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 1/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling that, in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978, it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent of Africa or elsewhere,

Recalling also that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 4/ it noted that the accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, presented a challenging and an increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,

Alarmed that South Africa's nuclear programme has enabled it to acquire a nuclear-weapon capability and that that capability has been enhanced by the continued support and active collaboration which certain Western countries and

---

4/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 12.

Israel have readily given to it in pursuance of their economic interests and geostrategic designs, in gross violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective, 2/ as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 473 (1980), 5/

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 9 September 1980 6/ as well as his reports of 3 September 1981 7/ and 20 September 1982, 8/ submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 35/146 A and 36/86 A on the nuclear capability of South Africa,

Gravely concerned that South Africa, in flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, has continued its military attacks against independent States of southern Africa, in particular Angola, part of which still remains occupied by South African forces, and has increased its acts of subversion aimed at destabilizing those States,

Expressing its utter disappointment that certain Western countries have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in its nuclear and military build-up and have, by a ready recourse to the use of the veto, consistently frustrated every effort at the United Nations to deal with the South African question,

1. Deplores the massive build-up of South Africa's military machine, including its frenzied acquisition of a nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;
2. Reaffirms that the racist régime's acquisition of nuclear capability constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;
3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider substantively the question of South Africa's nuclear capability pursuant, inter alia, to the findings

---

5/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14167.

6/ A/35/402 and Corr.1.

7/ A/36/430.

8/ A/37/432.

of the Group of Experts on South Africa's Plan and Capability in the Nuclear Field 9/ appointed by the Secretary-General;

4. Requests the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament, to take enforcement measures, through strict adherence by all States to its relevant decisions, to prevent any racist régimes from acquiring arms or arms technology;

5. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime, including the provision to it of such materials as computers, electronic equipment and related technology;

6. Demands that South Africa respect international concern for peace and stability in Africa by terminating forthwith its development of the capability to produce nuclear weapons and that it submit all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982





General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/75  
14 January 1983

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 45

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/657)]

37/75. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980 and 36/87 of 9 December 1981 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

83-00886 44652 (E)

/...

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing further the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous to build on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

1. Urges all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; 2/

2. Calls upon all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. Invites those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with the relevant paragraph of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

4. Invites further those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

5. Invites the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and spirit of the present resolution;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982





## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/76  
14 January 1983

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 46

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/658)]

#### 37/76. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980 and 36/88 of 9 December 1981 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will strengthen the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the declarations issued at the highest level by Governments of South Asian States reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Recalling that in the above-mentioned resolutions it called upon the States of the South Asian region, and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested, to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to this objective,

Further recalling that, in its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX), 31/73 and 32/83, it requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned therein and to render such assistance as might be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 1/ regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, 2/

1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. Urges once again the States of South Asia and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may be interested to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to this objective;

3. Calls upon those nuclear-weapon States that have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render such assistance as may be required to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982

---

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ A/36/408.



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/77  
14 January 1983

---

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 47

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/659)]

- 37/77. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons

#### A

New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3479 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/74 of 10 December 1976, 32/84 A of 12 December 1977, 33/66 B of 14 December 1978, 34/79 of 11 December 1979, 35/149 of 12 December 1980 and 36/89 of 9 December 1981 concerning the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 39 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ according to which qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are both important for halting the arms race and efforts to that end must include negotiations on the limitation and cessation of the qualitative improvement of armaments, especially weapons of mass destruction, and the development of new means of warfare,

Recalling the decision contained in paragraph 77 of the Final Document to the effect that, in order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for

---

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements, and that efforts aimed at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction should be appropriately pursued,

Expressing once again its firm belief, in the light of the decisions adopted at the tenth special session, in the importance of concluding an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Noting that in the course of its session in 1982 the Committee on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons",

Noting with satisfaction that in the course of its session in 1982 the Committee on Disarmament held informal meetings on this item with the participation of qualified governmental experts,

Convinced that all ways and means should be utilized to prevent the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Taking into consideration the part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament relating to this question, 2/

1. Requests the Committee on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to intensify negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, with a view to preparing a draft comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, and to draft possible agreements on particular types of such weapons;

2. Once again urges all States to refrain from any action which could adversely affect the talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

3. Calls upon the States permanent members of the Security Council, as well as upon other militarily significant States, to make declarations, identical in substance, concerning the refusal to create new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, as a first step towards the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on this subject, bearing in mind that such declarations would be approved thereafter by a decision of the Security Council;

---

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1), sect. III, paras. 76, 77 and 84-89.

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

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

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982

B

Renunciation of the use of new discoveries and scientific and technical achievements for military purposes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraph 39 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ according to which qualitative and quantitative measures are both important for halting the arms race and efforts to that end must include negotiations on the limitation and cessation of the qualitative improvement of armaments, especially weapons of mass destruction, and the development of new means of warfare, so that, ultimately, scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes,

Recalling its Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, 3/

Noting that scientific and technological progress has become one of the most important factors in the development of mankind,

Noting with concern that new discoveries and scientific and technological achievements can be used to intensify dangerously the arms race,

Recognizing the necessity to ensure that scientific and technological progress is used exclusively to serve the peaceful aspirations of humanity,

---

3/ Resolution 3384 (XXX).

Aware that the time has come to consider ways to solve the problem of renunciation of the use of new discoveries and scientific and technological achievements for military purposes,

Calls upon all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes.

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/78  
19 January 1983

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 50

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/662)]

- 37/78. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

#### A

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

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, 1/

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", 2/

---

1/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 27.

2/ A/S-12/32, para. 62.

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

1. Requests the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 September 1983, a joint report or two separate reports on the stage reached in their above-mentioned negotiations, for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

2. Also requests the two negotiating parties to 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. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982

B

International co-operation for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Stressing again the urgent need for an active and sustained effort to intensify the comprehensive 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 the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ and confirmed in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 4/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament of 11 December 1979 5/ and General Assembly resolution 36/92 D of 9 December 1981,

Deeply concerned over the danger of a nuclear war, the continued arms race and the danger of unleashing a further, qualitatively new round of the arms race, all of which have an extraordinarily 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,

---

3/ Resolution S-10/2.

4/ A/S-12/32.

5/ Resolution 34/88.



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,

Considering the importance of manifestations of popular peace and anti-nuclear movements against the arms race and the escalation of the danger of nuclear war throughout the world,

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, 6/ 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,

Taking into consideration the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in combining efforts and in supporting and developing active co-operation among States aimed at the solution of disarmament problems,

1. Calls upon all States, in implementing the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, 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, refraining at the same time from developing new directions and channels of the arms race;

2. Declares 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;

---

6/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

3. 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 7/ is a phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament;

4. Appeals to States which are members of military or political groupings to promote, on the basis of the Final Document, 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;

5. Calls upon all Member States to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign, 8/ the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament, inter alia through their educational systems, mass media and cultural policies;

6. Calls upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 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.

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982

C

Nuclear weapons in all aspects

The General Assembly,

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

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,

---

7/ Resolution 1514 (XV).

8/ A/S-12/32, annex V.

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

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

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 doctrine of limited or partial use of nuclear weapons giving rise to illusions of the admissibility and acceptability of a nuclear conflict,

Noting with alarm that to the doctrine of a limited nuclear war was later added the concept of a protracted nuclear war,

Noting also with alarm 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,

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, 1/

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 and 36/92 E of 9 December 1981,

Noting that the Committee on Disarmament, during its session held in 1982, 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 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,

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, 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-eighth session an item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Committee on Disarmament".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982

D

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned over the continuing 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,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and by 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, 9/

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, 4/ 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,

Recognizing the important role which the mass information organs of the United Nations can play in promoting more active involvement of governmental and public organizations in Disarmament Week,

1. Expresses its appreciation to all States and international and national non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week;

---

9/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the reports of the Secretary-General on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week; 10/

3. Invites all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week, 11/ prepared by the Secretary-General;

4. Invites the relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to intensify activities, within their areas of competence, to disseminate information on the consequences of the arms race and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;

5. Invites Governments, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, 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 to prepare annually, within existing resources, a compilation of the information collected by the relevant departments of the Secretariat, as well as at United Nations information centres, pertaining to the holding of Disarmament Week in the preceding year;

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

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982

E

Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ in which it is stated that the achievement of nuclear disarmament will require urgent negotiations of agreements, inter alia, on the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems,

---

10/ A/37/455 and Add.1.

11/ A/34/436.

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

Reaffirming its resolution 36/92 K of 9 December 1981, entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon",

Sharing the world-wide concern expressed by Member States, as well as by non-governmental organizations, over 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 inhumane effects of that weapon, which constitutes a grave threat, particularly to the unprotected civilian population,

Noting the consideration by the Committee on Disarmament during its session held in 1982 of issues connected with the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, as well as the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon, 12/

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 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;
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 twelfth special session and at its thirty-seventh session;
3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982

---

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

F

Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the  
tenth special session

The General Assembly,

Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 4/ 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 and 36/92 M of 9 December 1981 and its decision S-12/24 of 10 July 1982,

Regretting that at its twelfth special session it was not able to achieve, despite the expectations of the international community and the efforts exerted by a large number of Member States, the main objectives of that session, namely, to adopt a comprehensive programme of disarmament and to give further impetus to, and assess the implementation of, the decisions and recommendations of the tenth special session, as well as certain urgent measures for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament,

Noting with deep concern that the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session have not been implemented, that, between the two special sessions on disarmament, 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 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 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,

Deeply concerned 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,

Considering it imperative 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 peoples 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,

Recalling with satisfaction that at its twelfth special session it unanimously and categorically reaffirmed the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ as well as the solemn commitment of all Member States to it and their pledge to respect the priorities in disarmament negotiations, as agreed to in the Programme of Action contained therein,

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

1. Expresses its deep concern over the constant deterioration of international relations, as well as the intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, which directly threatens international peace and security and increases the danger of outbreak of war, in particular nuclear war;

2. Calls upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at promoting international security and leading to the effective halting and reversing of the arms race and to 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 concerning nuclear disarmament, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action of the Final Document and in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly;

4. Urges all Member States to exert the greatest effort to stimulate and accelerate disarmament negotiations in good faith at all levels and to achieve rapid progress in resolving various disarmament issues;

5. 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 without further delay and to elaborate, as soon as possible, drafts of international agreements on those disarmament issues which have been the object of negotiations over a number of years, particularly a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-test ban and on a complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

6. Calls upon members of the Committee on Disarmament, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, to show a greater measure of readiness and flexibility in further negotiations on the elaboration of a draft comprehensive programme of disarmament and thus enable the Committee to submit, pursuant to the decision of the twelfth special session, a revised draft of such a programme to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

/...



7. Calls upon the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in considering various issues of disarmament on its agenda and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session concrete recommendations with a view to contributing to a solution of outstanding issues;

8. 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;

9. 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 of the results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

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

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982

G

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 and 36/92 F of 9 December 1981,

Recalling also the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 3/ and the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 4/

Having considered the report of the Committee on Disarmament, 13/

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,

Noting that the Committee on Disarmament has set up an ad hoc working group under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban",

---

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

/...

Regretting that, despite the 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 nuclear disarmament was once again prevented during the session of the Committee held in 1982,

Expressing its deep concern and disappointment that the Committee on Disarmament has not thus far been able to reach concrete agreements on disarmament issues which have been under consideration for a number of years, particularly on those to which the United Nations has assigned greatest priority and urgency,

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

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. Urges the Committee on Disarmament to continue or undertake, during its session to be held in 1983, 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, an ad hoc working group on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament;

2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to intensify its work, to make the utmost effort to achieve concrete results in the shortest possible period of time and to prepare draft international agreements on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, above all on a treaty on a nuclear-weapon test ban and on the complete and effective prohibition of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

3. Also requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue as from the beginning of its session in 1983, in accordance with the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, its intensive work on the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament and to submit the revised draft of such a programme to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

4. 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 1 above;

5. Further requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

/...

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

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982

H

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission, 14/

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, 3/ 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, 4/ 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,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 B of 9 December 1981,

1. Takes note of the report of the Disarmament Commission;
2. Notes that the Disarmament Commission again was not able to conclude its consideration of several items on its agenda;
3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and, to that end, to direct its attention at each substantive session to specific subjects from among those which have been and will be under its consideration, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and to make concrete recommendations on such subjects to the subsequent session of the Assembly;

---

14/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/37/42).

/...

4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1983 and to submit a substantive report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Committee on Disarmament, 13/ together with all the official records of the thirty-seventh 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-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982

I

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 a 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,

Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ the first special 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, entitled "Prevention of nuclear war", in which it urged all nuclear-weapon States to submit to the Secretary-General by 30 April 1982, for consideration at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, their views, proposals and practical suggestions for ensuring the prevention of nuclear war and invited all other Member States that so desired to do likewise,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General containing such views, proposals and practical suggestions, which was submitted at the twelfth special session, 15/

---

15/ A/S-12/11 and Add.1 and Corr.1 and Add.2-5.

Taking into account the deliberations on this item during the twelfth special session, in particular in Working Group III of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session and in the drafting group established to continue consideration of the proposals concerning the question of the prevention of nuclear war, referred to in the Concluding Document of that session, 16/

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 the peoples of the world,

1. Requests 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 nuclear war, taking into account the documents referred to above, as well as other existing proposals and future initiatives;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all relevant documents to facilitate the consideration of this item by the Committee;

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

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982

J

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 3/, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority,

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

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,

---

16/ A/S-12/32, paras. 44-47.

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,

1. Considers that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session 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 the other nuclear-weapon States will consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons.

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982

K

Monitoring of international disarmament agreements and strengthening of international security: proposal for the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the essential role to be played by appropriate international monitoring measures satisfactory to all interested parties in establishing and implementing disarmament agreements and in strengthening international security and confidence,

Considering the progress made in the technology of earth observation by artificial satellites,

Aware of the important contribution that such technology can make to solving problems posed by monitoring, given, in particular, the need to provide for international measures of a non-discriminatory character which do not constitute interference in the internal affairs of States,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 J of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, a study on the technical, legal and financial implications of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency and to seek the views of Member States on this subject and 34/83 E of 11 December 1979, in which it took note of those views,

/...

Noting with interest the report to which was annexed the very detailed study on the implications of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency 17/ submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly,

Emphasizing that technological advances increase the possibilities in this area and that Member States, as well as the international community represented by its competent organs, should be in a position to benefit, in the appropriate conditions, from adequate monitoring techniques, whether through the implementation of disarmament agreements or through the strengthening of security and international confidence,

Convinced that for these reasons consideration of the proposal for the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency should be pursued in all of its aspects,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General to which was annexed the study on the implications of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency;
2. Expresses its satisfaction to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Governmental Experts on the Question of the Establishment of an International Satellite Monitoring Agency, which helped him, for the way in which the report was prepared;
3. Takes note also of the conclusions of the study regarding the possibilities of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to have the report reproduced as a United Nations publication in order to ensure that it receives the widest possible dissemination;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, on the practical modalities for implementing those conclusions with respect to the institutional aspects of the draft examined in chapter II, part V, of the study.

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982







## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/79  
18 January 1983

---

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 51

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/663)]

37/79. United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980 and 36/93 of 9 December 1981,

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

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III), 1/

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General, 2/ in which indication was given that an increasing number of States had either signed or

---

1/ A/CONF.95/15 and Corr.2, annex I.

2/ A/37/199 and Corr.1.

ratified the Convention, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981,

1. Urges those States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and the Protocols annexed thereto, as early as possible, so as to obtain their entry into force and, ultimately, their universal adherence;
2. Takes note that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing annexed Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols;
3. Requests the Secretary-General, as the Depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols, to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the said Convention and its Protocols;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/80  
18 January 1983

---

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 52

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/664)]

37/80. Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the need to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of States and prompted by the desire shared by all nations to eliminate war and prevent nuclear conflagration,

Taking into account the principle of non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirmed in a number of United Nations declarations and resolutions,

Noting with satisfaction the desire of States in various regions to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced into their territories, including through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and being anxious to contribute to the attainment of this objective,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Mindful of the statements made and views expressed by various States on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States,

Concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and the increased danger of recourse to use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Deeply concerned at the plans for further stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States that could directly affect the security of non-nuclear-weapon States,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolutions 33/72 of 14 December 1978, 34/84 and 34/85 of 11 December 1979, 35/154 and 35/155 of 12 December 1980, the relevant provisions of its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980 and its resolutions 36/94 and 36/95 of 9 December 1981,

Noting that the Committee on Disarmament considered in 1982 the item entitled "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" and the work done by the Ad Hoc Working Group on this item,

Recalling the drafts of an international convention submitted on that item to the Committee on Disarmament in 1979 and noting with satisfaction that the idea of concluding such a convention has received widespread international support,

Taking note of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, 2/ as well as of the report of the Committee on Disarmament, 3/ including the reports of the Ad Hoc Working Group to Consider, and Negotiate on, Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons,

Wishing to promote an early and successful completion of the negotiations on the elaboration of a convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

---

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2).

3/ Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1).

Noting that the idea of interim arrangements as a first step towards the conclusion of such a convention has also been considered in the Committee on Disarmament, particularly in the form of a Security Council resolution on this subject, and reaffirming the call made in that respect by the General Assembly in paragraph 6 of its resolution 35/154 and in paragraph 5 of its resolution 36/94,

Taking note of the recommendation contained in the special report of the Committee on Disarmament that ways and means should be explored by the Committee to overcome the difficulties encountered in the negotiations of the above-mentioned Working Group with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, 4/

Convinced that abandoning policies of first use of nuclear weapons would, inter alia, constitute a substantive contribution to the efforts to achieve progress towards effective strengthening of the security guarantees for non-nuclear-weapon States,

Welcoming the solemn declarations concerning the non-first-use of nuclear weapons, in particular the obligation of nuclear-weapon-States not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, assumed at the highest political level or confirmed at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly,

Convinced further that, if all nuclear-weapon States were to assume obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, that would be tantamount, in practice, to banning the use of nuclear weapons against all States, including all non-nuclear-weapon States,

Bearing in mind that, in the search for a solution of the problem of security assurances, priority should be given to the legitimate security concerns of the non-nuclear-weapon States, which, by virtue of their forgoing the nuclear option and of not allowing nuclear weapons to be stationed on their territories, have every right to expect to be most effectively guaranteed against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

1. Welcomes once again the conclusion of the Committee on Disarmament that there is continuing recognition of the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Committee on Disarmament there is once again no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention on this subject;

3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue the negotiations on the question of the strengthening of the security guarantees for non-nuclear-weapon States during its session in 1983;

---

4/ Ibid., Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2), para. 63, part IV.

4. Calls once again upon all States participating in these negotiations to make efforts to elaborate and conclude an international instrument of a legally binding character, such as an international convention, on this matter;

5. Calls once again upon all nuclear-weapon States to make solemn declarations, identical in substance, concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States having no such weapons on their territories, as a first step towards the conclusion of an international convention, and recommends that the Security Council should examine such declarations and, if they all meet the above-mentioned objective, should adopt an appropriate resolution approving them;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/81  
18 January 1983

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 53

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/665)]

37/81. Conclusion of effective international arrangements  
to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use  
or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned about the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolution 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974,

Recalling also its resolution 31/189 C of 21 December 1976,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Recalling its resolutions 33/72 of 14 December 1978, 34/85 of 11 December 1979, 35/155 of 12 December 1980 and 36/95 of 9 December 1981,

Further recalling paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, inter alia, that all efforts should be exerted, therefore, by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement, and to submit agreed texts, where possible, before the second special session devoted to disarmament, on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Committee on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Working Group to Consider, and Negotiate Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to reaching agreement on this item, 2/

Noting the proposals submitted under that item in the Committee on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note of the decision of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, as well as the relevant recommendations of the Islamic Conference, reiterated recently

---

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, twelfth special session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2), para. 63.



at the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Niamey from 22 to 26 August 1982, <sup>3/</sup> calling upon the Committee on Disarmament to elaborate and reach an agreement on an international basis to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Further noting the support expressed in the Committee on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

1. Reaffirms the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;
2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Committee on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;
3. Appeals to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;
4. Recommends that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including in particular those considered in the Committee on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;
5. Recommends that the Committee on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;
6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982

---

<sup>3/</sup> See A/37/567-S/15466.





## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/82  
18 January 1983

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 56

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/668)]

#### 37/82. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/157 of 12 December 1980 and 36/98 of 9 December 1981 on Israeli nuclear armament,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling further its resolution 33/71 A of 14 December 1978 on military and nuclear collaboration with Israel,

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

Recalling Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981 and taking note of the first special report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa, 1/

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 2/ despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

---

1/ A/37/22/Add.1-S/15383/Add.1.

