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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Miodrag MIHAJLOVIĆ (Yugoslavia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

"(a) Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;

"(b) Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"(c) Report of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 32/87 A, D and F of 12 December 1977.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider separately agenda items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49. The general debate on these items took place at the 29th to 50th meetings, from 6 to 24 November (A/C.1/33/PV.29-50).

4. In connexion with item 47, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

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

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/33/27).

(b) Annual report for 1977 of the International Atomic Energy Agency circulated under a note by the Secretary-General (A/33/145);

(c) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 2/

(d) Report of the Secretary-General (A/33/389); 3/

(e) Note verbale, dated 2 June 1978, from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 15 to 20 May 1978 (A/33/118);

(f) Letter dated 14 June 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dakar from 24 to 28 April 1978 (A/33/151);

(g) Letter dated 6 September 1978 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 25 to 30 July 1978 (A/33/206);

(h) Letter dated 16 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/33/319).

II. PROPOSALS

5. On 14 November, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Ghana, India, Madagascar, Mexico and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.19), subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, the Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Romania and Uruguay, which was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 49th meeting, on 24 November. A statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was submitted by the Secretary-General on 28 November (A/C.1/33/L.51).

6. On 15 November, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Japan, Romania, Spain and Turkey submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.21), which was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 40th meeting, on 16 November. The draft resolution was subsequently revised (A/C.1/33/L.21/Rev.1) and sponsored by Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/33/42).

3/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda items 33, 34, 38 to 49 and 51 to 53, document A/32/380, paras. 8 and 16.

representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 49th meeting, on 24 November. Also, on 24 November, Pakistan submitted amendments (A/C.1/33/L.45) to the revised draft resolution. They read as follows:

"1. Insert the following paragraphs after present preambular paragraph 4:

"Considering that strict compliance by all States to the principles of the United Nations Charter especially those relating to respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States and pacific settlement of disputes, is essential to ease international tensions and create mutual confidence among States,

"Reiterating the necessity of the full implementation by States of international agreements and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning international disputes and differences,

"Emphasizing the primary responsibility of the major military Powers followed by other military significant States to contribute to the creation of confidence among States about their security,

"2. Amend the last preambular paragraph to read as follows:

"Recognizing the need and urgency of steps to diminish the danger of armed conflicts,".

Also on 24 November, Jordan submitted amendments (A/C.1/33/L.46) to the draft resolution. They read as follows:

"1. Delete present operative paragraph 1.

"2. Renumber present operative paragraph 2 to read 1: delete the word 'Further' so that the paragraph commences with the word 'Recommends'.

"3. The remaining operative paragraphs should be renumbered 2, 3 and 4 respectively."

On 28 November, the sponsors of the draft resolution, now joined by Zaire, submitted a further revision (A/C.1/33/L.21/Rev.2). Later, Austria and Sweden also became sponsors of the revised draft resolution. It was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 55th meeting, on 29 November.

7. On 17 November, Argentina, Australia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.29), subsequently also sponsored by Costa Rica, Egypt, Jordan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Zaire, which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 48th meeting, on 22 November.

8. On 17 November, Australia, Austria, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.32), subsequently also sponsored by Jordan, Mauritius, Peru, Romania and Sri Lanka, which was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 57th meeting, on 30 November. A statement on the administrative and financial

implications of the draft resolution was submitted by the Secretary-General on 28 November (A/C.1/33/L.48).

9. On 22 November, Belgium submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.35), subsequently also sponsored by Bahamas, Germany, Federal Republic of, the Ivory Coast, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Venezuela and Zaire, which was introduced by the representative of Belgium at the 50th meeting, on 24 November. A statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was submitted by the Secretary-General on 30 November (A/C.1/33/L.55).

10. On 22 November, Afghanistan, Benin, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.38), subsequently also sponsored by Equatorial Guinea, the German Democratic Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, which was introduced by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 54th meeting, on 28 November.

11. On 22 November, Afghanistan, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Ghana, Greece, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, New Zealand, the Niger, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta and Zambia submitted draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.42). Subsequently, on 28 November, Afghanistan, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Cyprus, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, New Zealand, the Niger, Oman, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta and Zambia submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.42/Rev.1) which was introduced by the representative of Tunisia at the 55th meeting, on 29 November. Thereafter, on 30 November, Argentina, Germany, Federal Republic of, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Sweden and Venezuela submitted amendments (A/C.1/33/L.54) to the revised draft resolution, which read as follows:

"1. Replace the third preambular paragraph with the following two paragraphs:

"Recalling that in the same resolution the General Assembly declared that, in order to achieve maximum effectiveness in the sphere of disarmament, two kinds of bodies are required: deliberative, in which all Member States should be represented, and negotiating, which for the sake of convenience should have a relatively small membership,

"Recalling also that, as a result of the decisions adopted in the above-mentioned special session, a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States of the United Nations has been established as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, and that it has been constituted, as a negotiating body, a Committee on Disarmament open to the participation of the nuclear-weapon States and of the following thirty-five States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire,

"2. Amend the first operative paragraph as follows:

"1. Recommends that the question of the review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament be included in the provisional agenda of the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

"3. Replace the second, third and fourth operative paragraphs with the following:

"2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament, pending that review, to make arrangements for interested States, not members of the Committee, to submit to the Committee written proposals or working documents on measures of disarmament that are the subject of negotiation in the Committee and to participate in the discussion of the subject-matter of such proposals or working documents;

"3. Reaffirms that States not members of the Committee, upon their request, should be invited by it to express views in the Committee when the particular concerns of those States are under discussion."

