

manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons and, where necessary, specific agreements on particular types of such weapons;

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

3. *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;

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-fourth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth 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".

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11 December 1979

34/80. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

A

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 and 33/68 of 14 December 1978,

Encouraged by the continued support extended to the Declaration by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,²⁵

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action in furtherance of the objectives of the Declaration would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Deeply concerned at the intensification of great-Power military presence, conceived in the context of great-Power rivalry, leading to an increase of tension in the area,

Considering that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean, conceived in the context of great-Power rivalry, with the danger of a competitive escalation of such a military presence, gives greater urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,

Considering also that the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean requires co-operation among the regional States to ensure conditions of peace and security within the region, as envisaged in the Declaration, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States,

Further considering that, at its tenth special session, it noted the proposal for establishing the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, taking into account its deliberations

and its relevant resolutions and the need to ensure the maintenance of peace and security in the region,²⁶

Noting that talks were initiated between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America regarding their military presence in the Indian Ocean, and that the two countries have kept the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean informed of the current situation concerning those talks,

Regretting, however, that the talks remain suspended,

Encouraged by the holding of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, which provided an opportunity for the further harmonization of the positions of the littoral and hinterland States,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean²⁷ and the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean;²⁸

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the issues on which the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean succeeded in harmonizing a common position;

3. *Expresses the hope* for the early implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

4. *Urges* that the talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America regarding their military presence in the Indian Ocean should be resumed without delay and that the parties should refrain from any activity prejudicial to the implementation of resolution 2832 (XXVI);

5. *Renews* the general mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions;

6. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a full report on its work;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

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B

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations contained in paragraphs 34 and 35 of the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,²⁹

1. *Decides* to enlarge the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean by the addition of new members to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

2. *Invites* the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean referred to in paragraph 12 (c) of the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean that have not yet done so to serve on the expanded *Ad Hoc* Committee;

3. *Decides* to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in General Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971;

4. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to undertake the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference,

²⁶ Resolution S-10/2, para. 64 (b).

²⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/34/29)*.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 45 (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

²⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁵ See A/34/542, annex, sect. I, paras. 142-151.

including consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreement that may ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, as referred to in paragraph 3 of resolution 2832 (XXVI), and to hold its preparatory sessions at United Nations Headquarters and at least two such sessions, including the final one, in Mauritius;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary provision for the Conference, including the essential background information, relevant documentation and summary records, and to render all necessary assistance to the expanded *Ad Hoc* Committee, including interpretation in the languages of the General Assembly, as required.

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The President of the General Assembly subsequently informed the Secretary-General³⁰ that, in accordance with paragraph 1 of resolution B above, he had appointed the following members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean: BULGARIA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, PANAMA, POLAND, ROMANIA, SEYCHELLES, SINGAPORE, SUDAN and YUGOSLAVIA.

As a result of the above appointments and of the implementation of paragraph 2 of resolution B above, the *Ad Hoc* Committee is composed of the following Member States: AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, DEMOCRATIC YEMEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GREECE, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LIBERIA, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MAURITIUS, MOZAMBIQUE, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, POLAND, ROMANIA, SEYCHELLES, SINGAPORE, SOMALIA, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAMBIA.

34/81. 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 and 33/69 of 14 December 1978,

Reiterating its conviction that all 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 belief that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could promote 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,³¹

Recalling its decision, taken at the tenth special session, that, at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,³²

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that in its report to the General Assembly the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference stated the following:

"Having regard for the important requirements of a world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation, the General Assembly may wish to decide that, after its second special session devoted to disarmament, a world disarmament conference would take place as soon as the necessary consensus on its convening has been reached";³³

2. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

3. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to remain currently informed of their attitudes, as well as with all other States, and to consider any possible relevant proposals and observations which might be made to the Committee, especially having in mind paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

4. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

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34/82. 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 resolution 33/70 of 14 December 1978, in which it expressed its conviction that the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants could be significantly reduced if general agreement could be reached on the prohibition or restriction for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which might be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects,

Reaffirming its belief that positive results as regards the non-use or restriction of use for humanitarian reasons of specific conventional weapons would serve, in addition, as encouragement in the broader field of disarmament,

Also recalling that, by its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977 and 33/70, it decided to convene in 1979 the 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 and established the mandate of the Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the 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 on the work of its session held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979;³⁴

2. *Notes with appreciation* that the Conference reached agreement with regard to a draft proposal concerning non-detectable fragments;

³⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 28 (A/34/28).

³¹ Resolution S-10/2, para. 122.

³² Resolution S-10/2, para. 122.

³³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 28 (A/34/28), para. 15.

³⁴ A/CONF.95/8.