2/ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

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

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament, 3/

1. Reaffirms its demand that Israel renounce, without delay, any possession of nuclear weapons and place all its nuclear activities under international safeguards;
2. Calls again upon all States and other parties and institutions to terminate forthwith all nuclear collaboration with Israel;
3. Requests again the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in these activities;
4. Calls upon all States to submit to the Secretary-General all information in their possession concerning the Israeli nuclear programme or any public or private assistance thereto;
5. Requests the Security Council to consider taking effective action so as to prevent Israel from endangering international peace and security by pursuing its policy of aggression, expansion and annexation of territories;
6. Condemns Israel's officially declared intention to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to keep Israeli nuclear activities under constant review and to report thereon as appropriate;
8. Also requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, to follow closely the nuclear and military collaboration between Israel and South Africa and the dangers it constitutes to peace and security and to efforts aimed at the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa and the Middle East;
9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/83  
18 January 1983

---

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 57

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/669)]

#### 37/83. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

The General Assembly,

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

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming further the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be exclusively for peaceful purposes,

Recalling that the States Parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, 1/ undertook in article III to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

---

1/ Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

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

Reaffirming paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 2/ in which it is stated that, in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

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

Gravely concerned at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space,

Mindful of the widespread interest expressed by Member States in the course of the negotiations on and following the adoption of the above-mentioned Treaty in ensuring that the exploration and use of outer space should be for peaceful purposes, and taking note of proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, and at its regular sessions and to the Committee on Disarmament,

Noting the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space over the extension of an arms race into outer space 3/ and the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament,

Convinced that further measures are needed for the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Recognizing that, in the context of multilateral negotiations for preventing an arms race in outer space, the resumption of bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America can play a positive role,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on Disarmament, 4/

---

2/ Resolution S-10/2.

3/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982 (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

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

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

Aware of the various proposals submitted by Member States to the Committee on Disarmament, particularly concerning the establishment of a working group on outer space and its draft mandate,

Noting, in particular, the express wishes of the overwhelming majority of members of the Committee on Disarmament for the establishment, without delay, of a working group on outer space,

1. Reaffirms the will of all States that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;

2. Declares that any use of outer space other than for exclusively peaceful purposes runs counter to the agreed objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

3. Emphasizes that further effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;

4. Calls upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space;

5. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

6. Further requests the Committee on Disarmament to establish an ad hoc working group on the subject at the beginning of its session in 1983, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space;

7. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

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

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982







## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/84  
18 January 1983

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 136

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/671)]

#### 37/84. Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the conclusions of the study on the relationship between disarmament and development, contained in the report of the Secretary-General, 1/

Recalling also resolution 36/92 G of 9 December 1981, in which the General Assembly, inter alia, commended the report, its conclusions and its recommendations to the attention of all Member States and decided to transmit the report to the Assembly at its twelfth special session for its substantive consideration and appropriate action,

Noting the proposals on the follow-up decisions regarding the report of the Secretary-General, circulated as official documents in connection with the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, 2/

Noting also that, in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the Assembly decided to refer those items on the agenda on which it had not reached decisions to its thirty-seventh session for further consideration, 3/

---

1/ A/36/356 and Corr.1. The study was subsequently issued as The Relationship between Disarmament and Development (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.1).

2/ A/S-12/18 and A/S-12/AC.1/49.

3/ A/S-12/32, para. 64.

Noting further that it has decided to include the question of the relationship between disarmament and development in its agenda as a separate item,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate administrative action in accordance with the recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, as specified in chapter VII of the study prepared by the Group; 1/
2. Urges Member States to consider appropriate measures in accordance with all relevant recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts;
3. Determines that the question of reallocation and conversion of resources, through disarmament measures, from military to civilian purposes should be included in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly at intervals to be decided upon, starting with its fortieth regular session in 1985;
4. Recommends that an investigation - with due regard to the capabilities of existing agencies and institutions currently responsible for the international transfer of resources - of the modalities of an international disarmament fund for development should be undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in consultation with other relevant international institutions;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution.

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/85  
19 January 1983

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 138

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/672)]

#### 37/85. Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over the continuing nuclear-arms race and the growing danger of nuclear war,

Convinced that an immediate cessation of nuclear-weapon tests by all States in all environments and the prohibition of such testing in the future would be a serious obstacle to the development of ever-new types and systems of nuclear weapons, as well as to the emergence of new nuclear States,

Taking note of the "Basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests", submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the current session, 1/ the text of which is annexed to the present resolution,

1. Urges the Committee on Disarmament to proceed promptly to practical negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests;

2. Refers to the Committee on Disarmament for its consideration the basic provisions of such a treaty, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution, as well as the proposals and observations made by other States on this question in the course of the current session;

---

1/ See A/37/243.

3. Calls upon all the nuclear-weapon States, as a gesture of goodwill and with a view to creating more favourable conditions for the formulation of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, not to conduct any nuclear explosions, starting from a date to be agreed among them and until the above-mentioned treaty is concluded, after the appropriate declarations have been made by them to that effect well in advance;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests".

98th plenary meeting  
9 December 1982

/...

ANNEX

Basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and  
general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

The objective of averting nuclear war, towards which the efforts of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of other peace-loving States are directed, makes it imperative to take such measures, inter alia, as would impede the development of ever-new types and systems of nuclear weapons.

One such effective measure would be the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests by all States and in all environments, which at the same time would promote the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Motivated by these goals, the Soviet Union is submitting to States Members of the United Nations, for their consideration, the following basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests.

A. Scope of the prohibition

1. Each State party to this Treaty shall undertake to prohibit, to prevent, and not to carry out any nuclear-weapon test explosions at any place under its jurisdiction or control, in any environment - in the atmosphere, beyond its limits, including outer space, under water or under ground.
2. No party shall cause, encourage or in any way participate in the conduct of any nuclear-weapon test explosions anywhere.
3. A moratorium shall be declared on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, under which the parties to this Treaty shall refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in carrying out such explosions until the relevant procedure has been evolved.
4. Promptly after the entry into force of this Treaty, consideration shall be given to the question of procedure for carrying out nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Such procedure, to be agreed upon, may take the form of a special agreement or agreements constituting an integral part of this Treaty.

B. Ensuring compliance with the Treaty

1. General provisions on verification

5. The States parties to this Treaty shall base their activities in verifying compliance with the provisions of this Treaty on a combination of national and international measures.

/...

6. For the purpose of verifying compliance by other States parties with the provisions of this Treaty, any State party shall have the right to use the national technical means of verification which it has at its disposal, in a manner consistent with generally recognized principles of international law.

7. States parties which possess national technical means of verification may, in case of necessity, place the information which they obtained through those means, and which is important for the purposes of this Treaty, at the disposal of other parties.

8. The States parties to this Treaty undertake not to interfere with the national technical means of verification of other States parties.

9. International measures of verification shall be carried out through international procedures within the framework of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter, and through consultations and co-operation between States parties, as well as through the services of the Committee of Experts of States Parties to this Treaty.

## 2. Consultations and co-operation

10. The States parties to this Treaty shall, in case of necessity, consult each other, make inquiries and provide information in connection with such inquiries with a view to solving any questions that may arise with regard to compliance with the provisions of this Treaty.

11. The States parties shall exchange, bilaterally or through the Committee of Experts, information which they consider necessary to provide assurance of compliance with the obligations assumed under this Treaty.

12. Consultations and co-operation may also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter.

13. In the interests of increasing the effectiveness of the Treaty, the States parties to the Treaty shall agree in an appropriate way on the prevention of any actions aimed at deliberately falsifying the actual state of affairs with regard to compliance with this Treaty by other States parties.

## 3. International exchange of seismic data

14. For the purposes of better assuring compliance with obligations under this Treaty, each party may participate in an international exchange of seismic data. Such international exchange shall be carried out in accordance with the following guidelines.

/...

4. Guidelines for the international exchange of seismic data

15. Each State party to this Treaty shall have the right to participate in the international exchange of seismic data, to contribute data from seismic stations on its territory which it designates for participation in the international exchange and to receive all the seismic data made available through the international exchange.
16. Each party that decides to participate in the international exchange shall designate an appropriate body through which it will communicate with the international exchange.
17. Seismic data shall be transmitted through the Global Telecommunication System of the World Meteorological Organization or through any other agreed communication channels.
18. International seismic data centres shall be established in agreed locations, taking into account the desirability of appropriate geographical distribution. These centres shall receive all seismic data contributed to the international exchange by its participants, process seismic data without interpreting the nature of seismic events, make the processed seismic data available to all participants and maintain records of all seismic data contributed by participants and processed by the centre. Each centre shall be under the jurisdiction of the party on whose territory it is located.
19. The Committee of Experts, whose establishment is provided for in this Treaty, shall draw in its work upon the recommendations contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events established by the Committee on Disarmament. <sup>2/</sup> Such measures include the elaboration of standards for the technical and operational characteristics of participating seismic stations and international seismic data centres, for the form in which data are transmitted to the centres, and for the form and manner in which the centres make seismic data available to participants and respond to their requests for additional seismic data regarding specific seismic events.

5. International Committee of Experts of States Parties to the Treaty

20. A Committee of Experts of States Parties to this Treaty shall be established to consider questions related to the international exchange of seismic data. Any State party shall have the right to appoint a representative to this Committee.
21. The Committee, which will function on the basis of consensus, shall hold its first meeting not later than ninety days after the entry into force of this Treaty and shall meet thereafter as necessary.

---

<sup>2/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.A, para. 42.

22. The Committee shall develop, in accordance with the Guidelines, detailed arrangements regulating the establishment and operation of the international exchange; it shall facilitate its implementation and co-operation between States Parties to enhance the effectiveness of such exchange.

23. The Committee shall facilitate more extensive international consultations and co-operation, exchange of information and assistance in verification in the interests of compliance with the provisions of this Treaty.

24. Other questions relating to the organization and procedures of the Committee of Experts, its possible subsidiary bodies, their functions, rights, duties and proceedings, its role in promoting international exchange and in on-site inspection, as well as other matters, are to be elaborated.

6. Fact-finding procedure regarding compliance with the Treaty:  
on-site inspection

25. Each State party to this Treaty, if it has doubts regarding an event on the territory of another State which may have been a nuclear explosion, may send that party a request for an on-site inspection. The request should state the reasons why it is being made, including relevant seismic and other physical data that could be associated with a possible nuclear explosion, its time and location.

26. The party which has received the request, being aware of the importance of providing assurance of compliance with the obligations under this Treaty, shall state whether or not it is prepared to agree to an inspection. If the party which has received the request is not prepared to agree to an inspection on its territory, it shall communicate the reasons for its decision to the requesting State and inform the Committee of Experts of them.

27. If the requesting State party is not satisfied with the explanation received and the information provided on a bilateral basis, it may ask the Committee of Experts for additional information and consultation regarding that request and assistance in ascertaining the facts in the form of scientific and technical expertise.

28. For the purpose of conducting inspection on the territory of the States parties which may give their agreement, procedures shall be elaborated for such inspections and the manner in which they are to be conducted, including the list of rights and functions of the inspecting personnel and the definition of the role of the receiving party during the inspection.

29. This Treaty shall also contain a provision enabling any two or more of the States parties to agree, by mutual consent, in view of special interests or special circumstances, on additional measures which would facilitate verification of compliance with this Treaty.

/...



7. Procedure for lodging complaints with the Security Council

30. Any State party which has reason to believe that any other State party has acted or may be acting in violation of the obligations deriving from the provisions of this Treaty shall have the right to lodge a complaint with the Security Council. Such a complaint should include all relevant information, as well as all possible evidence supporting the validity of the complaint.

31. Each State party undertakes to co-operate in carrying out any investigation which the Security Council may initiate, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, on the basis of a complaint received by the Security Council. The Security Council shall inform the States parties of the results of the investigation.

32. Each State party to this Treaty undertakes to provide or support assistance, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to any State party which requests it, if the Security Council decides that such party has been exposed to danger or is perhaps being exposed to danger as a result of violation by another State party of the obligations assumed under this Treaty.

C. Concluding provisions of the Treaty

33. This Treaty shall be of unlimited duration. It shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty Governments including the Governments of all States permanent members of the Security Council.

34. However, the States parties may agree that this Treaty should enter into force for an agreed limited period, given the participation of three States permanent members of the Security Council - the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

35. Provision should be made for the procedure for the signing and ratification of this Treaty, for the depositary, for accession by States to this Treaty and for amendments.

-----





## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/95  
20 January 1983

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 40

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/652)]

#### 37/95. Reduction of military budgets

A

#### The General Assembly,

Expressing its deep concern about the ever-spiralling arms race and growing military expenditures, which constitute a heavy burden for the economies of all nations and have extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Recalling that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, all Member States unanimously and categorically reaffirmed the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as "their solemn commitment" to it, 1/

Reaffirming the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, according to which the gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example in absolute figures or in terms of percentage points, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would be a measure that would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities for the reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries, 2/

---

1/ A/S-12/32, para. 62.

2/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 89.

Recalling also the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, 3/ which provides that during this period renewed efforts should be made to reach agreement on the reduction of military expenditures and the reallocation of resources thus saved to economic and social development, especially for the benefit of developing countries,

Recalling further its resolution 34/83 F of 11 December 1979, in which it considered that a new impetus should be given to endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditures, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission on the work accomplished during its session in 1982 on the item "Reduction of military budgets", 4/

Convinced that the identification and elaboration of a set of principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets could contribute to harmonizing the views of States and create confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements on the reduction of military budgets,

Considering that the identification and elaboration of the principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets and the other current activities within the framework of the United Nations related to the question of the reduction of military budgets should be regarded as having the fundamental objective of reaching international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

Aware of the various proposals submitted by Member States and of the activities carried out so far within the framework of the United Nations in the field of the reduction of military budgets,

1. Declares once again its conviction that it is possible to achieve international agreements on reduction of military budgets without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security, self-defence and sovereignty;

2. Reaffirms that human and material resources released through the reduction of military expenditures could be reallocated for economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries;

3. Reiterates the urgent need to reinforce the endeavours of all States and international action in the reduction of military budgets, with a view to reaching international agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures;

---

3/ Resolution 35/46, annex.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-12/3), paras. 23-25.

/...

4. Urges all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

5. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its session to be held in 1983, the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets", including consideration of the background paper 5/ as well as other proposals and ideas on that subject, with a view to identifying and elaborating the principles that should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military expenditures, keeping in mind the possibility of embodying such principles in a suitable document at an appropriate stage;

6. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its next substantive session, other proposals and ideas, as well as recommendations submitted by Member States, for reducing military budgets;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

B

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the arms race and present tendencies to increase further the rate of growth of military expenditures, its deplorable waste of human and economic resources and its potentially harmful effects on world peace and security,

Considering that a gradual reduction of military expenditures on a mutually agreed basis would be a measure that would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities of reallocating resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Convinced that such reductions could and should be carried out on a mutually agreed basis without detriment to the national security of any country,

Reaffirming its conviction that provisions for defining, reporting, comparing and verifying military expenditures will have to be basic elements of any international agreement to reduce such expenditures,

---

5/ Ibid., annex II.

Recalling that an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures has been introduced in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980 and that annual reports on military expenditures are now being received from a number of Member States,

Considering that a wider participation in the reporting system would promote its further refinement and would, by contributing to greater openness in military matters, increase confidence between States,

Considering that new initiatives are called for to give a fresh impetus towards achievement of the broadest possible participation of States from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems in the reporting of military expenditures to the Secretary-General,

Noting that among such initiatives is a proposal to convene an international conference on military expenditures,

Noting with appreciation that, in pursuance of resolution 35/142 B, the Secretary-General has submitted his report on the reduction of military budgets, 6/ which deals, inter alia, with the question of comparing and verifying military expenditures and contains several useful conclusions and recommendations for the promotion of further progress in this field,

Considering also that the study of this question should be followed by a practical exercise in order to explore it further with a view to facilitating future negotiations on the reduction of military expenditures,

Emphasizing that all the above-mentioned activities and initiatives, as well as other ongoing activities within the United Nations related to the reduction of military budgets, should have the fundamental objective of facilitating future negotiations aimed at the conclusion of international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

1. Stresses the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems and requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit their views and suggestions on practical means of promoting this goal and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the results of this consultation;

2. Reiterates its recommendation that all Member States should report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General, using the reporting instrument, their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to modify the instructions of the reporting instrument in the manner suggested in paragraph 59 of his report 6/ and to circulate this revised instrument among all Member States so that they may use it in their reporting in 1983;

---

6/ A/S-12/7.

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make the collecting and assembling of data on military expenditures, reported by States on the basis of the reporting instrument, an integral part of his normal statistical services and to arrange and publish these data according to statistical practice;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts and with the voluntary co-operation of States, to undertake the task of constructing price indices and purchasing-power parities for the military expenditures of participating States; this task should encompass a study of the problem as a whole, which would include the following:

(a) To assess the feasibility of such an exercise;

(b) To design the project and methodology to be employed;

(c) To determine the types of data required, such as production descriptions, prices and statistical weights;

(d) To construct military price indices and purchasing-power parities;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to ascertain the willingness of States to participate and to enlist their voluntary co-operation;

7. Invites Member States to participate in the above-mentioned exercise;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit progress reports to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions and a final report to the Assembly at its fortieth session;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the group of experts with the necessary assistance and secretariat services;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the report on the reduction of military budgets 6/ to be issued as a United Nations publication and widely distributed;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982







## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/96  
20 January 1983

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 48

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/660)]

#### 37/96. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

##### The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it stated that the establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world under appropriate conditions to be clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, taking into account the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in conformity with international law, can contribute to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole. 1/

---

1/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 64.

Recalling further the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, 2/

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

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

Recalling further its decision, taken at the thirty-fifth session in resolution 35/150, to make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area, particularly recent developments, as well as the progress made in the harmonization of views, to finalize, in accordance with its normal methods of work, all preparations for the Conference, including the dates for its convening,

Recalling the exchange of varied views in the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean in 1982 and noting that, while some progress has been made, a number of issues remain to be resolved,

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

Noting also that the Ad Hoc Committee has failed to reach consensus on the dates for the convening, during 1983, of the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo,

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

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

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

---

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

Considering further that the creation of a zone of peace requires co-operation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, and respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States,

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

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

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

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean 3/ and the exchange of views in the Committee;

2. Regrets that the Ad Hoc Committee has failed to reach consensus on the finalization of dates for the convening, during 1983, of the Conference on the Indian Ocean, and takes note of the views expressed relating to the need for the convening of the Conference during the first half of 1984;

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

4. Emphasizes also, in pursuance of that decision and in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area, its decision to request the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its efforts for the necessary harmonization of views on the remaining issues related to the convening of the Conference;

5. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work on the necessary harmonization of views on the relevant issues, including those set forth in paragraph 4 above, and to make every effort to accomplish the necessary preparatory work for the Conference, including consideration of its convening not later than the first half of 1984;

6. Renews the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions;

---

3/ Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/37/29).

7. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to hold three further sessions in 1983 of a duration of two weeks each, with the possibility of holding a fourth session to be considered as required;

8. Requests the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

9. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records.

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/97  
20 January 1983

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 49

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/661)]

#### 37/97. World Disarmament Conference

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2833 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2930 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3183 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3260 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3469 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/190 of 21 December 1976, 32/89 of 12 December 1977, 33/69 of 14 December 1978, 34/81 of 11 December 1979, 35/151 of 12 December 1980 and 36/91 of 9 December 1981,

Reiterating its conviction that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States should be in a position to contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Stressing anew its conviction that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could provide the realization of such an aim and that the co-operation of all nuclear-weapon Powers would considerably facilitate its attainment,

Taking note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, 1/

Recalling that, in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 2/ it decided that, at the earliest appropriate

---

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 28 (A/37/28).

2/ Resolution S-10/2.





## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/98  
20 January 1983

---

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 54

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/666)]

#### 37/98. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

##### A

#### Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 75 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ in which it is stated that the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction represents one of the most urgent measures of disarmament,

Referring to the unanimous and categorical reaffirmation by all Member States, at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, of the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, 2/

Convinced of the need for the earliest conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, which would significantly contribute to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling its resolution 36/96 B of 9 December 1981,

---

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ A/S-12/32, para. 62.

Expressing profound concern at the production and deployment of binary chemical weapons,

Taking into consideration the decision by the Committee on Disarmament on the new mandate for the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons, as well as the work of the Group during the 1982 session of the Committee, 3/

Regretting that the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have been suspended since 1980 and have not been resumed,

Deeming it desirable for States to refrain from taking any action that could delay or further complicate negotiations,

Aware that the qualitative improvement and development of chemical weapons complicate ongoing negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Taking note of the proposals on the creation of chemical-weapon-free zones aimed at facilitating the complete prohibition of chemical weapons,

1. Reaffirms the necessity of the earliest elaboration and conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;
2. Appeals to all States to facilitate in every possible way the conclusion of such a convention;
3. Urges the Committee on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons on the basis of its new mandate to achieve accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date;
4. Calls upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to resume at the earliest possible date their bilateral negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and to submit their joint proposal to the Committee on Disarmament;
5. Reaffirms its call to all States to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically to refrain from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical weapons, as well as from stationing chemical weapons on the territory of other States.

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

---

3/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1), para. 75.



B

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 4/ and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 5/

Having considered the report of the Committee on Disarmament, 6/ which embodies, inter alia, the report of its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons, 3/

Noting relevant proposals and initiatives, including those put forward at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Considering it necessary that all efforts be exerted for the resumption and successful conclusion of the bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. Notes with satisfaction the work of the Committee on Disarmament during its session in 1982 regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, in particular the progress in the work of its Ad Hoc Working Group on that question;

2. Expresses its regret that an agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

---

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

5/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

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

3. Urges the Committee on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1983, the elaboration of such a convention, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives with a view to enabling the Committee to achieve agreement at the earliest date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons for this purpose;

4. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

C

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the continued importance of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972, 5/

Deeply convinced that the effective implementation and functioning of the Convention through the application of an adequate complaint and verification procedure will enhance international peace and security as well as the prospect of realizing the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Conscious of the need to maintain inviolate the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 4/ and to ensure its universal application,

Recalling its resolution 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 on the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, in which it stated, inter alia, that verification should be based on a combination of appropriate national and international measures which would complement and supplement each other, thereby providing an acceptable system that would ensure the effective implementation of the prohibition,

Recalling also resolution 35/144 A of 12 December 1980, by which it welcomed the final declaration of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 7/

---

7/ EWC/CONF.1/10, sect. II.