Also on 30 November, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted an amendment (A/C.1/33/L.57) to amendments contained in document A/C.1/33/L.54, which read as follows:

"Replace the proposed amendment to the first operative paragraph of A/C.1/33/L.42/Rev.1 by the following:

"1. Recommends that the results of the review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament envisaged in paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament be made available to the Member States of the United Nations during the next special session devoted to disarmament."

On 1 December, the Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, New Zealand, the Niger, Oman, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Uruguay and Zambia submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.42/Rev.2), which was introduced by the representative of Tunisia at the 60th meeting, on the same day.

12. On 22 November, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Romania and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.43) which was subsequently also sponsored by Bolivia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 55th meeting, on 29 November.

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13. On 28 November, Cyprus submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.49) which was introduced by its representative at the 55th meeting, on 29 November.

14. At its 53rd, 54th, 56th and 58th meetings, the First Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General on the production of a United Nations film on wars and their consequences (A/33/389). At the 53rd meeting, on 28 November, the Under-Secretary-General for Public Information introduced the report of the Secretary-General and indicated that the cost of the film would be approximately \$200,000. At the 58th meeting, on 30 November, at the request of the Committee, the Legal Counsel made a statement on the question whether, under the terms of reference of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies established pursuant to paragraph 124 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2), the Secretary-General could seek the advice of the Board on the question of the film. At the same meeting, the United States of America proposed that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to invite the Advisory Board to express its opinion on the advisability of making such a film. The proposal was rejected by 62 votes to 33, with 22 abstentions. Thereupon, by 96 votes to none, with 26 abstentions, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the Secretary-General should proceed with the production of a United Nations film on wars and their consequences at the cost of approximately \$200,000 (see para. 25 below).

III. VOTING

15. At its 56th meeting, on 29 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.19 (see para. 5 above) by consensus (see para. 24 below, draft resolution A).

16. At the same meeting, before the First Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.21/Rev.2 (see para. 6 above), the delegation of Pakistan announced that its amendments (A/C.1/33/L.45) would not be pressed to the vote; similarly, the delegation of Jordan advised that its amendments (A/C.1/33/L.46) would not be pressed for further action. Thereupon, the revised draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 119 to none, with 6 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal,

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Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar.

17. At its 56th meeting, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.29 (see para. 7 above) by 115 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution C).

18. At its 57th meeting, on 30 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.32 (see para. 8 above) by 89 votes to none, with 19 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution D).

19. At its 59th meeting, on 1 December, before the First Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.35 (see para. 9 above), Pakistan orally proposed an amendment to the last preambular paragraph of the draft resolution to add after the words "taking fully into account the decisions and recommendations of the Final Document adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly" the words "and the views expressed by Member States at its thirty-third session.". Thereupon, the draft resolution, as orally amended, was adopted by a recorded vote of 79 to none, with 40 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

20. At the same meeting, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.38 (see para. 10 above) by 87 votes to 19, with 11 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution F).

21. At the 60th meeting, on 1 December, before proceeding to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.42/Rev.2 (see para. 11 above), Nigeria orally proposed additional amendments to the revised operative paragraphs 1 and 3 of the draft resolution, which were accepted by its sponsors, as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 1 would read:

"Recommends that the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament should be completed, following appropriate consultations among Member States, during the next special session devoted to disarmament;"

(b) In the first line of operative paragraph 3, delete the words "pending that review".

Thereafter, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdrew its amendment (A/C.1/33/L.57) to the amendments contained in document A/C.1/33/L.54. Subsequently, the second preambular paragraph contained in document A/C.1/33/L.54 beginning with the words "Recalling also" was put to a vote and was rejected by 41 to 32, with 43 abstentions. Thereupon, the sponsors agreed not to press the remaining amendments contained in document A/C.1/33/L.54 to the vote, and the revised draft resolution, as further orally revised, was adopted by 110 votes to 9, with 4 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution G).

22. At its 57th meeting, on 30 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.43 (see para. 12 above) by 94 votes to 10, with 19 abstentions (see para. 24 below, draft resolution H).

23. At its 55th meeting, on 29 November, before proceeding to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.49 (see para. 13 above), Nigeria proposed an oral amendment which was accepted by the sponsor, to replace in operative paragraph 1 the words "Considers the question of international security through the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Charter as ..." by "Considers that the maintenance of international security through the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Charter is ...". Thereupon, the draft resolution, as orally amended, was adopted by consensus (see para. 24 below, draft resolution I).