Noting that, in their Final Declaration, the States parties considered that various international procedures, including the right of any State party subsequently to request that a consultative meeting open to all States parties be convened at expert level, would make it possible to ensure effectively and adequately the implementation of the provisions of the Convention,

Taking into account that, in their Final Declaration, the States parties, having noted the concerns and differing views expressed on the adequacy of article V of the Convention, believed that this question should be further considered at an appropriate time,

1. Reaffirms once again its resolution 2662 (XXV) on the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons;

2. Recommends that the States parties should hold a special conference as soon as possible to establish a flexible, objective and non-discriminatory procedure to deal with issues concerning compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary research, as may be required for the special conference of States parties to the Convention.

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

D

Provisional procedures to uphold the authority of the  
1925 Geneva Protocol

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods in Warfare, which was signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925 4/ and entered into force on 8 February 1928,

Noting that States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction 5/ have reaffirmed their adherence to the principles and objectives of that Protocol and called upon all States to comply with them,

Noting also that the Protocol does not provide for the establishment of procedures for investigating reports concerning activities prohibited by the Protocol,

/...

Noting further that the Committee on Disarmament is currently engaged in the negotiation of a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons, which should contain provisions to ensure its effective verification,

Believing it conducive to the continued authority of the Protocol that, pending eventual formal arrangements, procedures be established to make possible the prompt and impartial investigation of information concerning possible violations of the provisions of the Protocol,

1. Calls upon all States that have not yet done so to accede to the 1925 Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare;
2. Calls upon all States to comply with the provisions of the Protocol;
3. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to expedite its negotiations on a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons with a view to its submission to the General Assembly with the shortest possible delay;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to investigate, with the assistance of qualified experts, information that may be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning activities that may constitute a violation of the Protocol or of the relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain thereby the facts of the matter, and promptly to report the results of any such investigation to all Member States and to the General Assembly;
5. Requests the Secretary-General, with the co-operation of Member States, to compile, as a matter of priority, and maintain lists of qualified experts whose services could be made available at short notice to undertake such investigations, and of laboratories with the capability to undertake testing for the presence of agents the use of which is prohibited;
6. Requests the Secretary-General, in meeting the objectives of paragraph 3 above:
  - (a) To appoint, as necessary, groups of experts selected from the above-mentioned list to undertake urgent investigation of possible violations;
  - (b) To make the necessary arrangements for the experts to collect and examine evidence, including on-site, with the co-operation of the countries concerned, to the extent relevant to the investigation, and for such testing as may be required;
  - (c) To seek, in any such investigation, appropriate assistance and relevant information from all Governments and international organizations concerned, as well as from other appropriate sources;
7. Further requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, to devise procedures for the timely and efficient investigation of information concerning activities that may constitute a violation of the Geneva Protocol or the relevant rules of customary international law and to assemble and

/...

organize systematically documentation relating to the identification of signs and symptoms associated with the use of such agents as a means of facilitating such investigations and the medical treatment that may be required;

8. Requests Governments, national and international organizations, as well as scientific and research institutions, to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in this work;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

E

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General to which was annexed the report of the Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons 8/ appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 35/144 C of 12 December 1980 and 36/96 C of 9 December 1981,

Noting the final conclusion of the Group of Experts that, while it could not state that the allegations had been proven, nevertheless it could not disregard the circumstantial evidence suggestive of the possible use of some sort of toxic chemical substance in some instances,

Recalling that the use of chemical and biological weapons has been declared incompatible with the accepted norms of civilization,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and expresses its appreciation to the Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons for the work it has accomplished, as well as to the Member States that co-operated with the Group in fulfilling its mandate;

2. Calls anew for strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare 4/ and condemns all actions that are contrary to these objectives.

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

---

8/ A/37/259, annex.





## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/99  
20 January 1983

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 55

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/667)]

#### 37/99. General and complete disarmament

##### A

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

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

Considering that the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present would constitute a step towards the larger objective of the subsequent complete withdrawal of nuclear weapons from

the territories of other States, thus contributing to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons and leading eventually to the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

B

Report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues

The General Assembly,

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

/...



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

Having noted the report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues entitled "Common security", 1/ submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

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

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

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

1. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues to the Disarmament Commission;

2. Further requests the Disarmament Commission to consider those recommendations and proposals in the report that relate to disarmament and arms limitation and to suggest, in a report to the General Assembly, how best to ensure an effective follow-up thereto within the United Nations system or otherwise;

3. Decides to include in the agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues: report of the Disarmament Commission".

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

C

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

The General Assembly,

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

---

1/ See A/S-12/AC.1/PV.4, p. 18.

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

Recalling paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 2/ in which it is stated that a convention should be concluded prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons,

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

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

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

Taking note of those parts of the reports of the Committee on Disarmament to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session and its thirty-seventh session that deal with those negotiations, including the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Radiological Weapons, 3/

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

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

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

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

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

---

2/ Resolution S-10/2.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2), paras. 67-75 and *ibid.*, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1), paras. 76-89.

3. Takes note of the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Radiological Weapons, in the report adopted by the Committee on Disarmament, to establish at the beginning of its session to be held in 1983, an ad hoc working group, to continue negotiations on the prohibition of radiological weapons; 4/

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

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

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

D

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

The General Assembly,

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

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

Recalling that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, 5/ have undertaken, in article III, to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interests of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

Reaffirming, in particular, article IV of the above-mentioned Treaty, which stipulates that States parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around

---

4/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1), para. 83.

5/ Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner,

Reaffirming also paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 2/ which states that, in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

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

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

Noting the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space 6/ over the possible extension of an arms race into outer space, and the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament,

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

Taking note of the part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament relating to the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space", 7/

1. Reaffirms that further effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;

2. Notes with appreciation the contribution made by Member States to the discussion of the item in the Committee on Disarmament and in the General Assembly;

3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue substantive consideration of:

(a) The question of negotiating effective and verifiable agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space, taking into account all existing and future proposals designed to meet this objective;

---

6/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982 (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27 and Corr.1), paras. 97-106.

(b) As a matter of priority, the question of negotiating an effective and verifiable agreement to prohibit anti-satellite systems as an important step towards the fulfilment of the objectives set out in sub-paragraph (a) above;

4. Expresses the hope that the Committee on Disarmament will take the appropriate steps, such as the possible establishment of a working group, in order to promote the objectives set forth in paragraphs 1 and 3 above;

5. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to report on the consideration given to this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space and prohibition of anti-satellite systems".

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

E

Prohibition of the production of fissionable  
material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980 and 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 2/ and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

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

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

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

/...

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

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

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

F

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

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

Recalling the views, observations and suggestions made on it by Governments, and by the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations concerned, and the report of the Secretary-General containing them, 8/

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

---

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 27A (A/10027/Add.1).

Considering further that the experience of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) 9/ would be of great value for the other regions of the world,

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

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

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

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

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

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

G

Measures to provide objective information on military capabilities

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security and the deplorable waste of human and material resources for military purposes,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 2/ which states, inter alia, that, in order to facilitate the process of disarmament, it is necessary to take measures and to pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

---

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

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

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

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

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

1. Calls upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to consider additional measures to facilitate the provision of objective information on, and objective assessments of, military capabilities;

2. Invites all States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and proposals concerning such measures;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report containing, first, the replies of Member States called for under paragraph 2 above, and, secondly, on the basis of these replies, a preliminary analysis of the possible role of the United Nations in the context of measures to facilitate the provision of objective information on, and objective assessments of, military capabilities.

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

/...



H

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2660 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, in which it commended the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, 10/

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

Bearing in mind that, in its Final Declaration, 11/ the First Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, held at Geneva from 20 June to 1 July 1977, decided that a further review conference should be held at Geneva in 1982, unless a majority of States parties indicated to the depositaries that they wished such a conference to be postponed, in which case it should be convened not later than 1984,

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

Bearing in mind all the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 2/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

1. Notes that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee for the second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof is to be established prior to holding a further review conference in 1983;

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

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

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

---

10/ Resolution 2660 (XXV), annex.

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

/...

I

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/72 of 10 December 1976, in which it referred the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques 12/ to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

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

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

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

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

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

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

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

---

12/ Resolution 31/72, annex.

J

Military research and development

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 39 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 2/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, according to which qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are both important for halting the arms race and efforts to that end must include negotiations on the limitation and cessation of the qualitative improvement of armaments, especially weapons of mass destruction and the development of new means of warfare, so that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

/...

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

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

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

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

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

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

K

Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

/...

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

Reaffirming the importance of the Committee on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, in conformity with paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 2/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

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

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

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

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

I

Having considered the relevant parts of section II F of the report of the Committee on Disarmament, 13/

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

Noting that it was not possible to complete the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly in conformity with paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and with Assembly resolution 36/97 J of 9 December 1981,

Noting also that the consultations in the Committee on Disarmament on the basis of paragraphs 55 and 62 of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly 14/ have not been completed,

---

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

14/ A/S-12/32.

Requests the Committee on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the review of the membership of the Committee, taking into account paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and paragraphs 55 and 62 of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session;

## II

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

Reaffirming the validity of the provisions contained in paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Commends to the Committee on Disarmament that it consider designating itself as a conference without prejudice to paragraph 120 of the Final Document;

## III

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

Requests the Secretary-General to revive the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies in line with his note of 26 October 1982 15/ and to entrust it with the functions listed therein, taking into account the provisions of section IV of the present resolution and further relevant decisions of the General Assembly in this regard;

## IV

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

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

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

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

---

15/ A/37/550.

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

Recalling its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979,

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

2. Notes with satisfaction the activities carried out by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research since its establishment;

3. Decides that:

(a) The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research shall:

(i) Function as an autonomous institution working in close relationship with the Department for Disarmament Affairs; 16/

(ii) Be organized in a manner to ensure participation on an equitable political and geographical basis;

(iii) Continue to undertake independent research on disarmament and related security issues;

(iv) Duly take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly;

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

16/ See section V of the present resolution.

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

V

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

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

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982





## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/RES/37/100  
21 January 1983

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 133

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/37/670)]

37/100. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

#### A

#### Freeze on nuclear weapons

##### The General Assembly,

Convinced that in this nuclear age lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Further convinced that the highest priority objectives in the field of disarmament have to be nuclear disarmament and the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction,

Recognizing the urgent need to halt the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,

Recognizing further the urgent need for a negotiated reduction of nuclear-weapon stockpiles leading to their complete elimination,

1. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would, inter alia, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons".

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

B

Nuclear arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ in 1978, it expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

Recalling also that, on the same occasion, it pointed out that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons were more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth and stressed that mankind was therefore confronted with a choice: halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, or face annihilation,

Noting that the conditions prevailing today are a source of even more serious concern than those existing in 1978 because of several factors such as the deterioration of the international situation, the increase in the accuracy, speed and destructive power of nuclear weapons, the promotion of illusory doctrines of "limited" or "winnable" nuclear war and the many false alarms which have occurred owing to the malfunctioning of computers,

Believing that it is a matter of the utmost urgency to stop any further increase in the awesome arsenals of the two major nuclear-weapon States, which already have ample retaliatory power and a frightening overkill capacity,

Believing also that it is equally urgent to activate negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute the most effective first step for the achievement of the above-mentioned two objectives, since it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of the reduction negotiations while, at the same time, preventing the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations would take place,

---

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

Firmly convinced that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze, since the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are now equivalent in nuclear military power and it seems evident that there exists between them an overall rough parity,

1. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to proclaim, either through simultaneous unilateral declarations or through a joint declaration, an immediate nuclear arms freeze which would be a first step towards the comprehensive programme of disarmament and whose structure and scope would be the following:

(a) It would embrace:

- (i) A comprehensive test ban of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(b) It would be subject to all relevant measures and procedures of verification which have already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I 2/ and SALT II 3/ treaties, as well as those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva;

(c) It would be of an initial five-year duration, subject to prolongation in the event of other nuclear-weapon States joining in such a freeze, as the General Assembly expects them to do;

2. Requests the above-mentioned two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a report to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its thirty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Implementation of resolution 37/100 B on a nuclear arms freeze".

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

---

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 944, No. 13445, p. 3.

3/ See CD/53/Appendix III/Vol.I, document CD/28.

C

Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind and to the life-sustaining system posed by nuclear weapons and by their use, inherent in concepts of deterrence,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament is essential for the prevention of nuclear war and for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Further convinced that a prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling its declaration, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 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, 4/

Reaffirming the declaration that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, contained in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

1. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to undertake, on a priority basis, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text of the annexed draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons".

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

---

4/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 58.

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

/...

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

#### Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at \_\_\_\_\_, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand nine hundred and \_\_\_\_\_.

D

#### Confidence-building measures

##### The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/97 F of 9 December 1981, in which it took note of the comprehensive study on confidence-building measures 5/ prepared by the Secretary-General with the assistance of the Group of Governmental Experts on Confidence-building Measures appointed by him on an equitable geographical basis,

Expressing its concern about the deterioration of the international situation and the further escalation of the arms race, which both reflect and aggravate the unsatisfactory international political climate, tension and mistrust,

Desirous of strengthening international peace and security and, at the same time, creating and improving conditions conducive to further measures of disarmament,

Noting again the findings of the comprehensive study on confidence-building measures and in particular the important role that confidence-building measures can play with regard to regional and world-wide stability as well as to progress in disarmament,

---

5/ A/36/474 and Corr.1. The study was subsequently issued with the title Comprehensive Study on Confidence-building Measures (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.3).

/...

Mindful of the fact that, while confidence-building measures cannot serve as a substitute for concrete disarmament measures, they play a very significant role in achieving disarmament,

Convinced of the usefulness of confidence-building measures freely arrived at by the States concerned and agreed upon, taking into account the particular conditions and requirements of the regions concerned,

Convinced of the need to reduce mistrust and fear among States through the realization of confidence-building measures, such as those recommended by consensus in the comprehensive study on confidence-building measures, including pertinent and timely information on military activities and other matters pertaining to mutual security, and measures concerning the military conduct of States in peacetime, as well as through progress on concrete measures of disarmament,

Recalling that confidence reflects a set of interrelated factors of a military as well as of a non-military character and that a plurality of approaches is needed to overcome fear, apprehension and mistrust between States and to replace them by confidence,

1. Urges all States to encourage and assist all efforts designed to explore further the ways in which confidence-building measures can strengthen international peace and security;

2. Invites all States to consider the possible introduction of confidence-building measures in their particular regions and, where possible, to negotiate on them in keeping with the conditions and requirements prevailing in the respective regions;

3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider the elaboration of guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level;

4. Further requests the Disarmament Commission to submit a progress report on its deliberations on this item to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

5. Further recommends that all States consider the inclusion of a reference to, or an agreement on, confidence-building measures, as appropriate, in any joint statements or declarations of a political nature;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures".

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

/...

E

Disarmament and international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 A of 11 December 1979, 35/156 J of 12 December 1980 and 36/97 K of 9 December 1981,

Viewing with concern the aggravation of the deteriorating world situation which has reached the lowest point of understanding and co-operation for peace and security, thus making the survival of mankind extremely precarious,

Alarmed at the present critical world situation and the incapacity of the United Nations to take decisive action, thus bringing into sharp focus the reality that the Security Council finds itself without the means to give effect to its decisions, even when they were unanimously adopted,

Gravely concerned over the continuing stagnation in the disarmament negotiating efforts, while the arms race has been rapidly escalating with threatening consequences and the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war has increased,

Conscious of the need for a new and more positive approach to the whole problem of disarmament based on rendering operable the collective security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations in conjunction with efforts towards disarmament agreements,

Convinced that to this end the first step is to restore to the Security Council its meaningfulness by making effective its decisions for the maintenance of international security and peace, as required by the Charter,

Recognizing that this process would create the necessary conditions for the cessation of the arms race and would facilitate productive negotiations on a comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Recognizing further that the implementation of such an approach would engender a climate of confidence in the United Nations, thereby initiating a stable détente that would harmonize the actions of nations - more significantly among the major Powers - for co-operation towards peace and survival,

Aware that the principles of disarmament embodied in the Charter are an integral part of the system of collective international security and flow from it,

Recalling paragraph 13 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ in which it is recognized that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces by international agreement and mutual example,

/...



Recalling further paragraph 62 of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 6/ in which the Assembly stressed the need for strengthening the central role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter in accordance with the Final Document,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, 7/ in which he emphasized, inter alia, that "our most urgent goal is to reconstruct the Charter concept of collective action for peace and security so as to render the United Nations more capable of carrying out its primary function" and appealed to all Governments to make a serious effort for "a more stable system of collective international security",

Reaffirming its resolution 36/97 K of 9 December 1981, in which it called for the provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/156 J of 12 December 1980, adopted by consensus, to be carried out,

1. Calls upon all States to take prompt action for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/97 K and to co-operate towards making more effective the system of security provided for in the Charter of the United Nations, thus effectively facilitating substantial disarmament;

2. Requests the Security Council - and more significantly its permanent members - to proceed with a sense of urgency to the necessary measures for the effective implementation of the decisions of the Council, in accordance with the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

F

#### Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reiterating its concern over the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspects, and the continuing increase in arms expenditure,

---

6/ A/S-12/32.

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

/...

Recalling that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, have the responsibility for halting and reversing the arms race,

Reaffirming the right of each State to make a sovereign assessment of the conditions necessary for its security and to take all appropriate measures in this respect, taking into account the objectives and principles of the United Nations, as well as the specific conditions of each region,

Taking account of the decisions and recommendations of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ inter alia in its paragraph 114,

Stressing the importance of the regional measures that have already been adopted, as well as of efforts of a regional nature undertaken in the field of nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Aware of the studies that have already been carried out and are of relevance to regional disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 35/156 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/97 H of 9 December 1981 concerning the Study on All the Aspects of Regional Disarmament 8/ and the views of Member States on that study, 9/

Recalling also that one of the aims of regional disarmament is to assist in promoting the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Confirming the importance and the potential effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all the States concerned, in that they can contribute to the realization of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

1. Expresses the hope that Governments, where the circumstances of the region permit, will consult with each other on appropriate regional disarmament measures that could be taken at the initiative, and with the participation of, all the States concerned;

2. Encourages Governments to consider the possible establishment or strengthening at the regional level, where appropriate, of institutional arrangements capable of promoting the implementation of such measures;

3. Calls upon Governments and the existing competent regional institutions which may have taken measures to that end so to inform the Secretary-General;

---

8/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.2.

9/ A/36/343 and Add.1.

4. Requests the Secretariat, in particular the Department for Disarmament Affairs, 10/ and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to lend assistance to States and regional institutions which may request it in the context of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all the States concerned;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

6. Decides to include in the agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General".

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

G

United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, 11/ as well as its subsequent resolutions 33/71 E of 14 December 1978, 34/83 D of 11 December 1979, 35/152 A of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 A of 9 December 1981, in which it, inter alia, decided to continue the programme,

Recalling also its decisions, contained in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 12/ in which it, inter alia, decided to continue the programme, to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983, and to request the Secretary-General to submit the financial implications of awarding twenty-five fellowships, taking into account the necessary staffing requirements to meet the level of activities and structure of the programme and bearing in mind the savings that could be made within existing budgetary appropriations,

Bearing in mind that the level of activities, including the programme elements as outlined by the Secretary-General, 13/ has increased since the inception of the fellowship programme in 1979,

---

10/ See A/37/667, para. 40, draft resolution K, sect. V.

11/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 108.

12/ A/S-12/32, annex IV.

13/ A/S-12/8 and Corr.1.

1. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the implementation of the programme for 1983, in accordance with the guidelines established for it, and to submit a progress report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to provide adequate staffing at the appropriate level to meet the requirements of the increased activities and the expanded structure of the programme, bearing in mind the savings that can be made within existing budgetary appropriations;

3. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out.

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

H

#### World Disarmament Campaign

##### The General Assembly,

Aware of the public concern at the dangers of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and its negative social and economic consequences,

Noting that the World Disarmament Campaign is intended to promote public interest in and support for the goals set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and in particular for the reaching of agreements on measures of arms limitation and disarmament with a view to achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming that the universality of the World Disarmament Campaign should be guaranteed by the co-operation and participation of all States and by the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war,

Convinced that the United Nations system, Member States, with respect for their sovereign rights, and other bodies, in particular non-governmental organizations, all have their role to play in achieving the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign, 14/

---

14/ A/S-12/32, annex V.

/...

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on world-wide action for collecting signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament, 15/

Recalling its resolution 36/92 J of 9 December 1981 and the discussions thereon at the twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Welcoming voluntary contributions made by some Member States to carry out the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign,

Noting with satisfaction the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on its contribution to the World Disarmament Campaign, 16/

1. Invites Member States, in the implementation of the activities within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, to take into account various views and opinions expressed at the twelfth special session, including the proposal on launching world-wide action for collecting signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament;

2. Also invites Member States to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information;

3. Takes note of the programme of activities for 1983 in the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign suggested in the report of the Secretary-General and requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

I

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared

---

15/ A/S-12/15 and Add.1.

16/ A/37/569, annex.

that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, 17/

Recalling also its resolutions 35/152 I of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 C of 9 December 1981, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1981 18/ and 11 June 1982, 19/

Noting with satisfaction that the World Disarmament Campaign contemplated in the above resolutions and reports was solemnly launched on 7 June 1982 at the opening meeting of the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, 20/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Bearing in mind that at the twelfth special session the General Assembly defined in general terms the objectives, contents, modalities and financial implications of the World Disarmament Campaign and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session the specifics of the programme outlined in its previous report,

Having examined the new report 21/ submitted by the Secretary-General in conformity with that request,

1. Approves the general framework of the World Disarmament Campaign specified by the Secretary-General in his report of 3 November 1982 relating to the programme of activities for the World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations, 21/ including the provisions of its paragraph 21 relating to the submission of an annual report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Campaign during the preceding year, and the transmission to the Assembly of the relevant views of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;

2. Also approves the programme of activities for the World Disarmament Campaign for 1983 proposed in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. Reiterates its invitation to all Member States that have not yet done so to supplement available United Nations resources with voluntary contributions;

---

17/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 15.

18/ A/36/458.

19/ A/S-12/27.

20/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Plenary Meetings, 1st meeting.

21/ A/37/548.

4. Decides that at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly there should be a pledging conference for contributions from Member States for the World Disarmament Campaign;

5. Declares again that voluntary contributions made by non-governmental organizations, foundations and trusts and other private sources would also be welcome;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982

J

World Disarmament Campaign: peace and disarmament movements

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that well-informed discussion and debate on all points of view relating to disarmament issues may exercise a positive influence on the attainment of meaningful arms limitation measures, progress in disarmament and the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Convinced that the best way to build trust and confidence and to advance the conditions which contribute to the cause of disarmament is through the co-operation and participation of all States and by the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinion on questions of arms limitation and disarmament,

Desirous of promoting the ability of all citizens to participate in an informed and free discussion of such matters,

Recalling that the World Disarmament Campaign was launched at the twelfth special session, 20/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that at its twelfth special session the General Assembly called, inter alia, for the World Disarmament Campaign to be carried out in all regions of the world in a balanced, factual and objective manner, for the universality of the Campaign to be guaranteed by the co-operation and participation of all States and by the widest possible dissemination of information, for unimpeded access by all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions, and for the Campaign to provide an opportunity for discussion and debate in all countries on all points of view relating to disarmament issues, objectives and conditions,

/...

1. Calls upon Member States to facilitate the flow of a broad range of accurate information on disarmament matters, both governmental and non-governmental, to and among their citizens, with a view to the furtherance of the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign and in order to advance the final objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;
2. Calls upon all Member States to encourage their citizens freely and publicly to express their own views on disarmament questions and to organize and meet publicly for that purpose;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

101st plenary meeting  
13 December 1982



---

**ROMANIA'S POSITION ON DISARMAMENT**

Extracts from the report presented by Nicolae CEAUSESCU,  
Secretary-General of the Romanian Communist Party, to the  
Party's National Conference on 16 December 1982

In view of the gravity of the present situation, we must redouble our efforts and intensify international co-operation in order to put an end to tension, settle problems through negotiation, halt the arms race and begin disarmament, and especially nuclear disarmament. The great responsibility we bear towards our people requires us to do everything possible to ensure peace and guarantee the supreme right of peoples and individuals to existence, to life, to free and independent development.

Mankind has reached a stage where the level of armaments, and especially the nuclear arsenal, are endangering civilization itself, the very existence of human society. Thus the fundamental problem of our time is to prevent war and to ensure peace. More than ever must we make every effort to bar the way to war, to ensure peace. There is no goal nobler than that of disarmament, and especially nuclear disarmament, the security of each nation, the peace of the world. Nations must act with full responsibility to put a stop to the arms race and embark on disarmament under strict international control. Romania has submitted a series of proposals towards that end, illustrating our people's will for peace. Important proposals have also been put forward by many other States. We consider that all proposals should be taken into account by the conference on disarmament and that a programme of disarmament under international control should be drawn up on that basis.

We attach great importance to the negotiations going on between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons. We believe that every effort should be made to reach speedy agreement on the cessation of the deployment of the intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe and the withdrawal of missiles already in position. We are also in favour of the conclusion of an arms reduction agreement at the Vienna talks. In the achievement of disarmament, the starting point should be the need to arrive at a balance of forces, not by multiplying armaments, but by reducing them to the lowest possible level. Freezing military expenditures and then going on to reduce them are essential both in order to reduce the arms race and the preparations for war and in order to create the conditions necessary for overcoming the world economic crisis and giving a new impetus to economic and social activities.

Firm measures must be taken to reduce the role of military blocs and to embark upon the simultaneous abolition of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Pending the abolition of these blocs, it would be extremely important if the States of the two military blocs were to proceed by common agreement, between now and 1985, to reduce their military expenditures by 20 per cent as compared with the 1982 level. Why, comrades? Because the countries of the two military blocs account for roughly 80 per cent of all military and arms expenditures. Consequently, a decision by those countries to reduce expenditures and to undertake disarmament will be decisive for disarmament and for the reduction of the arms race.

Similarly, we consider that direct negotiations on disarmament and the elimination of the threat of war should be started between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. As a first step, the military activity of the two blocs should be restricted.

The following would be particularly important in helping to reactivate the policy of détente, reduce international tensions and strengthen confidence:

The withdrawal of troops of countries of both military blocs from the territory of other States;

The dismantling of military bases installed on the territory of other States;

A solemn undertaking not to station nuclear weapons of any kind on the territory of other States;

The granting to States which renounce nuclear weapons of guarantees that such weapons will not be used against them under any circumstances.

The adoption of such measures by the States of the two military blocs, which possess the greater part of the world's armaments and almost all its nuclear weapons, would be a decisive contribution towards achieving disarmament and guaranteeing peace in the world.

The Socialist Republic of Romania solemnly declares that it will work towards this end with the utmost determination.

I propose that the Conference should decide that from now until 1985 the military expenditures of our country should be limited to the level of expenditures of 1982. We earnestly hope that all the States of the two blocs, and most especially the Soviet Union and the United States of America, will understand the great responsibility they bear before the peoples of the world to put an end to the arms race and to ensure world peace, and that they will act accordingly.

Romania has worked and is still working determinedly towards the achievement of European security, knowing that enormous military forces and a huge arsenal of weapons, both nuclear and conventional, have accumulated on the European continent and that this represents a mortal danger for all the peoples and for the very existence of civilization and of life itself on our continent and throughout the world. It is for that reason that we consider that the meeting at Madrid should strive to reach agreement as soon as possible on new ways of developing co-operation, confidence and security in Europe.

We are in favour of holding a conference on security and confidence on our continent, of continuing the series of meetings begun at Helsinki, where the European States can discuss the complex problems of the current situation in Europe and the world at large in order to overcome tensions and increase co-operation.

It is more than ever necessary to do everything possible to bring about a Europe without intermediate-range missiles, without nuclear missiles or any other kind of nuclear weapons, a united Europe, founded on respect for the social system existing in each country and on the desire to help towards the economic and social development of each nation and the settlement of the major problems of the world today, including that of under-development, in the interests of all peoples and of international co-operation.

We believe that it is time to take more concrete actions for the establishment in the Balkans of a nuclear-free zone without foreign military bases. Let us convert the Balkans into a region of peaceful collaboration; let us develop co-operation to ensure each nation's economic and social progress, the greater well-being of each of its peoples! In that spirit, we declare that we are in favour of proceeding without further delay to preparations for the holding of a summit conference of Balkan States devoted to the attainment of those objectives. This will be an integral part of actions to ensure security in Europe and an important contribution towards the establishment of confidence on our continent, in the interests of all its peoples - in the interests of peace and co-operation in Europe and in the world.



# COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/338

1 February 1983

ENGLISH

Original: RUSSIAN

---

LETTER DATED 24 JANUARY 1983 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, TRANSMITTING THE  
TEXT OF THE POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE WARSAW TREATY MEMBER  
STATES ADOPTED IN PRAGUE ON 5 JANUARY 1983

I have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the authentic text of the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member States which was adopted in Prague on 5 January 1983, as well as its unofficial translation in the English and French languages.

I would like to ask you to take the necessary measures for the issuance of this text as an official document of the Committee on Disarmament.

(Signed) Miloš<sup>V</sup> Vejvoda  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

## POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE WARSAW TREATY MEMBER STATES

The leading representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, who met in Prague on 4 and 5 January 1983 at a session of the Political Consultative Committee, gave a joint consideration to the state of affairs in Europe in the light of the developing complicated international situation and exchanged their views on some other international issues.

Guided by a sense of great responsibility for the safeguarding and strengthening of world peace and security and for a continuation of the process of détente, they deem it necessary to state the following:

### I

In the Moscow and Warsaw Declarations adopted by the Political Consultative Committee in 1978 and 1980 respectively, the States represented at the present session drew the attention of all countries and nations to the growing threat to peace and to the need to prevent the international situation from deteriorating. They note now with concern that the course of world events has been becoming even more dangerous as a result of a further activation of the aggressive forces.

Increasingly insistent are those forces wishing to upset the only reasonable basis of relations among States with different social systems — peaceful coexistence. The tangible progress achieved in the improvement of international relations which began to influence the general development of world affairs in the 1970s is at present jeopardized. The tendency toward détente which brought positive results to nations is suffering serious damage. Co-operation is being replaced by confrontation; attempts are being made to undermine the peaceful foundations of inter-State relations and the development of political contacts as well as mutually advantageous economic and cultural ties between States are being called into question.

The arms race is advancing into a qualitatively new and much more dangerous stage involving all kinds of weapons both nuclear and conventional and all types of military activity and affecting virtually all regions of the world.

Old hotbeds of tensions are being revived, and new conflicts and crisis situations are emerging. The efforts of the peaceloving States to resolve thorny problems — both global and regional — through fair negotiations between the sides involved are blocked, and more and more international questions remain unresolved. The imperialist circles are following a policy of force, pressure, diktat, interference in internal affairs and infringement of the national independence and sovereignty of States, and are trying to consolidate and rearrange the "spheres of influence". They are striving to use to their benefit all frictions and complications that arise in the relations between States, and all difficulties that various nations may experience.

Obstacles are being created to a normal development of economic and scientific and technological co-operation, and economic "sanctions" and embargoes are being imposed as an instrument of policy, which still further complicates the solution

of the existing economic problems. The imperialist circles are attempting to place the burden of the economic crisis on the shoulders of the peoples, including the developing countries. Mammoth military expenditures are becoming for peoples, regardless of the level of economic development of different countries, a constantly heavier burden, and are slowing down economic and social progress.

At the end of the twentieth century mankind is urgently confronted with global problems of a socio-economic, demographic and ecological nature. The present level of development of the productive forces and of science and technology in the world provides the necessary material and mental resources for moving ahead to a practical solution of these immense problems. But the development of international co-operation towards these ends is hindered by the reactionary forces which are seeking to keep entire continents in a state of backwardness and to divide States and cause confrontations between one and another.

The situation as a whole is thus becoming ever more complicated; international tension is mounting and the threat of war - especially nuclear war - is increasing.

As a counterbalance to this dangerous development, the resolve of the peoples and of all progressive and peaceloving forces is growing ever stronger and firmer to put an end to the policy of strength and confrontation to safeguard peace and enhance international security, to strengthen the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, the inviolability of frontiers, non-interference in internal affairs, the non-use of force or the threat of force, equality of rights, the right of peoples to determine their own destiny and other generally recognized principles in the relations among States.

The States represented at the session are therefore convinced that no matter how complicated the situation in the world may be, possibilities still exist for overcoming the present dangerous stage in international relations. The present course of events must and can be halted and diverted in a direction which would be in harmony with the aspirations of mankind.

Towards this end, the socialist countries, whose commitment to peace emanates from the very essence of their social system, are laying on the scale of peace all their international authority as well as their political and economic potential.

An important factor in favour of the improvement of the international situation is the non-aligned movement. The aggravation of the international climate is opposed also by a number of other States.

In both the West and East, the North and the South, political parties, organizations and movements of various ideological trends are raising their voices against the arms race and the instigation of military conflicts. In mass anti-war campaigns, millions of ordinary people on all continents are expressing their desire to live in peace.

The forces of peace are more powerful than those of war. What is crucial here is their unity and tenacity of purpose.

Proceeding from an analysis of the international situation, the States represented at the session of the Political Consultative Committee advance an alternative to nuclear disaster and call for broad international co-operation in order to preserve civilization and life on Earth.

## II

Central to the struggle for the prevention of war is the task of curbing the arms race and moving toward disarmament, and in particular nuclear disarmament.

The United States programmes recently adopted and already being implemented for the development and production of nuclear weapons, and the development of weapons based on the latest scientific achievements and discoveries, including systems and facilities for the conduct of military operations in and from outer space, are designed to multiply the destructive power of the United States military arsenal, including that in Europe. The policy of building up armaments being pursued by the United States and by some of its allies with a view to achieving military superiority is leading to the disruption of international stability.

The introduction of such new military programmes is inseparably linked with an escalation of strategic concepts and doctrines to include "a first disabling nuclear strike", "limited nuclear war", "protracted nuclear conflict", etc. All these aggressive doctrines, which are a threat to peace, are based on the assumption that it is possible to win victory in a nuclear war by being the first to use nuclear weapons.

The States represented at the session emphasize with all their strength that any calculations on winning a nuclear war after unleashing it are senseless. Once nuclear war breaks out, there can be no victors. Such a war would inevitably lead to the annihilation of whole peoples, colossal destruction and disastrous consequences for civilization and all life on Earth.

A military policy based on such calculations inevitably entails other extremely dangerous consequences also.

First, the production and deployment of ever newer systems of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction will erode even more the stability of the military and strategic situation, increase international tension and cause a further deterioration in the relations between States.

Secondly, the new escalation of the arms race is in contradiction with the aim of maintaining a military and strategic balance at progressively lower levels which is pursued by the Warsaw Treaty member States, opposed as they are to military rivalry. The implementation of the aforementioned programmes of building up armaments will lead to a heightening of the level of military confrontation. Peace will become even less stable and more fragile.

Thirdly, with a new round in the arms race, nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction will become even more complex. The difficulties involved in the elaboration of international agreements on the limitation and reduction of such weapons will thereby become all the greater.

In consequence of all the above, the States represented at the session are of the opinion that it is essential to act without delay, while there is still a possibility of curbing the arms race and moving towards disarmament. At the same time they assume that all States, if they are concerned for the fate of their peoples and of mankind as a whole, must necessarily be interested in avoiding war.

What is necessary first and foremost is that States and in particular the nuclear Powers, should manifest their political will and their readiness to co-operate. It is essential that their military policy should be based exclusively on defence purposes and that it should take into account the legitimate security interests of all States. It must not hamper the conclusion of agreements which would lead to an effective reduction of armed forces and armaments in strict compliance with the principle of equality and undiminished security.



In this connection, the participants at the session expect that, after the unilateral pledge given by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, all other nuclear Powers which have not done so yet will take a similar step.

In the present difficult international situation it is particularly necessary to break the deadlock on the issue of a genuine limitation and reduction of armaments and armed forces. In this context, the participants at the session call for a decisive speeding up of the current negotiations and the resumption of those that have been interrupted on the whole complex of questions concerned with the halting of the arms race, and for consistent and patient efforts aimed at reaching agreements which would provide for a reduction and liquidation of weapons, and in particular nuclear weapons. They support and welcome the proposals of the Soviet Union in the sphere of the cessation of the arms race and disarmament.

The States represented at the session attach great importance to the success of the Soviet - United States negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

The participants at the session believe that it would be an important step on the road toward halting the arms race if agreement were reached between the militarily significant States to stop the building up of their armed forces and armaments, especially nuclear arms. In this connection they note with satisfaction that an overwhelming majority of States and ever wider circles of the world public now demand a freeze on nuclear arsenals. One of the most important expressions of this idea could be a mutual freeze on the quantity of strategic weapons of the USSR and the United States and the maximum limitation of their modernization.

Furthermore, the States represented at the session strongly favour the elaboration of a programme of staged nuclear disarmament and, within this framework, of agreements on halting the development and production of new systems of nuclear weapons and of the production of fissionable materials for the manufacture of various kinds of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery. All this would create the pre-conditions for moving toward the liquidation of nuclear weapons.

They also consider it essential to speed up the achievement of agreements on a number of specific issues, and in this connection call upon all States to give a new impetus to the negotiations, including those within the framework of the Geneva Committee on Disarmament, aimed at the following:

Working out, as soon as possible, a treaty on a complete and universal nuclear-weapon test ban;

Accelerating the elaboration of an international convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons;

Proceeding to the elaboration of a convention on the prohibition of neutron weapons;

Opening, without delay, negotiations on the prohibition of the stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space;

Reaching speedier agreement concerning an international convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons;

Speeding up the solution of the problem of strengthening the security guarantees of non-nuclear-weapon States.

The participants at the session, attaching great importance, as always, to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons, welcome the fact that the circle of States adhering to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has recently become wider and express their hope that other countries also, which have not yet acceded to the Treaty will do so in the near future. They are in favour of the reaching of an international agreement not to deploy nuclear weapons in countries where there are no such weapons at present and to refrain from increasing their number in those countries where they are already stationed.

In the view of the participants, the working out of measures to ensure the safe development of nuclear energy and to preclude the possibility of attacks, by any means whatever, on peaceful nuclear installations would serve to strengthen general security and, at the same time, to broaden international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

In view of the steady improvement and growing power of conventional weapons, renewed efforts must be made to achieve a substantial lowering of present levels of conventional weapons and armed forces both globally and in individual regions, and appropriate negotiations should be held to this end. It would also be advisable to resume negotiations on the restriction of the sale and supplying of conventional weapons.

Aware of the increasing role played by naval forces, the participants in the session express themselves in favour of starting negotiations on the limitation of naval operations, on the limitation and reduction of naval armaments and on the extension of confidence-building measures to cover also the seas and oceans. They are in favour of the withdrawal of vessels with nuclear armaments from the Mediterranean Sea and of the renunciation of the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of non-nuclear-weapon Mediterranean countries.

The participants in the session also reaffirm their view that new efforts should be made on an international scale with a view to the liquidation of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of troops from the territories of other countries.

The States represented at the session proceed from the assumption that all agreements in the sphere of arms reduction and disarmament should provide for appropriate measures for the verification of compliance with them, including, where necessary, some international procedures.

Noting that the spiralling military expenditures are directly connected with the escalation of the arms race, the participants at the session call on the NATO countries to reach a practical agreement on the non-increasing of military expenditures and on their subsequent reduction in percentage or absolute terms. An agreement on this issue must, of course, include all States with major military potentials. The means released as a result of such reduction would be used to promote economic and social development, including assistance to the developing countries in this respect.

The participants at the session recall that the proposals of their States for the non-increasing and the substantial reduction of military expenditures, tabled jointly or separately, remain valid. They suggest the starting, without delay, of direct negotiations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member States.

In view of the present situation, the leading representatives of the States which have adopted this political declaration proclaim that today there is no task more important for the peoples of the world than the preservation of peace and the halting of the arms race. It is the duty of all Governments and of all those who are responsible for determining the policies of their countries to accomplish this task.

### III

The most important part of the task of eliminating the risk of war and ensuring world peace is the strengthening of security in Europe. This is primarily because a huge quantity of weapons, both nuclear and conventional, is centred on the European continent, and because the armed forces of the two military alliances are in direct contact there.

At the same time, a basis has been created in Europe through the common efforts of countries for the consistent development of good neighbourly relations and co-operation between them, and for mutual respect and trust. From their own experience, all European countries know the advantages of détente. There are no States among them whose interests would not be served by the maintenance and increasing of the achievements of détente.

In this connection the participants in the session recall the importance of the strict observance of treaties and agreements defining the territorial and political realities of present-day Europe. They especially underline the importance of the jointly drafted and carefully co-ordinated principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, which should be strictly respected and consistently implemented.

In analysing the situation which is arising in Europe at the present moment the participants in the session pointed to the very serious danger arising for the peoples of Europe from the intention of the NATO bloc to carry out its decision concerning the deployment of new American medium-range missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries, which was reaffirmed in December 1982. The implementation of this decision would inevitably lead to a lessening of confidence and a worsening of the situation on the European continent.

The States represented at the session, for their part, consider it of key importance to prevent a new round of the nuclear arms race in Europe and to achieve a reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons there. This is important for the strengthening of security in Europe, for a favourable development of the relations between States on this continent and for the improvement of the general international situation.

The member States of the Warsaw Treaty consider that the best solution would be the total elimination from Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. They believe that while a genuine "zero" solution is not possible at the present time, it would be useful to proceed to a radical reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, on the basis of the principle of equality and undiminished security for all. In this connection, the Soviet-United States negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe are of exceptional importance. The session expressed appreciation of the contribution made by the Soviet Union in the proposals it announced in Moscow on 21 December 1982.

However, these negotiations are taking place against the background of the NATO countries' declaration of their intention to start the deployment of new medium-range missiles in western Europe already at the end of 1983, unless agreement has been reached in the negotiations before then. With such an approach amounting to the establishment of an artificial deadline for the completion of the negotiations, all its advocates have to do is to go on dragging out these negotiations, and then, on the pretext of the absence of an agreement, to start the actual deployment of the United States missiles.

The participants in the session believe that it is urgently necessary for the negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe to be conducted in a constructive spirit and for maximum efforts to be made to speed up the achievement of concrete agreements at these negotiations. To ensure the success of the negotiations it is essential that no actions should be taken that might complicate them; it is necessary, on the contrary, to take measures that will help to create a favourable atmosphere for progress to be made in them.

Aware of the fact that the reduction and limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe are vitally important for all European peoples, the participants in the session express the hope that all European States will help towards the achievement of progress at the Soviet-American negotiations on this issue and their successful completion.

The participants in the session believe that Europe should be free of such weapons of mass destruction as chemical weapons. Their States are ready to explore, along with the other States concerned, all possible ways and means which would lead to the solution of this problem, and to start appropriate negotiations.

The States represented at the session are decisively in favour of a radical reduction of nuclear arsenals on the European continent and the freeing of Europe from chemical weapons, and they note also the danger created for peace in Europe by the concentration of a large quantity of conventional weapons on this continent. This danger will greatly increase if the plans to augment the number of the latest types of such weapons in western Europe are implemented, for that will only step up the arms race.

Once again they express themselves for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and they believe that it is particularly necessary to make headway at the Vienna negotiations which have been going on for many years now. In the opinion of the participants in the session, all the prerequisites exist for an agreement to be worked out at the negotiations in Vienna within the shortest possible time, in one or two years at the most, and it is important that this should be done. They for their part will do their utmost to help achieve this.

In this connection the participants at the session are in favour of a practical step towards the reduction of the armed forces and armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States in central Europe on the basis of a mutual example. Representatives of the two sides could supervise the implementation of this step. After this withdrawal, the levels of the armed forces and armaments of the direct participants in the Vienna negotiations would be frozen on either side until agreement was reached in the negotiations. The participants at the session assume that after the first mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, these negotiations would go on and that a further, larger reduction would follow.

The States represented at the session declare themselves for the proposals to create nuclear-free zones in the North of Europe, in the Balkans and in other regions of this continent, and to convert the Mediterranean Sea into a zone of peace and co-operation. They are in favour of the holding of negotiations on these issues.

The present situation in Europe calls more than ever before for States to unite their efforts in the consistent pursuit of a policy of détente, peace and disarmament. That is why it is extremely important to continue and to intensify the multilateral process which was started by the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

Accordingly, the States represented at this session hope for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries participating in the all-European conference, with the adoption of a comprehensive and balanced final document.

They attach special importance to an agreement being reached in Madrid on convening a conference on confidence-building measures and on security and disarmament in Europe, which would make a significant contribution to lowering the level of military confrontation, reducing mistrust and solving issues concerning the reduction of armed forces and armaments in this part of the world.

They **attach** great importance to the confirmation by the Madrid meeting of the resolve of the States participating in it to respect and to apply those principles of relations among States which were adopted at Helsinki, to its determining, in keeping with the letter and the spirit of the Final Act, of measures for the development of co-operation in the political, economic, humanitarian and other spheres, to its ensuring the continuity of the all-European process and its organizational framework, including the fixing of the date and the place where the next meeting of representatives of the States participating in the all-European conference should be held. They confirm their support for the holding of this meeting in Bucharest.

The success of the Madrid meeting - from the point of view of the present and the future - should be in keeping, to the same degree, with the interests of all States participating in the all-European conference. Thus all decisions which the meeting may adopt should be based on this fact and should be acceptable to all.

The participants in the session declare that their States will, as they have done so far, do their utmost to ensure that a final document is agreed on at the Madrid meeting without delay. They expect the other participants in the meeting to show the same constructive approach.

The countries represented at the session are prepared to promote mutually advantageous relations with all countries in Europe. In keeping with this they are in favour of:

The maintenance and intensification of the political dialogue and consultations at all levels, and the broadest possible political relations. This includes the development of contacts on a bilateral and multilateral basis, through parliaments, political parties, trade unions, and youth, women's and other organizations, in the interest of peace and security in Europe;

An all-round expansion of active co-operation in the commercial, industrial, agricultural, scientific and technical spheres, without any discrimination, and confidence-building measures in economic relations. Here, a really wide field is open for mutual activity on the basis of equality and mutual advantage;

The strengthening of the mutual spiritual enrichment of the peoples of Europe, the exchange of artistic works, the dissemination of true and honest information and the fostering of mutual goodwill and respect.

The States represented at the session share the view of the Polish People's Republic that all attempts at interference from outside in matters which are within its exclusive competence are in contradiction with the generally accepted norms of international relations and will continue to meet with strong opposition. They resolutely denounce the "sanctions" imposed against Poland by the United States and some other Western Countries. As in the past, Poland's internal affairs will be dealt with by Poland alone. Socialist Poland can always rely on the moral, political and economic support of fraternal socialist countries.

The only viable policy in Europe, where States with different social systems have been living side by side for many decades, is the policy of peaceful coexistence.

#### IV

Exchanging views on other international issues, the delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics noted that the improvement of the situation in the world is connected, to a considerable degree, with the liquidation of existing centres of military conflict in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions, and with the prevention of the occurrence of new ones.

There are no problems, whether global or regional, that can not be solved equitably by peaceful means. The main thing is that all should really recognize the legitimate right of the people of every country to decide, without external interference, on its own internal affairs, and to participate in international life on a basis of equality; that all should respect the independence, territorial integrity and inviolability of the frontiers of States, that the principle of the non-use of force or the threat of force should be observed, and that not a single Power should try to pursue a hegemonic policy and demarcate "spheres of interest" or "spheres of influence".

It is the conviction of the participants at the session that to eliminate the causes of many conflicts it is necessary to eliminate, once and for all, all remnants of colonialism and racialism, to renounce the policy of neo-colonialism and the oppression and exploitation of other peoples. This is very clearly confirmed by the dangerous situation in southern Africa, where Namibia, unlawfully occupied by the racists of South Africa, serves as a basis for aggression against neighbouring African countries. A further demonstration of this was the armed conflict in the southern Atlantic in the spring of 1982.

The danger that local conflicts will turn into armed clashes on a world scale is connected, to a large extent, with efforts to draw countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania, directly or indirectly, into military-political alliances,

and to bring them within the sphere of activity of blocs. The Warsaw Treaty member countries confirm that they have no intention of extending the sphere of activity of their alliance, and the participants in the session call on the NATO member States to commit themselves not to extend the sphere of activity of their bloc to any other regions of the world, in particular the Persian Gulf.

The liquidation and prevention of crisis situations is being increasingly assisted by the non-aligned movement, whose practical moves in this respect are deserving of the recognition and support of all States. Regional inter-State associations such as the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States should also play a positive role in this respect.

In the opinion of the participants at the session, a promising road to the elimination of tension in different parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America is being opened by the initiatives of States of these regions aimed at the establishment and development of good-neighbourly relations and at the creation of zones of peace and co-operation. Of particular interest is the proposal for the conversion of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The resumption and successful conclusion of the Soviet-United States negotiations on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean would also be of major importance. It is necessary to try to resolve by political means the problems existing in the Caribbean area and in south-east Asia and to promote peace in Asia and the region of the Pacific Ocean.

The participants in the session attach special importance to the settlement of the most protracted and most dangerous conflict - the conflict in the Middle East. They strongly condemn Israel's invasion of Lebanon, its aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the brutal extermination of the civilian population of West Beirut. In its aggressive actions, Israel was encouraged by those who were giving it assistance and support from outside.

The participants in the session demand the immediate and complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, and guarantees of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

They view positively the principles for a settlement in the Middle East put forward at the meeting of the Heads of Arab States and Governments in Fez, and voice their conviction that a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East must provide for the following: the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem; the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to the creation of their own independent State; the ensuring of the right of all States of this region to secure an independent existence and development; the ending of the state of war and the establishment of peace between the Arab States and Israel, and the drafting and adoption of international guarantees of a peaceful settlement.

To accomplish these tasks it is necessary to convene an international conference with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The United Nations can and must play an important role in this.

The States represented at the session are in favour of the ending of the war between Iran and Iraq and the settlement of the controversial issues between them through negotiations; the peaceful settlement of the conflict among the countries in the Horn of Africa and other disputes in Africa on the basis of mutual respect for independence and territorial integrity, and the settlement of conflict situations in Central and South America by political means.

An end must be put to the policy of constant threats and provocations against Cuba and Nicaragua and to all attempts at external interference in their internal affairs.

The participants in the session value positively the opening of negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan through the intermediary of the personal envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General.

Among the principal factors that would contribute to economic stability and the improvement of the international political climate are the elimination of underdevelopment, the gradual reduction of differences in the level of economic development and the creation of conditions for the harmonious expansion of international relations in the economic, scientific and technological spheres. In this connection the participants in the session affirm their support for the restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis, the establishment of a new international economic order, and the guaranteeing of the full sovereignty of the countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania over their natural resources. They are in favour of the opening, without delay, of global talks on the most important economic problems, in accordance with United Nations decisions.

The States participating in the session are in favour of an increase in the role of the United Nations in international life as an important forum for the uniting of the efforts of States towards the goals of the strengthening of peace and international security and the solution of urgent world problems.

The participants in the session of the Political Consultative Committee consider it essential to reiterate their conviction that the maintenance of world peace at the present time is inseparable from the recognition of the equality of all peoples and States. Only an equitable peace in which each State recognizes and respects the legitimate rights and interests of all the others can be a lasting peace.



V

A lessening of the danger of war is not possible without the creation of a climate of confidence in the relations between States. This necessitates, along with the development of a political dialogue and the adoption of appropriate measures in the economic and military spheres, the dissemination of true information and the renunciation of great-power aspirations, the propagation of racialism, chauvinism and national exclusiveness, of efforts to tell other peoples how to arrange their lives, of the preaching of violence and the fomenting of a war psychosis.

The States represented at the session consider it a matter of basic importance that the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act concerning co-operation in the sphere of information should be consistently observed in the interests of strengthening peace and mutual understanding among nations, and they emphasize the relevance of the UNESCO declaration on these issues adopted in 1978. They resolutely condemn the use of such powerful means of influencing the minds of people and the shaping of public opinion as the press, radio and television for disseminating biased and even slanderous reports, presenting a distorted picture of the situation in different countries and their policies and sowing dissension and enmity. No State should allow such subversive activity to be waged from its territory.

Reactionary and imperialist circles, using the human rights issue for their speculations, are thus trying to mask their contempt for the basic rights of workers and the vital interests of peoples. They have recently mounted a broad campaign against the socialist countries and the national-liberation and other progressive movements, the aim of which is to justify the policy of confrontation and the arms race, the flouting of the independence of various countries, interference in their internal affairs, the complicating of the conditions of their economic development and actions against the process of détente. This policy is in contradiction with the legitimate and generally recognized rights of all people and nations, and especially their right to life.

The lessons of history remind us that anti-Communism has always been an integral part of the attack on democratic freedoms and the rights of peoples, of the policy of aggression and war. Attempts to organize new anti-Communist campaigns lead to the aggravation of international tension, endangering the interests of all countries.

No one will succeed in undermining the socialist system by misinformation and lies. Socialism has achieved noteworthy successes in economics and culture, in strengthening equality and friendship among nations and in creating favourable conditions for the development of the human personality, and it ensures the participation of the broad masses of the people in the management of their country and a continuous development of democracy.

One of the greatest achievements of socialism was the creation of a new type of international relations based on the voluntary and equal co-operation and the international solidarity of sovereign socialist countries. The participants in the session, expressing the will of their Communist parties and peoples, confirm their resolve to continue strengthening the cohesion of the socialist countries, developing and intensifying their political, economic and cultural co-operation, and uniting their efforts in the struggle for peace and progress.

They emphasize the need for the expansion of economic and scientific and technological co-operation between the socialist countries on a long-term basis within the framework of the CMEA with the aim of promoting the economic and social development of each country, solving the economic problems that arise, implementing the programmes of each country for the construction of socialism and Communism, and increasing the material and spiritual living standards of their peoples. This will be an important contribution to the mutual co-operation of the socialist countries in the economic field.

The States represented at the session point out that every nation has the sovereign right to decide, freely and without any outside interference, how it will live and what social system it will establish, and it also has the lawful right to defend its choice.

Aware of their responsibility for the cause of peace and international security, the socialist countries in their policies strictly separate ideological issues from problems of inter-State relations; they build their relations with capitalist countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence and consistently promote broad co-operation with developing countries. The co-operation of States irrespective of their social system is in keeping with the interests of all nations and with the vitally important requirements of strengthening world peace.

## VI

In view of the complex nature of present international problems, the prospects for the situation in Europe and in the world in general depend, to a considerable degree, on whether it will be possible to do away with mistrust and to reduce the degree of confrontation between the two largest military and political alliances -- those of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, which possess vast power, especially in the sphere of nuclear weapons. An armed conflict between them would have disastrous consequences for all peoples.

The Warsaw Treaty member States have long been pressing for the dismantling of the two alliances and, as a first step, for the liquidation of their military organizations. This proposal remains effective, and they stress that they are prepared to open talks with the NATO member countries with the aim of reaching an agreement on this subject, beginning with the mutual limitation of military activity.

However, the present critical situation does not allow us to wait. Effective measures must be taken without delay, measures capable of reducing now, immediately, the mistrust between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member States and their fear of possible aggression.

The Warsaw Treaty member States are not seeking military superiority over the NATO States and have no intention of attacking these States or any other country in or outside Europe. The NATO member States also declare that they have no aggressive intentions. In these conditions there should be nothing to prevent the member States of the two alliances from undertaking mutual commitments of an international legal character to this effect. In the context of the present situation, this would have a particularly favourable influence on further international developments.

Proceeding from these reflections, the Warsaw Treaty member States, through the intermediary of their leading representatives, wish to propose to the member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations.

The core of the treaty could be the mutual commitment of the States members of the two alliances not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional arms against one another, and thus not to be the first to use against one another military force in general. This commitment would apply to the territories of all States parties to the treaty, as well as to their military and civilian personnel, ships, aircraft and spaceships and other facilities belonging to them, wherever they may be.

It would be appropriate for the treaty to contain a similar commitment by the member States of both alliances not to use force against third countries, whether they are countries with which they have bilateral bonds of alliance, or are non-aligned or neutral countries.

A substantial part of the treaty could be the commitment of the member States of the two alliances not to endanger the security of international naval, air and space communications passing through areas in which no State possesses jurisdiction.

It is desirable that the commitment on the renunciation of the use of military force should be supplemented in the treaty with a commitment to conduct talks, in a spirit of good will, on effective measures for the halting of the arms race, the limitation and reduction of armaments, and the achievement of disarmament, and to help by other available means towards the successful completion of these talks with the aim of achieving practical results at them.

In this direction the two sides could undertake jointly to consider practical measures to avert the danger of a sudden attack and to facilitate the development of mutual exchanges of military delegations and visits of military ships and airforce units.

It is important that the undertaking not to use military force should be linked in the treaty with provisions on the strengthening of the United Nations as a global instrument of collective security. In this connection it would be useful to express in the treaty a willingness to co-operate in increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the fulfilment of its tasks, in accordance with its Charter, relative to the peaceful settlement of international disputes and conflict situations, the suppression of acts of aggression and the removal of threats to international peace and security.

The treaty between the member States of the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic pact on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations would not, of course, curtail the inalienable right of the parties to the treaty to individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations. The treaty would at the same time free the members of the two alliances of the fear that the commitments of alliance existing within each of these alliances could be used for aggressive purposes against the member States of the other alliance and that these commitments could thus endanger their security.

Although it is proposed that the treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations should be concluded between the States of the two military and political alliances, other interested European States, too, would have the right to participate in its drafting and signing.

From the very beginning, this treaty would also be open to other States wishing to accede to it, and these States would have equal rights as parties to the treaty.

The participants in the session of the Political Consultative Committee are convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty would help overcome the division of Europe into military groupings confronting each other, and that it would meet the desire of peoples to live in peace and security. They call on the member States of the North Atlantic alliance to give their utmost attention to this new initiative and to respond to it constructively.

+

Having expounded in this political declaration their ideas on ways and means of strengthening peace, and maintaining and increasing international détente in present-day conditions, the member States of the Warsaw Treaty declare that they are prepared for dialogue and co-operation with all who are striving for the attainment of this noble goal.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Todor ZHIVKOV,

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Gustáv HUSÁK,

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

For the German Democratic Republic

Erich HONECKER,

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic

For the Hungarian People's Republic

János KADÁR,

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

For the Polish People's Republic

Wojciech JARUZELSKI,

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United  
Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the  
Polish People's Republic

For the Socialist Republic of Romania

Nicolae CEAUSESCU,

General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President  
of the Socialist Republic of Romania

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Y. V. ANDROPOV,

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of the Soviet Union



# COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/339

1 February 1983

ENGLISH

Original: RUSSIAN

---

LETTER DATED 28 JANUARY 1983 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ON THE RESULTS OF THE MEETING OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WARSAW TREATY STATES PARTIES HELD IN PRAGUE FROM  
4-5 JANUARY 1983

I have the honour to transmit to you a statement of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic on the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held in Prague from 4 to 5 January 1983.

I shall be grateful if you will circulate this statement as an official document of the Committee on Disarmament.

(signed) Dugersurengiin Erdembileg  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

GE.83-60153

STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MONGOLIAN  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of States parties of the Warsaw Treaty, held in Prague from 4-5 January 1983, were received with profound satisfaction in the Mongolian People's Republic.

This meeting of the highest forum of States parties to the Warsaw Treaty represented an event of major international significance. The leaders of the fraternal socialist countries of Europe jointly proceeded to a comprehensive in-depth analysis of the present world situation and unanimously adopted a Political Declaration formulating a concrete programme for overcoming the current dangerous aggravation of international relations and for preserving and strengthening universal peace and security. The set of proposals contained in that important political document is permeated with unshakable faith in human reason and deep solicitude for the well-being and the peaceful future of peoples. It offers a genuine alternative to the thermonuclear catastrophe which threatens the life and civilization of mankind.

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of States parties to the Warsaw Treaty once again demonstrated convincingly to the entire world the genuinely peace-loving nature of the socialist countries' foreign policy, determined as it is by the very nature of the new social structure - socialism - and by their elevated sense of responsibility for preserving and strengthening peace and international security. Today, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are waging a stubborn, tenacious struggle to avert the threat of war under conditions where aggressive imperialist circles are attempting to substitute confrontation for détente and peaceful coexistence, the only reasonable basis of relations among States with different social systems. Having adopted the aim of destroying the strategic balance established in the world and of assuring themselves of military superiority, imperialist circles, and first and foremost the United States of America, are dangerously increasing international tensions and intensifying the threat of war, especially nuclear war.

The participants in the Prague meeting, pointing out the pernicious consequences of the imperialist policy of an unprecedented build-up of armaments and of military confrontation, have defined the steps that must be taken without delay to curb the arms race and to move towards real disarmament. This is of particular significance at the present time, when the arms race, and particularly the nuclear arms race, is entering a qualitatively new stage and extending to practically all regions of the globe.

The appeal by the participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of States Parties of the Warsaw Treaty that all possible steps should be taken towards the cessation of the arms race is designed to bring the cause of limitation and reduction of armaments and armed forces from its present impasse and to give fresh impetus to all forms of negotiations in that field, including the work of the Geneva Committee on Disarmament, whose forthcoming session is opening within the next few days.

The participants in the meeting rightly devoted special attention to the question of strengthening security on the European continent, where vast quantities of nuclear and other types of weapons are concentrated and where large armed forces of the two military alliances are confronting one another. In doing so, they drew



the attention of world public opinion to the grave danger to the peoples of Europe inherent in the NATO bloc's intention to implement its decision to deploy new medium-range United States missiles on the territories of a number of western European countries. As a counterbalance to the NATO plans, the socialist countries have proposed that Europe should be completely freed from nuclear weapons.

The Mongolian Government and people fully support the realistic approach of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty to problems of guaranteeing peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. As the Declaration points out, there is today no task more important than that of halting the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. In this context, the proposal to conclude a Treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between States parties to the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, respectively, is of exceptional importance.

The major new proposal put forward by the leading representative of States parties to the Warsaw Treaty are striking proof of the socialist countries' unflinching dedication to a policy of peace and universal security and of their readiness for dialogue and co-operation.

The Mongolian Government warmly welcomes and fully supports this constructive initiative, whose concrete purpose is to eradicate distrust and to reduce the level of confrontation between the two largest military and political alliances - the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, possessors of enormous military, and particularly nuclear might.

The peaceful initiative of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty corresponds to the vital interests and aspirations of peoples - not only in Europe, but also on all other continents - to live in peace and tranquillity.

The practical implementation of this important proposal now entirely depends on whether the States parties to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will show political will and readiness for co-operation.

In Mongolia it is firmly believed that the creation of a climate of mutual understanding and confidence among States is the first precondition for the development of good neighbourly relations. It was in the light of this conviction that the Mongolian People's Republic, as is known, put forward the proposal to conclude a Convention on non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between States of Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

The statement of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty concerning the compelling need to eliminate existing centres of tension and to prevent the emergence of new ones in various regions of Asia, Africa, and Latin America is of considerable importance. In that connection, they drew attention to the growing danger of local conflicts developing into armed conflict on an international scale, and, at the same time, emphasized that there are no problems, whether global or regional, that could not be solved equitably by peaceful means.

The Mongolian Government fully associates itself with the appeal of the leaders of States parties to the Warsaw Treaty to the States parties of NATO to renounce extending the sphere of activity of their bloc to other regions of the world.

The Mongolian Government notes with deep satisfaction that the Political Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee once more confirms the socialist countries' position of principle regarding the need for the final elimination of

the remnants of colonialism and racism; for the establishment of a new economic order and of a new order in the sphere of information, and for guaranteeing the right of peoples to determine their own destiny and to defend their choice.

The confirmation by the participants in the meeting of their resolute determination to continue strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, to develop and deepen their all-round co-operation on a long-term basis and to unite their efforts in the global struggle for the cause of peace and progress, is of fundamental importance. The participants in the meeting resolutely condemned the broad campaign of disinformation and lies unleashed against the countries of real socialism by imperialist and reactionary forces and their attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of socialist countries, particularly Poland.

The Mongolian Government and people entirely approve and support the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, viewing them as a major new contribution by the fraternal socialist countries towards the cause of peace and security of peoples in Europe and throughout the world.

The Mongolian People's Republic, as a constituent of the socialist community, will continue in future to do everything in its power in order to assist the implementation of the fraternal socialist countries' peaceful initiatives aimed at halting the arms race, preserving and guaranteeing peace on earth and freeing mankind from the threat of nuclear disaster.

Ulan-Bator  
17 January 1983

# COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/340\*/

7 February 1983

ENGLISH

Original: RUSSIAN

---

LETTER DATED 3 FEBRUARY 1983 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE COMMITTEE ON  
DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE REPLIES OF Mr. Y.V. ANDROPOV,  
GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, TO QUESTIONS FROM  
A PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT

I transmit to you herewith the replies of Y.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to questions from a Pravda correspondent.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this information as an official document of the Committee on Disarmament.

(Signed): V.L. Issraelyan

Representative of the USSR  
to the  
Committee on Disarmament

---

\*/ Reissued for technical reasons.

GE.83-60253

REPLIES OF Y.V. ANDROPOV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION, TO QUESTIONS FROM A PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT

Question: What is your attitude to the open letter from the President of the United States of America to the people of Europe in which he proposed that the USSR and the United States should sign, on United States terms, an agreement on the elimination of medium-range land-based missiles?

Answer: First of all, I must say quite definitely that there is nothing new in the proposal by President R. Reagan. It is still - as all the world's news agencies immediately remarked - a matter of the same "zero option". It is already generally recognized that this is patently unacceptable to the Soviet Union. Indeed, can one talk seriously about a proposal according to which the Soviet Union would have unilaterally to destroy its medium-range missiles, while the United States and its NATO allies would retain all their nuclear weapons in this category.

It is, and this is well known, precisely this unrealistic position on the part of the United States that is blocking progress at the talks in Geneva. That the United States President has now reaffirmed this position demonstrates one thing: the United States does not wish to seek a mutually acceptable accord with the Soviet Union and is thereby deliberately condemning the Geneva talks to failure.

I have already said that the USSR will not agree to unilateral disarmament. And if matters come to the point of the deployment of new United States missiles in Europe, we shall respond in due fashion. But that would not be our choice.

The Soviet Union is for another course. The best thing of all, and this we suggest, is not to have in the European zone any nuclear weapons at all, either medium-range or tactical weapons. Since the United States will not agree to this, we are also prepared to accept a solution whereby the Soviet Union would have no more missiles than there already are in Europe on the side of NATO. At the same time, an agreement should be reached on the cutting by both parties to equal levels of the numbers of aircraft capable of delivering medium-range nuclear weapons. In that way there would be complete parity both in missiles and in aircraft, and parity on an incomparably lower level than at present.

The Soviet Union is prepared to sign such an agreement. Is the President of the United States prepared to sign such an agreement based on the principle of equality and equal security?

Question: The United States President suggests meeting with you to sign the agreement of which he is talking. What have you to say on this score?

Answer: We have believed and still believe that summit meetings are of special importance to the solution of complicated problems. This determines our serious approach to them.

For us, this is not a matter of a political or a propaganda game. A meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States aimed at finding mutually acceptable solutions to urgent problems and at developing relations between our countries would be useful both to the Soviet Union and to the United States of America, to Europe and to the whole world.

But when the United States President makes a meeting conditional on consent by the Soviet Union to the patently unacceptable solution he has proposed to the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe, that is in no way indicative of a serious approach by the United States leadership to this issue in general. That can only be regretted.

---

WORKING PAPER OF THE GROUP OF 21  
ON PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

1. The greatest peril facing the world today is the threat of destruction from a nuclear war, a war which would have devastating results on belligerents and non-belligerents alike. The actions of the nuclear weapon States which are engaged in a new and frenzied round of nuclear arms race and attempts by some nuclear weapon States to promote the highly dangerous concept of a limited nuclear war and to minimize the distinction between nuclear and conventional weapons, have greatly increased the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war. Doctrines of nuclear deterrence, far from being the cause of the maintenance of international peace and security, lie at the root of the continuing escalation in the quantitative and qualitative development of nuclear weapons and lead to greater insecurity and instability in international relations. Moreover, such doctrines which are predicated upon the willingness to use nuclear weapons, cannot be the basis for preventing the outbreak of nuclear war. Concern for common security and global survival should be the basis of international peace rather than the concept of deterrence. International peace must be based on a commitment by all States to joint survival rather than a threat of mutual annihilation.

2. The Group of 21 believes that international relations must be based on strict adherence to and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter, specially respect for sovereignty, refraining from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, the peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States and on peaceful coexistence and trust between all States. The Group asserts that it is the shared responsibility of all States to save succeeding generations from the scourge of another world war -- a nuclear war. The Group of 21 cannot, therefore, accept that the security of their countries and the survival of mankind should be in continual and increasing jeopardy as a result of the actions of a handful of nuclear weapon States. Since a nuclear war would have devastating consequences for the whole of mankind, all nations have a vital interest in the urgent negotiations of appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war. It is for this reason that the Group of 21 calls for multilateral negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament on this subject just as it continues to emphasize the need for multilateral negotiations on item 2 of the Committee's agenda, entitled the "Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and Nuclear Disarmament".

3. During the Second Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, which was held in June-July 1982, not a single concrete measure for the prevention of nuclear war was adopted despite the growing popular expression of profound disquiet and anxiety all over the world concerning the dangers of nuclear war. This was mainly due to the attitudes of nuclear weapon States which failed to acknowledge that the question of the prevention of nuclear war was not a matter only of their own security concerns but of the survival of mankind as a whole. While the Group of 21 welcomes the adoption of any measures for the reduction of the risks of nuclear war which may be agreed upon by the nuclear weapon States themselves, it asserts that all nations have both the right as well as the obligation to work collectively to dispel the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

4. The Committee on Disarmament, as the sole multilateral negotiating forum in the field of disarmament, has and should play its indispensable and unambiguous role in this regard.

5. In draft resolution 37/78-I entitled the "Prevention of Nuclear War", adopted at the recently concluded thirty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Committee on Disarmament has been requested "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". In undertaking such negotiations the Committee on Disarmament is requested to take into account the views, proposals and practical suggestions for ensuring the prevention of nuclear war which were submitted to the Second Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament both by nuclear weapon States as well as other States, in response to resolution 36/81B of 19 December 1981, including deliberations on this item during the Second Special Session devoted to Disarmament as well as proposals put forward during the thirty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Committee would also take into account other existing proposals and future initiatives.

6. The Group of 21 is of the view that the best means by which the Committee on Disarmament can fulfil its mandate with respect to this acute and urgent task facing mankind today, would be to introduce a new item on its agenda for the 1983 session entitled "Prevention of Nuclear War". In order to undertake negotiations on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war, the Group would recommend the setting up of an Ad hoc Working Group on this item at the very beginning of the 1983 session. The draft mandate for the proposed Group as recommended in CD/309 of 11 August 1982, could be the basis for further consultations in this regard.

---

Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons on its  
work during the period 17-28 January 1983

I. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. In accordance with the decision taken by the Committee on Disarmament at its 138th plenary meeting held on 17 September 1982, the Ad Hoc Working Group resumed its work on 17 January 1983 under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Bogumil Sujka of Poland. Mr. Abdelkader Bensmail, Senior Political Affairs Officer, Department for Disarmament Affairs, continued to serve as Secretary of the Ad Hoc Working Group.
2. The Ad Hoc Working Group held five meetings from 17 to 28 January, and the remaining time was devoted to meetings of the Contact Groups set up during the summer session of the Working Group. In addition, the Chairman held a number of informal consultations with delegations.
3. Also in accordance with the decision taken by the Committee on Disarmament at its 188th plenary meeting, the Chairman held consultations with delegations on the technical issues identified in paragraph 12 of document CD/334.
4. The representatives of the following States not members of the Committee on Disarmament participated in the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group: Austria, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Switzerland.
5. The Chairman of the Working Group summed up his views on the work done during the period 17-28 January 1983. These views are reproduced below in part II of this report.
6. The reports of the Co-ordinators of the Contact Groups are reproduced below in part III of this report.
7. The Chairman's views and the Co-ordinators' reports are without prejudice to the views and positions of the delegations.

II. CHAIRMAN'S VIEWS ON THE COURSE OF THE DISCUSSION DURING THE PERIOD  
17-28 JANUARY 1983

8. The Group continued the process of elaboration of the convention, taking into consideration the reports of the Co-ordinators of the Contact Groups as contained in document CD/334, and the views of the Chairman on possible compromise wordings of the elements of the future convention as contained in document CD/333. In the course of the deliberations both in plenary meetings of the Working Group and in the contact groups, views were expressed and comments made on these two documents which reflect

the present stage of the negotiations on a chemical weapons convention. Due account was also taken of other existing proposals. Some delegations were of the view that, on certain aspects of the convention, the actual stage of negotiations allowed to proceed to the drafting process, while others considered that further discussion on specific aspects was needed.

9. In the plenary meetings of the Working Group, in the meetings of the Contact Groups and in the informal consultations, the following aspects of the convention were addressed:

- scope of the convention
- definitions
- destruction, diversion, dismantling and conversion
- national implementation measures
- national technical means of verification
- consultation and co-operation; consultative committee
- preamble and final clauses of the convention

10. The discussion on the scope of the future convention was conducted in close connection with the preamble and final clauses of the convention. It was generally agreed that the basic positions on the inclusion or not of a prohibition of use of chemical weapons as contained in the Annex to document CD/334 could not meet with consensus. A view has been expressed that the working hypothesis proposed by the co-ordinator of the Contact Group should be further elaborated. In this context, a concept of a new element recognising that any use of chemical weapons will ipso jure constitute an evidence of a violation of the convention (paragraph 3 of the working hypothesis) was suggested. An acceptable proposal for the text of this new article could not be worked out by the co-ordinator during this period, and this effort should be pursued.

11. Due to the fact that the definitions of precursors and key precursors were under discussion in the Chairman's consultations on technical issues, these matters were not brought up in the Contact Group on definitions. Also, due to the time factor, some other matters brought up in the report were not discussed. On the questions that were discussed the following main results were noticed: some delegations pointed out that in their opinion the areas of agreement which occurred in the report of the co-ordinator (CD/334) had been adequately reflected and precisely worded in CD/333, and in particular, that the general definitions contained therein covered all chemicals which should be prohibited by the Convention. Some delegations put forward new ideas to include very toxic and incapacitating, but not lethal, compounds into the same class of super-toxic lethal chemicals by recognizing also the possibility to set the same toxicity limit for these types of compounds as for the super-toxic substance by relating also to the effective dose.



12. With regard to destruction, diversion, dismantling and conversion, the Contact Group reviewed the report of the Co-ordinator, as contained in document CD/334. In the course of this review, the Group attempted to determine whether there had been changes in the positions of delegations as recorded in that report, and also endeavoured to refine and clarify concepts and formulations relating to the destruction of stocks and facilities. Some of these concepts were clarified and some others need further elaboration.

13. With regard to national implementation measures, there was general agreement that States Parties should take the appropriate measures to implement the convention and organize and employ their national implementation system in accordance with their own legislation. Whereas some delegations felt that for those reasons it was not necessary to reflect on the internal functions of this system, others deemed it appropriate to establish an Annex to the convention containing guidelines concerning the functions of the national implementation system. These delegations felt that the corresponding examples given in documents CD/334 and CD/333 served this purpose and could be further elaborated. Concerning the co-operation between the national and international bodies in implementing the Convention, there was general agreement that the tasks reflected in the above-mentioned documents were relevant and should be further elaborated. Questions with regard to the legal nature of the Annex and its place in the Convention should be solved at a later stage.

14. Some proposals were made to revise the draft element on national technical means of verification contained in document CD/333 by inserting some ideas from the relevant part of document CD/334. Proceeding from this, the co-ordinator proposed a new wording which in his view could be of some assistance in drafting a possible Article on national technical means at a later stage. At the same time and in order to take into account the positions of all sides he provided a second alternative which in a general way would foresee the possibility to use national technical means of verification for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the convention. For the next stage of the work of the Chemical Weapons Working Group it has been suggested to discuss jointly all aspects of the verification system of the future convention in order to reach a clear understanding on the interrelationship between the different elements of this system.

15. With regard to Consultation and Co-operation and the Consultative Committee, the Contact Group reviewed the concepts pertaining to the chapter on consultations and co-operation as well as the section corresponding to the fact-finding procedures. Discussions were also focused on the functions and eventual structure of the Consultative Committee. These in-depth discussions helped to clarify the different positions of delegations with respect to the sub-elements identified in 1982, and brought the Group closer to the elaboration of specific provisions in this regard. In the course of the discussions, references were made to various documents already tabled by delegations as well as to the suggestion on possible compromise wordings presented by the Chairman of the Working Group in document CD/333.

### III. REPORTS OF THE CO-ORDINATORS OF THE CONTACT GROUPS

#### A. Report of the Co-ordinator of the Contact Group on the scope of the future convention

The Contact Group on the scope of the future convention met once and informal consultations did also take place. The main conclusion which appeared during these activities was that the basic positions on the inclusion or not of a prohibition to use chemical weapons, as contained in the Annex to document CD/334 could not meet with consensus and that other solutions should be explored. The view was expressed that the "working hypothesis" proposed by the co-ordinator of the Contact Group should be further elaborated in order to give all participants the possibility of considering it as a possible solution for the scope of the future convention. In this context, it was recommended that the concept of a new article in the future convention recognizing that any use of chemical weapons will ipso jure constitute an evidence of a violation of the convention (paragraph 3 of the "working hypothesis") should be further elaborated and detailed.

An acceptable proposal for the text of this new article could not be worked out by the co-ordinator during this period, and this effort should be pursued.

#### B. Report of the Co-ordinator of the Contact Group on Definitions

The aim of the discussion was to find out if any new developments had occurred with respect to some of the items treated in the previous report, CD/334, Annex I, pp. 3-10: paragraph 6 on a Working Hypothesis for a definition of chemical weapons and paragraph 7 on a Working Hypothesis on definition of permitted purposes. Due to the fact that the definitions of precursors and key precursors were under discussion in the Chairman's consultations on technical matters these matters were not brought up. Also, as the remaining matters in the report had not been brought up during the period they were left aside.

The following main results were noticed:

- Some delegations pointed to that in their opinion the areas of agreement which occurred in the report of the Co-ordinator had been adequately reflected and precisely worded in the CD/333.
- Some delegations put forward new ideas to include also very toxic and incapacitating, but not lethal, compounds into the same class of supertoxic lethal chemicals by recognizing also the possibility to set the same toxicity limit for these types of compounds as for the supertoxic substance by relating also to the effective dose. This "effective" toxicity could be measured by any scientifically sound method, but would only need to be done so following

allegations on complaints, verification of stockpiles etc.. In addition the quantity criterion should apply, so that such incapacitating chemicals, which had also use for permitted purposes, might be subject to different kinds of verification methods. This should allow e.g. tear gases to be covered by the convention, provided that their use for non-hostile purposes such as law-enforcement internally in a country, was allowed, as was pointed out by one delegation.

- A discussion arose on whether all protective activities and equipment had to be accepted for permitted purposes. Some ideas on protective measures as specially useful for offensive purposes were put forward. There was no objection that further investigation should be done with respect to whether the protective measures should in any way be limited or specified under the convention when defining permitted purposes.

Revision by the Co-ordinator of the Contact Group on definitions of paragraphs 6 and 7 of his report in CD/334, Annex pages 4-6

Paragraph 6 (b)

Remove the first comment.

Add after the second comment a new one: "The field utility of chemicals referred to in 6 (b) should also be considered".

Add after the last comment a new one: "It was pointed out that any use of herbicides was already prohibited in war by the Geneva protocol and the Convention against environmental warfare, why a reference to these conventions might be sufficient".

Paragraph 6 (e)

Add a first new comment: "The general purpose criterion should expressly be related to among the criteria for superlethal toxic, other lethal and other harmful chemicals".

Add a new third comment: "- Some delegations suggested to include also very toxic and incapacitating, but not lethal, compounds into the same class of supertoxic lethal chemicals. This could be done by setting the same toxicity limit for these types of compounds as for the supertoxic substance by relating to the 'effective' toxicity, as measured by a scientifically sound method. Under certain circumstances tear gases could be classified in this way."

Remove in the third comment, third line: "and tear gases".

Paragraph 7 (b)

Add: "Comment: Some questioned whether all protective activities and equipment had to be accepted for permitted purposes".

C. Report of the Co-ordinator of the Contact Group on Destruction, Diversion, Dismantling and Conversion

The Contact Group on Element V held three meetings. The Group reviewed the report presented by its Co-ordinator at the end of the 1982 Session, and which appears as an annex to document CD/334.

In the course of the review, the Group attempted to determine whether there had been changes in positions as recorded in that report, and also endeavoured to refine and clarify concepts and formulations relevant to Element V.

As a result of the discussions in the Contact Group and individual consultations held by the Co-ordinator, the latter prepared a revised version of his previous report, which was considered by the Contact Group to reflect the work undertaken in its 1983 meetings. The revised report of the Co-ordinator appears below.

A - Agreed subelements which apply both to destruction of stocks and to destruction of facilities and which could be incorporated into a separate Article in the Convention:

(a) obligation to utilize safe methods of destruction that will avoid harm to the environment and to populations;

(b) provision on international co-operation to facilitate implementation of the Convention regarding destruction of stocks and facilities.\*

B - DESTRUCTION OF STOCKS

I - ARTICLE - Agreed subelements to be included:

(a) general obligation to destroy all existing stocks of chemical weapons; \*\*

(b) possibility of diversion of stocks of chemicals for permitted \*\*\* purposes, subject to conditions and circumstances set forth in the Annex;

(c) provision on the possibility of transfer of chemical weapons to another State Party for the purpose of destruction; \*\*\*\*

---

\*/ It was suggested that the Element on the functions of the Consultative Committee contain adequate mention of such co-operation.

\*\*/ Suggested addition: "This includes all items defined as 'chemical weapons', including all types of precursors". If under the Element "Definitions" all precursors fall within the definition of chemical weapons, this addition would render unnecessary the proposed subelement (a) for the Article.

\*\*\*/ It was noted that the term "permitted" needs to be further clarified and that a suitable definition must be found.

\*\*\*\*/ It was suggested that provision be made for the possibility of transfer of old stocks, whose existence on the territory of a Party is not known at the time of the entry into force of the Convention, to another State Party for destruction, as well as for the possibility of on-site destruction of such old stocks (see Element IV).

(d) obligation to utilize methods of destruction which exclude the possibility of re-utilization of final products for the purposes of chemical weapons, under adequate verification;

(e) indication of the over-all timing of the process of destruction, to be counted from the time the Convention enters into force for each State Party (suggestion: 10 years):

- time of start of actual destruction (alternatives):

(1) not later than six months after the Convention enters into force for each State Party;

(ii) not later than two years after the Convention enters into force for each State Party.

Other subelements proposed by some delegations:

(a) obligation to destroy precursors that may be used for binary weapons; \*\*/

(b) placement of all stocks under international supervision at the time the Convention enters into force for each State Party;

(c) obligation to utilize methods of destruction that will permit adequate verification.

II - ANNEX - Agreed subelements to be included:

(a) conditions and circumstances for the diversion of stocks for permitted purposes (to be further elaborated); \*\*/

(b) procedures and operations to be accomplished during the over-all period of destruction:

(i) initial stage (from the time the Convention enters into force for each State Party to the time of start of actual destruction):

- submission of plans for destruction of stocks; such plans should include:

---

\*/ See foot-note on page 1 under (\*).

\*/ It was noted that the term "permitted" needs to be further clarified and that a suitable definition must be found.

\*/ Suggested conditions and circumstances:

(a) list of agents the diversion of which would be permitted;

(b) international supervision of diversion;

(c) diversion to be carried out in an irreversible manner, so as to prevent the re-utilization of component agents as weapons.

- + quantities and types of chemical weapons<sup>\*/</sup> to be destroyed;
  - + time scheduled for the process of destruction;
  - + description, in general terms, of method(s) to be employed for destruction;
  - + indication of place(s) of facility(ies) used for destruction.
- (ii) destruction stage (from the start of actual destruction to the end of the over-all period of destruction):
- + (to be seen in connection with the declarations required from Parties relating to destruction of stocks).

Other subelements proposed by some delegations:

(a) provisions for ensuring adequate balance during the destruction stage so as to avoid the acquisition of military advantage by one State Party over another (p.ex., agreed rates of destruction).

#### C - DESTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

I - ARTICLE - Agreed subelements to be included:

(a) general obligation to destroy and dismantle facilities<sup>\*\*/</sup> and not to construct new ones;

(b) obligation to close down such facilities at the time the Convention enters into force for each State Party, and to cease production of chemical weapons at that time;

(c) provision for the possibility of temporary conversion of production facilities into facilities for the purpose of destruction of stocks;

(d) obligation not to reconvert such converted facilities, and to destroy them as soon as they are no longer needed for the purpose of destruction of stocks;

(e) indication of over-all maximum duration of the process of destruction, to be counted from the time the Convention enters into force for each State Party (suggestion: 10 years):

- time of start of actual destruction (alternative suggestions):

- (i) six months after Convention enters into force for each Party;
- (ii) not later than eight years after the Convention enters into force for each Party.

---

<sup>\*/</sup> It was suggested that the contents of the chemical weapons be specified by name.

<sup>\*\*/</sup> The term "facility" should be understood as defined in Element II. The following definition was suggested by some delegations: "Facilities and/or equipment designed or used for the production of any chemical which is primarily useful for chemical weapons purposes, or for filling chemical munitions".

Other subelements proposed by some delegations:

(a) provision for the possibility of re-utilization in peaceful industry of certain types and categories of equipment, according to specification to be set forth in the Annex.

(b) obligation to utilize methods of destruction that permit adequate verification.

II - ANNEX - Agreed subelements to be included:

(a) elaboration of procedures and operations to be accomplished during the over-all period of destruction:

(i) initial stage (from the time the Convention enters into force for each State Party to the time of start of the actual destruction):

- immediate cessation of production and closing down of facility(ies);
- submission of detailed plans for destruction of facilities; such plans should include:
  - + location of facility(ies);
  - + description of method(s) to be employed for destruction, which should ensure that those elements which have a decisive role in the final process of production are destroyed as soon as possible;
  - + indication of facility to be temporarily converted for destruction of stocks;
  - + plans for the destruction of such converted facility.

(ii) destruction stage (from the start of actual destruction to the end of the over-all period):

- to be seen in connection with the declarations required from Parties regarding the destruction of facilities.

Other subelements proposed by some delegations:

(a) specification of the types and categories of equipment that could be re-used in peaceful industry;

(b) provisions for ensuring adequate balance during the destruction stage, so as to avoid the acquisition of military advantage by one State Party over another (p.ex., agreed rates of destruction).

D - QUESTIONS BEARING ON ELEMENT V THAT SHOULD BE DEALT WITH ELSEWHERE IN THE CONVENTION

(a) issues pertaining to "Definitions";

- definition of weapons and agents prohibited under the Convention and which should thus be destroyed (see Section B on "Destruction of Stocks" and note to agreed subelement (a) of the Article and to the proposed subelement (a);
- definition of the terms "non-hostile" and "permitted" purposes;
- definition of facilities and/or equipment for the production of chemical weapons which should thus be destroyed (see Section C on "Destruction of Facilities" and note to agreed subelement (a) of the Article);
- definition of the concept of destruction/dismantling, both with regard to stocks and with regard to facilities.

(b) issues pertaining to "Declarations":

- specification of all declarations to be required from States Parties relating to the process of destruction/dismantling, both of stocks and facilities, including periodical declarations (suggestion: annual declarations during the destruction stage);
- specification of the authority to which plans for destruction of stocks and facilities should be submitted (suggestion: the Consultative Committee);

(c) issues pertaining to "Verification":

- adequate procedures for the verification of compliance with the obligations set forth in Element V.

(d) issues pertaining to the prohibition of transfer of chemical weapons:

- exception to the obligation not to transfer chemical weapons, so as to permit the transfer of stocks for destruction purposes as set forth in the Article on stocks (see Section B, "Destruction of Stocks", subelement (c)) of the Article.



D. Report of the Co-ordinator of the Contact Group on National Implementation Measures

1. Article on national measures

Working hypothesis:

Each State Party should take any measures it considers necessary in accordance with its constitutional processes to implement the Convention, and in particular to prohibit and prevent any activity in violation of the Convention anywhere under its jurisdiction or control.

Each State Party would also inform the Consultative Committee of what legislative and administrative measures it had taken with respect to the implementation of the Convention.

2. Possible article on national body

Options:

- Each State Party would designate a central authority and point of contact having responsibility with regard to overseeing the implementation of the Convention and to co-operating with the Consultative Committee and the central authorities of other States Parties. Guidelines concerning the functions of this central authority could be set out in Annex . . .
- Each State Party would identify its point of contact being responsible for the co-operation with the Consultative Committee.
- No special reference to national body in an article of the Convention, but refer to it and determine its role and functions in an Annex to the Convention.
- No special reference to national body, since this question could be regarded as covered by the article on national measures.

3. Possible Annex containing guidelines concerning the functions of the national body

Options:

- The Annex should only serve illustrative purposes in order to assist interested States Parties in setting up, if necessary, and employing their respective national implementation systems. The Annex would be of no obligatory nature.
- A detailed list of the functions of the national system would amount to an infringement into national legislation; therefore such an Annex should not be established.

According to the first view, such an Annex could include the following provisions:

(a) The central authority to be designated by each State Party under Article ... should be organized and employed by each State Party in accordance with its own legislation.

(b) The central authority will oversee the implementation of the obligations concerning

- prohibition of development, production, other acquisition, stockpiling, retention and transfer of chemical weapons;
- destruction of stocks of chemical weapons;
- destruction or dismantling of means of production of chemical weapons;
- temporary conversion of means of production of chemical weapons for the purpose of destroying stocks of such weapons;
- super-toxic lethal chemicals for non-hostile military purposes;

(This list would be specified in accordance with the final agreement on the scope of prohibition.).

(c) To fulfil these tasks the functions of the central authority may include the following:

- to get the necessary information from the relevant organs, agencies and enterprises to investigate the actual state of affairs concerning compliance with the Convention;
- to examine reports on development activities as well as the productive and commercial activities of enterprises of the chemical industry and related fields, including productive commercial documentations of the enterprises of industrial firms engaged in the manufacture of chemical and other products which could be related to the scope of the Convention;
- to visit enterprises producing super-toxic lethal chemicals, harmful chemicals, and precursors, which fall under the scope of the Convention;
- to visit enterprises being dismantled or already dismantled, or converted to the production of the above-mentioned chemicals for permitted purposes;
- to sample probes of waste gases, waste water and soil;
- to install in the above-mentioned enterprises sensing devices and make the necessary measurements;
- to get the financial means necessary for the implementation of its functions;
- to submit to the government concerned reports on its activities which would be publicized;
- to co-ordinate the activities of other national bodies with regard to the implementation of the Convention and the co-operation with the Consultative Committee.

4. Co-operation between the central authority ("national level", "State Parties" and the Consultative Committee

(a) The Convention should contain provisions with regard to the co-operation/relationship between the central authority ("national level", "States Parties") and the Consultative Committee. The concrete formulation of these provisions and the determination of their place in the Convention (in article on national measures, in the above-mentioned Annex or in the context of the provisions on the Consultative Committee) would be a task for a further stage of the work on the Convention.

(b) These provisions may include the following:

- to provide the Consultative Committee with all data necessary to the execution of the task of the Committee with respect to implementing the Convention, including ~~verification~~ of compliance with the Convention;
- to extend in case of international inspections all assistance requested including technical assistance and the provision of data;
- to have access to a selection of inspection personnel both technical and non-technical;
- to be prepared to maintain documentation of the type required to satisfy international verification requirements and, if necessary, to make it available to the Consultative Committee;
- to co-operate in providing expertise to the Consultative Committee;
- to co-operate with the central authorities of other States Parties and with corresponding international organizations concerning issues connected with the implementation of the Convention.

E. Report of the Co-ordinator of the Contact Group on National Technical Means of Verification

Options:

- Article on NTM may include provisions with regard to the use of NTM in a manner consistent with international law, assistance to other parties, including the provision of relevant information, and non-concealment measures.
- If these provisions would not be far-reaching enough, some delegations deemed a general reference to the possibility to use NTM and to assist other States Parties sufficiently.

In accordance with both views the following two alternatives are proposed and could be taken into account in drafting the provisions on the verification system as a whole.

First alternative:

1. Each State Party to this Convention may use national technical means of verification at its disposal for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the provisions of the Convention in a manner consistent with generally recognized principles of international law.

2. Monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Element may be carried out by each State Party to this Convention by the employment of its own national technical means of verification or with full or partial assistance on the part of any other State Party.

3. Any State Party which possesses national technical means of verification may, where necessary, place at the disposal of other Parties and/or the Consultative Committee information which it has obtained through those means and which is important for the purposes of the Convention.

Such information would be confidential to the State Party which carried out monitoring, unless or until evidence was sufficient to suggest non-compliance by another State Party.

4. Each State Party to this Convention should not impede, including through the use of deliberate concealment measures, the national technical means of verification of other States Parties operating in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Element.

Second alternative:

Verification of compliance with this Convention may be undertaken by any State Party using its own means, or with the full or partial assistance of any other State Party.

F. Report of the Co-ordinator of the Contact Group on Consultation and Co-operation

I. It was generally agreed that the Convention should include a provision regarding normal consultations and co-operation according to the following lines:

(a) Commitment by States Parties to consult and co-operate.

(b) Consultations and co-operation may be undertaken:

directly between two or more parties;

through appropriate international procedures including the services of appropriate international organizations and of the Consultative Committee.

It was generally agreed to include a specific reference to the Consultative Committee underscoring its special role.

It was suggested that certain international organizations (e.g. WHO) should be clearly specified in the Convention.

(c) Substance of consultations and co-operation: any matter in relation to the objectives of, or in application of, the provisions of the Convention.

For further consideration:

Alternatives:

- Specific reference to the United Nations General Assembly and/or Security Council.
- General reference to the United Nations Charter.

II. Fact-finding procedures concerning alleged ambiguities in or violations of the compliance with the Convention.

(a) General formulation encouraging States Parties to hold bilateral contacts in order to clarify ambiguities or settle disputes at the lowest possible level.

(b) Right for every State Party (challenging or challenged) to request the Consultative Committee to carry out fact-finding procedures, including on-site inspections.

(c) Such request must be substantiated.

(d) Obligation to co-operate in fact-finding procedures carried out by the Consultative Committee.

(e) Obligation of the Consultative Committee to inform States Parties about the results of its procedures. Right of the States Parties to be informed about the procedures carried out by the Consultative Committee.

(f) General reference to the right of every State Party to resort to the mechanisms provided with by the Charter of the United Nations.

For further consideration:

- Timeliness of the fact-finding procedure
- Schema (sequences) of the whole process of the fact-finding procedure.

It was suggested:

1. Desirability of bilateral contacts as a first step
2. Substantiated request addressed to the Consultative Committee by the challenging State Party
3. Immediate or automatic transmission of the request to the pertinent suborgan of the Consultative Committee (fact-finding panel)
4. Assessment of the request on scientific basis by the appropriate suborgan of the Consultative Committee (fact-finding panel) with the participation of representatives of the challenging and challenged States.
5. Decision by the appropriate suborgan of the Consultative Committee on the merits of the request and on the appropriate activity to be carried out for a fact-finding procedure concerning alleged ambiguities in or violations of the compliance with the Convention.

- Right of every State Party to refuse to an on-site inspection providing appropriate scientific explanations.

Alternatives:

Obligation of all States Parties to accept an on-site inspection requested by the Consultative Committee.

Right of a State Party to reject an on-site inspection only if the overwhelming majority of the members of the Consultative Committee or its appropriate suborgan consider the request in question as totally unfounded.

- Action the Consultative Committee might take after a refusal by a State Party to an on-site inspection:

Alternatives:

- request further information
- request a reconsideration of the decision
- reiterate the request for an on-site inspection which in this case should be mandatory for the challenged State
- Provision requesting States Parties to make the necessary domestic arrangements to designate a body which should take part in international on-site inspections on behalf of the State Party including in its own territory.
- Action a State Party can take in case of a violation of the Convention which may constitute a threat to peace or a breach of peace:

Alternatives:

- subsumed in the general reference to the right of every State Party to resort to the mechanisms provided with by the Charter of the United Nations
- specific reference to the Security Council and/or General Assembly
- Provision of assistance to a State Party in case of breach of the Convention:
  - subsumed in the general reference to the United Nations Charter
  - or formulated in specific terms
- Question of falsifying the actual state of affairs with regard to compliance with the Convention by other States Parties.

G. Report of the Co-ordinator of the Contact Group on the Preamble and Final Clauses of the future Chemical Weapons Convention

PREAMBLE

Concepts

- (i) Bringing about general and complete disarmament
- (ii) CW ban as a necessary disarmament step
- (iii) Prohibition on CW use (repugnant to the conscience of mankind)
- (iv) Strengthening peaceful co-operation in scientific fields
- (v) BW Convention undertaking on CW negotiations
- (vi) Recognizing significance of 1925 Protocol and BW Convention
- (vii) Charter of the United Nations
- (viii) CW convention important for social and economic development

Options

- chemistry for the benefit of mankind
- minimization of economic damage and unnecessary interference with peaceful chemical industry
- principle of non-diminished security (at lower levels of armaments)

ELEMENT VII - RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER TREATIES

Concepts

No limiting or detracting from the obligations assumed under 1925 Protocol or any other international treaties.

Options

- specific reference to obligations under Biological Weapons Convention
- specific reference to obligations under MEMOD
- possibility of linking CW convention to 1925 Protocol.

ELEMENT VIII - INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Concepts

- (i) Avoidance of hampering international co-operation in peaceful and protective chemical activities;
- (ii) Undertaking to facilitate, promote and participate in exchange of materials and information
- (iii) Undertaking to allocate any savings as a result of CW Convention

Options

- facilitate international co-operation in peaceful chemical activities
- participate in fullest possible exchange (including co-operation on training and equipping with protective measures)
- undertaking to assist other Parties on request.

#### ELEMENT XIV - AMENDMENTS

##### Concepts

- (i) Amendments proposed by any Party; submitted to Depositary; circulated to other Parties;
- (ii) Entry into force of amendments for each Party accepting amendments upon acceptance by majority of Parties; thereafter for each remaining Party on date of acceptance by it.

##### Options

- Amendments considered at Review Conference.
- Party after entry into force, failing expression of a different intention, considered as party to treaty as amended.

#### ELEMENT XV - REVIEW CONFERENCE

##### Concepts

- (i) Review after five years if majority of Parties agree
- (ii) Five year intervals.

#### ELEMENT XVI - DURATION AND WITHDRAWALS

##### Concepts

- (i) Unlimited duration
- (ii) Right of withdrawal; three months notice to depositary; statement of extraordinary events jeopardizing supreme interests;
- (iii) Notification to Security Council.

#### ELEMENT XVII - SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION, ACCESSION

##### Concepts

- (i) Open to all States; accession at any time
- (ii) Subject to ratification; deposited with United Nations Secretary-General
- (iii) Entry into force with specified number of ratifications
- (iv) Entry into force for late accession
- (v) Depositary to notify all Parties of each signature, ratification or accession
- (vi) Registered in accordance with United Nations Charter
- (vii) Annexes of convention integral.

##### Options

- twenty ratifications for entry into force
- entry into force requires ratification by all permanent members of Security Council

#### ELEMENT XVIII - DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONVENTION

Texts, in all United Nations languages, distributed by Depositary.



SECTION B: VARIOUS SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

PREAMBLE

(i) Disarmament

Reaffirming their adherence to the objectives of general and complete disarmament, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction;

(ii) CW

Convinced that the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their destruction represent a necessary step towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

(iii) Use

Determined, for the sake of all mankind to exclude completely the possibility of chemical agents being used as weapons; convinced that such use would be repugnant to the conscience of mankind and that no effort should be spared to minimize this risk;

(iv) Peaceful co-operation

Considering that peaceful co-operation among States should strengthen international co-operation in scientific fields, especially in that of chemistry;

Alternative Considering that the achievements in the field of chemistry should be used exclusively for the benefit of mankind.

(v) BW Convention

In conformity with the undertaking contained in the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

(vi) 1925 Protocol

Recognizing the important significance of the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925 and also of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, in force since 26 March 1975, and calling upon all States to comply strictly with the said agreements;

(vii) United Nations Charter

Desiring also to contribute to the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

(viii) Social and Economic Development

Recognizing the important contribution that the Convention can make through its implementation to the social and economic development of States, especially developing countries.

Option

Guided by the principle of non-diminished security of any State or group of States.

## ELEMENT VII - RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER TREATIES

Draft Element

Nothing in this Convention should be interpreted as in any way limiting or detracting from the obligations assumed by States Parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, or any other international treaty or any existing rules of international law governing armed conflicts.

Reference to BW

Nothing in this Convention should be interpreted as in any way limiting or detracting from the obligations assumed by States Parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, or under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, opened for signature on 10 August 1972, or any other international treaty or any existing rules of international law governing armed conflicts.

Reference to ENMOD

Nothing in this Convention should be interpreted as in any way limiting or detracting from the obligations assumed by States Parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, or under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, opened for signature on 10 April 1972, and the Convention on Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD), or any other international treaty or any existing rules of international law governing armed conflicts.

#### ELEMENT VIII - INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

##### Draft Element

- (1) This Convention should be implemented in a manner designed to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of States Parties to the Convention or international co-operation in the field of peaceful and protective chemical activities, including the international exchange of chemicals and equipment for production, processing or use of chemical agents for peaceful and protective purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.
- (2) Each State Party to this Convention should undertake to facilitate, promote and participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the use of chemicals for peaceful and protective purposes consonant with the aims of this Convention.
- (3) Each State Party to this Convention should undertake to allocate a substantial part of possible savings in military expenditures as a result of disarmament measures agreed upon in this Convention to economic and social development, particularly of the developing countries.

##### Fullest possible exchange

Each State Party to this Convention should undertake to facilitate, promote and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the use of chemicals for peaceful purposes consonant with the aims of this Convention. Where appropriate such exchange should extend to co-operation on protective measures.

##### Assistance to Parties

Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to provide or support assistance, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, to any Party to the Convention which so requests, if the Security Council decides that such Party has been exposed to danger as a result of violation of the Convention.

#### ELEMENT XIV - AMENDMENTS

##### Draft Element

- (1) Any State Party to this Convention may propose amendments to the Convention. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary, who shall promptly circulate it to all States Parties.
- (2) An amendment shall enter into force for all States Parties to this Convention which have accepted it, upon the deposit with the Depositary of instruments of acceptance by a majority of States Parties. Thereafter it shall enter into force for any remaining States Party on the date of deposit of its instrument of acceptance.

ELEMENT XV - REVIEW CONFERENCE

Draft Element

- (1) Five years after the entry into force of this Convention, or earlier if it is requested by a majority of Parties to the Convention by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary, a conference of States Parties to the Convention should be held at Geneva, Switzerland, to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to assuring that the purposes of the Convention are being realized. Such review should take into account any new scientific and technological development relevant to the Convention.
- (2) Further review conferences should be held at intervals of five years thereafter, and at other times if requested by a majority of the States Parties to this Convention.

ELEMENT XVI - DURATION AND WITHDRAWALS

Draft Element

- (1) This Convention should be of unlimited duration.
- (2) Each State Party to this Convention should in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Convention, if it decides that extraordinary events related to the subject matter of the Convention, have jeopardized its supreme interests. It should give notice of such withdrawal to the Depositary three months in advance. Such notice should include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.
- (3) The Depositary on its part should immediately inform the Security Council of the United Nations of the submission of a notice of withdrawal from a State Party to the Convention.

ELEMENT XVII - SIGNATURE, RATIFICATION, ACCESSION

Draft Element

- (1) This Convention should be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Element should accede to it at any time.
- (2) This Convention should be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession should be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- (3) This Convention should enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by ... Governments, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Element.

- (4) For those States whose instrument of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it should enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.
- (5) The Depositary should promptly inform all signatory States and States Parties of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention and of any amendments thereto, as well as of the receipt of other notices.
- (6) This Convention should be registered by the Depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.
- (7) Annexes of the Convention should be considered an integral part of this Convention.

#### Twenty Ratifications

This Convention should enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by 20 Governments, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Element.

#### All Security Council Members

This Convention shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by ... Governments, including the Governments of the States permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

#### ELEMENT XVIII - DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONVENTION

##### Draft Element

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, should be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who should send duly certified copies thereof to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.



**COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT**

CD/343  
10 February 1983  
Original: ENGLISH

---

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES DETAILED VIEWS ON  
THE CONTENTS OF A CHEMICAL  
WEAPONS BAN

GE.83-60308





# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION .....	iv
I. SCOPE OF PROHIBITION .....	1
Basic Prohibition .....	1
Non-Transfer/Non-Assistance .....	1
Terminology .....	1
Permitted Activities .....	2
II. DECLARATION/DESTRUCTION .....	3
Initial Declaration .....	3
Other Declarations .....	4
Elimination of Stocks .....	4
Provisions for Chemical Weapons Found after the Initial Declaration Has Been Made .....	4
Closure and Destruction of Facilities .....	5
III. VERIFICATION AND ASSURANCE .....	6
Consultative Committee .....	6
Preparatory Commission .....	7
Consultation and Co-operation; Resolving Compliance Issues .....	7
Domestic Implementation Measures .....	8
Confidence-Building Measures .....	8
IV. OTHER PROVISIONS .....	9
Withdrawal .....	9
Entry into Force .....	9
Additional Provisions .....	9
Annexes .....	9
Appendix I. Preparatory Commission .....	10
Appendix II. Fact-Finding Panel .....	11
Appendix III. Special Meeting of the Consultative Committee .....	12

## INTRODUCTION

This paper presents current United States views on the contents of a chemical weapons convention. It is subject to further modification and refinement.

## I. SCOPE OF PROHIBITION

### Basic Prohibition

The Convention should require a party: (a) never to develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain, or transfer chemical weapons; (b) to eliminate existing stockpiles of chemical weapons; (c) to eliminate facilities for production or filling of chemical weapons; (d) not to conduct activities directly related to use of chemical weapons (for example, not to practice employment of chemical weapons - protective activities would be unaffected); (e) not to use chemical weapons in any circumstances where use is not already prohibited by the 1925 Geneva Protocol (according to the terms of the Protocol, its provisions apply, for example, only in "war" and only between Parties).

The provisions of the Convention should cover super-toxic lethal, other lethal, other harmful chemicals (such as incapacitating chemicals), and their precursor chemicals, but not riot-control agents or herbicides. Toxins would be included implicitly since they are toxic chemicals.

### Non-Transfer/Non-Assistance

The Convention should prohibit:

- (a) transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, of any chemical weapons;
- (b) transfer to anyone, directly or indirectly, other than another party, of any super-toxic lethal chemical or key precursor produced or otherwise acquired for protective purposes. Transfers would be limited to a maximum of 100 grams in any 12-month period. Advance notification of the Depositary (as specified in an annex) of any transfers of such a super-toxic lethal chemical or key precursor should be required.
- (c) assisting, encouraging, or inducing, directly or indirectly, anyone to engage in activities prohibited to a party under the Convention.

### Terminology

Key terms used in the Convention should be carefully defined to ensure that the Convention's provisions are clear and precise. Important terms that need to be defined, and the United States understanding of them, are given below:

The term "chemical weapons" should be used to mean:

- (a) super-toxic lethal, other lethal, and other harmful chemicals, and their precursor chemicals, regardless of the method of production, except for those intended for permitted purposes as long as the types and quantities involved are consistent with such purposes; or
- (b) munitions or devices specifically designed to cause death or other harm through the toxic properties of chemicals released as a result of the employment of such munitions and devices; or
- (c) any equipment or chemical specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of such munitions or devices.

The term "super-toxic lethal chemical" should be applied to any toxic chemical with a median lethal dose which is less than or equal to 0.5 mg/kg (subcutaneous administration) or 2,000 mg-min/m<sup>3</sup> (by inhalation), when measured by an agreed method (this category is intended to include nerve gas and mustard gas, but not such agents as hydrogen cyanide);

The term "other lethal chemical" should mean any toxic chemical with a median lethal dose which is greater than 0.5 mg/kg (subcutaneous administration or 2,000 mg-min/m<sup>3</sup> (by inhalation) and which is less than or equal to 10 mg/kg (subcutaneous administration) or 20,000 mg-min/m<sup>3</sup> (by inhalation), when measured by an agreed method;

The term "other harmful chemical" should be applied to any toxic chemical with a median lethal dose which is greater than 10 mg/kg (subcutaneous administration) or 20,000 mg-min/m<sup>3</sup> (by inhalation), when measured by an agreed method;

The term "precursor chemical" should be applied to any chemical which may be used in production of a super-toxic lethal chemical, other lethal chemical, or other harmful chemical;

The term "key precursor" should be applied to any precursor chemical which, based on agreed guidelines, is agreed to be of particular importance;

The term "non-hostile purposes" should cover industrial, agricultural, research, medical or other peaceful purposes, law-enforcement purposes, or protective purposes;

The term "permitted purposes" should cover non-hostile purposes and military purposes which are not dependent on the toxic properties of chemicals;

The term "protective purposes" should cover purposes directly related to protection against chemical weapons;

The term "chemical weapons production or filling facility" should be used for any building or any equipment which in any degree was designed, constructed or used since (blank) for the production of any chemicals, including key precursors, primarily useful for chemical weapons, or designed, constructed or used since (blank) for filling chemical weapons.

#### Permitted Activities

Each party should be allowed to retain, produce, acquire, or use any toxic chemical, and its precursor chemicals, for permitted purposes, of types and in quantities consistent with such purposes. The aggregate quantity of super-toxic lethal chemicals and their key precursors produced, diverted from chemical weapon stocks, or otherwise acquired, or on hand at any one time for protective purposes, should be as low as possible and should not exceed one metric ton for any party.

Any party which produces super-toxic lethal chemicals for protective purposes should be required to carry out the production at a single specialized facility, the capacity of which should not exceed an agreed limit.

Each party should be required to make an annual declaration regarding all toxic chemicals which are useful for chemical weapons but are devoted to protective activities.

## II. DECLARATION/DESTRUCTION

Shortly after a State becomes a party certain key information regarding its chemical weapons capability should be provided, as outlined below. Other declarations relating to required or permitted activities would be made subsequently. Detailed requirements for the contents of all declarations should be specified in annexes.

### Initial Declaration

The Convention should require a declaration from each party, within 30 days after the convention enters into force for it, regarding the following:

- (a) whether or not any chemical weapons, or any chemical weapons production or filling facility, are under its jurisdiction or control;
- (b) the presence on its territory of stocks of chemical weapons and/or of chemical weapons production or filling facilities, which are under the jurisdiction or control of anyone else, and the locations of such stocks and facilities;
- (c) the location of any chemical weapons stocks which are under its jurisdiction or control and the detailed composition of the stocks at each location; (Chemicals should be declared by scientific chemical name, toxicity and weight. The fraction in munitions/devices should be given. Munitions/devices should be declared by type and quantity. "Specifically-designed" equipment should be declared by type and quantity);
- (d) its plans for destruction of any stocks under its jurisdiction or control;
- (e) the location, nature, and capacity of any chemical weapons production or filling facility which has been under its jurisdiction or control at any time since (blank). (Such facilities should be declared even if they were or are dual-purpose facilities designed or used in part for civilian production, have been destroyed, or are now being used for other purposes. The declaration should also specify the chemical name of any chemical ever produced at the facility, including civilian products, if any);
- (f) its plans for closing and eventually destroying any chemical weapons production or filling facilities under its jurisdiction or control;
- (g) the location and capacity of the small-scale production facility, if any, for super-toxic lethal chemicals for protective purposes;
- (h) the location and nature of any other facility designed, constructed or used, since (blank) for the production of certain commercial chemicals deemed by the Consultative Committee to pose a particular risk (such as key precursors or chemicals closely related to them);

(i) the location and nature of any facility under its jurisdiction or control designed, constructed, or used since (blank) for development of chemical weapons. (This would include test and evaluation sites).

Locations should be specified with sufficient precision to permit unambiguous identification of sites and facilities.

#### Other Declarations

Each Party should be obligated to provide information (as specified in an annex) regarding the production and use of key precursors and other specific commercial chemicals deemed to pose a particular risk.

#### Elimination of Stocks

The Convention should require that any party having chemical weapons stocks under its jurisdiction or control must:

- (a) permit systematic international on-site inspection of its stocks promptly after declaration, on an agreed basis;
- (b) eliminate these chemical weapons by destroying them;
- (c) begin the elimination process not later than six months after the Convention enters into force for it and complete the process not later than ten years after that date;
- (d) carry out, according to an agreed schedule, the elimination process, employing agreed procedures which permit systematic international on-site verification;
- (e) permit systematic international on-site verification of the destruction process on a continuous basis until destruction is completed; (Both inspectors and sensors should be utilized).
- (f) notify the Depositary annually regarding implementation of its plans for elimination of chemical weapons stocks;
- (g) certify to the Depositary that its stocks have been eliminated, not later than 30 days after the elimination process has been completed.

#### Provisions for Chemical Weapons Found After the Initial Declaration Has Been Made

Experience has shown that small quantities of chemical weapons may from time to time be found. The provisions of the Convention must take into account that such discoveries may occur after the initial declaration has been made. Care must also be taken to ensure that an opportunity for evasion is not created.

The Convention should require any party which discovers any chemical weapons anywhere under its jurisdiction or control which have not been declared to:

- (a) notify the Depositary within 30 days of the discovery of the approximate quantity and type of the chemical weapons found. The notification should also specify how, where, and when the chemical weapons were found, why they were previously unknown, and where they are being stored;

(b) notify the Depositary within 90 days of the discovery of the exact quantity and type of the chemical weapons found, including the scientific chemical name and formula of any toxic chemical found and its quantity. The notification should specify plans for destruction of the chemical weapons.

The chemical weapons found should be subject to:

- (a) prompt and systematic international on-site inspection;
- (b) internationally-monitored storage;
- (c) destruction within one year if found more than nine years after the Convention entered into force for the party;
- (d) systematic international on-site inspection of destruction.

#### Closure and Destruction of Facilities

The Convention should require each party to:

- (a) cease immediately all activity, except that required for closure, at any chemical weapons production or filling facility;
- (b) close each facility according to agreed procedures which would render the facility inoperative;
- (c) permit systematic international on-site inspection of each such facility promptly after declaration, and subsequently at agreed intervals until the facility is destroyed;
- (d) permit monitoring of each facility by appropriate types of sensors installed at the facility;
- (e) destroy each facility by razing it, employing agreed procedures which permit systematic international on-site verification and according to an agreed schedule;
- (f) begin destruction of its chemical weapons production and filling facilities not later than six months after the date on which the Convention entered into force for it and complete it not later than ten years after that date;
- (g) permit systematic international on-site verification of the destruction of such facilities, at an agreed level until the facilities are destroyed;
- (h) undertake not to construct any new facilities, or modify any existing facilities, for purposes proscribed by the Convention;
- (i) notify the Depositary annually regarding implementation of its plan for destruction of facilities;
- (j) certify to the Depositary that its facilities have been destroyed, not later than 30 days after the destruction process has been completed.

A chemical weapons production or filling facility could be temporarily converted for destruction of chemical weapons. The converted facility would have to be destroyed as soon as it was no longer in use for destruction of stocks and not later than ten years after the date on which the Convention entered into force for the party.

### III. VERIFICATION AND ASSURANCE

#### Consultative Committee

The Convention should provide for establishment of a Consultative Committee. The Committee should hold its first meeting within one month after entry into force of the Convention. Each party should be allowed to designate a representative to the Consultative Committee.

The Consultative Committee should:

(a) Develop and revise, as necessary, detailed provisions for exchange of information, declarations, and technical matters related to implementation of the Convention;

(b) Review new scientific and technical developments which could affect the operation of the Convention;

(c) Provide a forum for timely and responsive discussion of questions regarding compliance;

(d) Conduct (as specified in annexes) systematic on-site inspection of:

- (1) declared stockpiles, on an agreed basis;
- (2) destruction of declared stocks, on a continuous basis until destruction is completed;
- (3) closure and destruction of declared production and filling facilities, at an agreed level until the facilities are destroyed;
- (4) permitted small-scale production and facilities for super-toxic lethal chemicals for protective purposes, at an agreed level for as long as a facility is maintained for this purpose;
- (5) production for permitted purposes, of specified types of chemicals which are deemed to pose a particular risk, on a random basis and at an agreed level.

Such systematic international on-site inspection would be agreed to in advance in the Convention and thus would be mandatory in nature.

(e) Conduct ad hoc on-site inspections for fact-finding purposes;

(f) Participate in ad hoc on-site inspection for fact-finding purposes agreed between two or more parties, if requested to do so by one of the parties involved.

All on-site inspections, both systematic and ad hoc, should be carried out according to procedures agreed in advance. An annex to the Convention should specify the objectives for inspections, contain guidelines for inspection procedures, and specify the rights and functions of inspectors and of host-State personnel.

The Consultative Committee should not take any decisions as to whether or not a party is in compliance with the provisions of the Convention.



The Consultative Committee should be organized, and should function, as specified in an annex. The full Committee should meet at agreed intervals.

To assist in carrying out the activities of the Consultative Committee, a Committee Secretariat should be established. The over-all composition of the Secretariat should be generally consistent with the composition of the Consultative Committee. The Committee may, for specific tasks, set up other subordinate bodies which may continue their work between meetings of the Committee.

For the purpose of providing confidence in compliance, each party should be obligated:

(a) To co-operate fully with the Consultative Committee in the exercise of its verification responsibilities;

(b) Not to interfere, through deliberate concealment measures or in any other manner, with the conduct of verification activities. This should apply to activities conducted by the designated representatives of the Consultative Committee or by parties, including those using national technical means at their disposal in a manner consistent with generally recognized principles of international law.

The Consultative Committee should present an annual report on its activities to the States Parties.

Provisions should be included for meeting the expenses of the Committee.

#### Preparatory Commission

In order to facilitate prompt implementation of the provisions of the Convention after entry into force, an annex to the Convention should provide that a Preparatory Commission would come into existence soon after the Convention is opened for signature. Further views concerning the Preparatory Commission are outlined in Appendix I to this paper.

#### Consultation and Co-operation; Resolving Compliance Issues

The Convention should contain an undertaking by countries to consult one another and to co-operate in solving any problems which may be raised in relation to the objectives of, or in the application of the provisions of, the convention.

Parties should agree to provide in a timely manner, bilaterally or multilaterally, information to assure confidence in its compliance with the obligations assumed. Such provision of information could be accomplished by, but should not be limited to, inspection of the areas of concern, carried out in accordance with agreed procedures.

Consultation and co-operation might in addition be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter. These international procedures would include the services of appropriate international organizations, as well as the Consultative Committee and its subordinate bodies.

The Convention should establish a sequential process for resolving compliance issues, beginning, if possible, with discussions among the parties directly involved. If initial bilateral efforts were not possible or were unsuccessful, the issue could be discussed by a subordinate body of the Consultative Committee, by the Committee itself, and by the appropriate United Nations body. (Further details on this process is given below.)

Any party which has reason to believe that any other party may not be in compliance with the provisions of the treaty, or which has concerns about a related situation that may be considered ambiguous, should be entitled to request clarification of the actual state of affairs bilaterally or through the Consultative Committee. Such a request, which may include a request for an ad hoc on-site inspection, should be accompanied by an explanation. (A party should not be expected to present conclusive evidence, but only its reasons for concern. Also, any bilateral action taken under this procedure should not preclude recourse to multilateral action by a party.)

The Depositary should be obligated to convene, as soon as possible and in any case within 10 days, upon request by any party, the fact-finding panel of the Consultative Committee (outlined in Appendix II). The panel should promptly conduct a fact-finding inquiry, including any ad hoc on-site inspections considered necessary by at least five members of the panel, and transmit to the Depositary a report on its work, whether interim or final, within six months of the date of the convening of the panel. Reports of the panel should include all views and information presented to the panel during its proceedings. The Depositary should distribute the report to all parties.

Any party whose concerns about compliance have not been resolved by the fact-finding panel within six months should be able to request the Depositary to convene a special meeting of the Consultative Committee to consider a compliance issue. The Depositary should convene such a meeting as soon as possible and in any case within one month of the receipt of the request. Any party should be able to participate in such a meeting, whose functions and rules of procedures should be established in an annex.

Each party receiving a request for an ad hoc on-site inspection from the fact-finding panel or the Consultative Committee should have a stringent obligation to permit the inspection. If a party refuses such a request, the Depositary should promptly notify the Security Council.

The complaint provisions should not be interpreted as affecting the rights and duties of parties under international law, particularly as regards bringing to the attention of the Security Council concerns about compliance with the Convention.

Since questions arising about use of chemical weapons would also raise questions about compliance with the Convention's ban on production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, the fact-finding procedures should enable reports of chemical weapons use to be investigated. Evidence of use should constitute evidence of violation of the Convention.

#### Domestic Implementation Measures

Each party should: (a) take any measures necessary in accordance with its constitutional processes to implement the Convention, and in particular to prohibit and prevent any activity in violation of the Convention anywhere under its jurisdiction or control, and (b) inform the Consultative Committee of the legislative and administrative measures it had taken to implement the Convention.

#### Confidence-Building Measures

Further legally binding measures should be developed specifically for the purpose of building confidence in compliance.

Efforts should be made to identify, and place limitations on, any specific protective equipment and activities which are particularly valuable for use of chemical weapons. For confidence-building purposes, information should be provided on activities related to protection against chemical weapons.

Confidence in the declaration of stocks is particularly important for confidence in the effectiveness of the treaty regime as a whole. Additional measures should be developed which will promote, at the earliest possible stage, confidence in the stockpile declaration.

Until the destruction process has been completed, the existence of chemical weapons stocks poses a risk that these chemical weapons may be used in a surprise attack. Confidence-building measures should be devised to provide confirmation that chemical weapons have not been moved from declared storage sites and that any effort to do so would be detected promptly.

#### IV. OTHER PROVISIONS

##### Withdrawal

The Convention should contain a withdrawal provision along the lines of those in previous arms control agreements.

##### Entry into force

To be effective and durable, a future Convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons should be adhered to by as many States as possible. The United States hopes that all States would deem it to be in their interest to join in the Convention. The United States can support an approach under which the Convention would enter into force on ratification by a suitable number of States.

##### Additional Provisions

The Convention should also contain a preamble and provisions regarding:

- (a) international co-operation in the field of chemistry;
- (b) the relationship with other treaties;
- (c) amendment;
- (d) review conferences;
- (e) duration;
- (f) signature, ratification and accession;
- (g) languages and distribution.

##### Annexes

The annexes to the Convention should be considered an integral part of the Convention.

Appendix I. Preparatory Commission

The Commission should include one representative from each signatory. The Preparatory Commission should remain in existence until the Convention comes into force and thereafter until the first meeting of the Consultative Committee. Its actions must be consistent with the principles and objectives of the Convention.

Specific provisions should be made for meeting the expenses of the Preparatory Commission.

The Preparatory Commission should:

- (a) elect its own officers, adopt its own rules of procedure; meet as often as necessary, determine its own place of meeting and establish such committees as it deems necessary;
- (b) appoint an executive secretary and staff, who should exercise powers and perform such duties as the Commission determines;
- (c) make arrangements for the first session of the Consultative Committee, including preparing a provisional agenda, drafting rules of procedure, and choosing the site;
- (d) make studies, reports and recommendations for the consideration of the Consultative Committee at its first meeting on procedural matters of concern to the Committee which would require immediate attention, including:
  - (1) financing of the activities for which the Committee is responsible;
  - (2) the programmes and budget for the first year of the Committee's activities;
  - (3) technical problems relevant to advance planning of Committee activities;
  - (4) staffing of the Secretariat;
  - (5) the location of the permanent offices of the Committee.

The Preparatory Commission should submit a comprehensive report on its activities to the Consultative Committee at the Committee's first session.

## Appendix II. Fact-finding panel

The Convention should contain an annex with provisions along the lines outlined below.

Within 30 days after entry into force of the Convention the Depositary should establish a fact-finding panel. The panel should undertake to conduct a prompt fact-finding inquiry, including any necessary ad hoc on-site inspections, to make appropriate findings of fact, and to provide expert views, on any problem referred to it by the Depositary upon request by a party.

The fact-finding panel should be composed of not more than 15 members representing parties:

(a) ten members should be appointed by the Depositary after consultation with parties. In selecting these members due regard should be given to ensuring an appropriate geographic balance. Members should be named for a two-year period, with five members being replaced each year;

(b) in addition, those permanent members of the Security Council who are parties to the Convention should also be represented on the fact-finding panel;

(c) each member could be assisted at meetings by one or more technical or other advisers.

The Depositary or his representative should serve as Chairman of the panel, unless the panel decides otherwise. The work of the fact-finding panel should be organized in such a way as to permit it to perform its functions. At the first meeting of the panel, to be held not later than 60 days after entry into force of the Convention, the Depositary should submit recommendations, based on consultations with parties and signatories, as to the organization of the work of the panel, including any necessary technical resources. The panel should decide procedural questions relative to the organization of its work, where possible by consensus but otherwise by a majority of those present and voting. There should be no voting on matters of substance.

Each member should have the right, through the chairman, to request from parties and from international organizations such information and assistance as the member considers desirable for the accomplishment of the work of the panel.

Appendix III. Special Meeting of the Consultative Committee

The Convention should contain an annex with provisions along the lines outlined below. The special meeting of the Consultative Committee provided for in the Convention should undertake to solve any problem which may be raised by the parties requesting the meeting. For this purpose, the assembled parties should be entitled to request and receive any information which a party is in a position to communicate.

The work of the special meeting should be organized in such a way as to permit it to perform the functions set forth above. The assembled parties should decide procedural questions relative to the organization of their work, where possible by consensus, but otherwise by a majority of those present and voting. There should be no voting on findings of fact.

Any party should be able to participate in the meeting. The meeting should be chaired by the Depositary or his representative.

Each party should have the right, through the chairman, to request from States and from international organizations such information and assistance as the party considers desirable for the accomplishment of the work of the meeting.

A summary of the meeting, incorporating all views and information presented during the meeting, should be prepared. The Depositary should distribute the summary to all parties.

**DOCUMENT IDENTIQUE A L'ORIGINAL**

**DOCUMENT IDENTICAL TO THE ORIGINAL**