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

General and complete disarmament

A

The General Assembly,

Having resolved to lay the foundations of an international disarmament strategy which aims at general and complete disarmament under effective international control, through co-ordinated and persevering efforts in which the United Nations should play a more effective role,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 4/ devoted to disarmament, in which it decided to establish the Disarmament Commission,

Emphasizing the importance of an effective follow-up of the relevant recommendations and decisions adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, 5/

1. Endorses the report of the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the recommendations contained therein;
2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set down in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, as well as the recommendations contained in its report and the decisions that the General Assembly has taken at its current session and which have a bearing on the Commission's programme of work in 1979;
3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a report on its work, including any recommendations and observations it may deem appropriate;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the Final Document, together with all the official records of the tenth special session, so that the views and proposals presented by States during the session will be available in the implementation of the Commission's programme of work;

4/ Resolution S-10/2.

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/33/42).

5. Requests the Secretary-General to render to the Disarmament Commission all necessary assistance that it may require for implementing the present resolution;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him, by 31 March 1979, their views and suggestions on the comprehensive programme on disarmament for transmission to the Disarmament Commission;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled: "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

B

The General Assembly,

Concerned at the fact that the arms race is accelerating and that the world figure for expenditures on armaments continues to increase,

Convinced that it is possible to develop effective international methods and procedures to promote general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Desiring to eliminate the sources of tension by peaceful means and thereby to contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the world,

Stressing the importance of the statement in the Final Document of the special session devoted to disarmament that it is necessary, in order to facilitate the process of disarmament, 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,

Considering that strict compliance by all States with the purposes and principles of the Charter is essential to ease international tensions and to create mutual confidence among States,

Recognizing the need and urgency of first steps to diminish the danger of armed conflicts resulting from misunderstandings or from misinterpretations of military activities,

Aware that there are situations peculiar to specific regions, which have a bearing on the nature of confidence-building measures feasible in those regions,

Expressing its conviction that commitment to confidence-building measures could contribute to strengthening the security of States,

Noting the fact that at the special session devoted to disarmament a number of proposals for such measures have been submitted to that effect which deserve due consideration,

1. Recommends to all States to consider on a regional basis arrangements for specific confidence-building measures, taking into account the specific conditions and requirements of each region;
2. Invites all States to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their views and experiences of those confidence-building measures they consider appropriate and feasible;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the views of Member States on this question to the General Assembly during its thirty-fourth session;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Confidence-building measures".

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2932 B (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3184 A and C (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3261 C (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3484 C (XXX) of 12 December 1975 and 31/189 A of 21 December 1976,

Reaffirming its resolution 32/87 G of 12 December 1977, in which, inter alia, it noted with satisfaction the following declarations:

(a) The declaration made by the President of the United States of America, on 4 October 1977, in these terms:

"The United States is willing to go as far as possible, consistent with our security interests, in limiting and reducing our nuclear weapons. On a reciprocal basis we are willing now to reduce them by 10 per cent, 20 per cent or even 50 per cent. Then we will work for further reductions with a view to a world truly free of nuclear weapons." 6/

(b) The declaration made by the President of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 2 November 1977 in these terms:

"Today we are proposing a radical step: that agreement be reached on a simultaneous halt in the production of nuclear weapons by all States. This would apply to all such weapons - whether atomic, hydrogen or neutron bombs or missiles. At the same time, the nuclear Powers could undertake to start the gradual reduction of existing stockpiles of such weapons and move towards their complete, total destruction."

6/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Plenary Meetings, 18th meeting, para. 15.

Bearing in mind that the Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session 7/ included among those measures which deserve the highest priority the one which is spelled out in the following terms:

"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America should conclude at the earliest possible date the agreement they have been pursuing for several years in the second series of the strategic arms limitation talks. They are invited to transmit in good time the text of the agreement to the General Assembly. It should be followed promptly by further strategic arms limitation negotiations between the two parties, leading to agreed significant reductions of, and qualitative limitations on, strategic arms. It should constitute an important step in the direction of nuclear disarmament and, ultimately, of establishment of a world free of such weapons." 8/

Noting that in the same Programme of Action it was established that "in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament the all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility", 9/

1. Deeply regrets that, in spite of all that has been declared, resolved or reiterated over the last decade, it has not yet been possible for the talks on the limitation of strategic weapons, known as SALT, to achieve even the immediate results envisaged in the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

2. Stresses once again with the greatest emphasis the necessity that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America strive to implement as soon as possible the declarations made in 1977 by their respective Heads of State and reiterates its invitation to the Governments of both countries to adopt without delay all relevant measures to achieve that objective, which coincides in essence with the one defined in this regard in paragraph 52 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

3. Trusts that the two Governments will fulfil the invitation which the Assembly addressed to them in paragraph 52 of the Final Document of the tenth special session, in order that they transmit to it in good time the text of the agreement which over the last four years has been pursued in the second series of the strategic arms limitation talks.

D

The General Assembly,

Conscious of its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for disarmament and the preservation of peace,

7/ Resolution S-10/2, sect. III.

8/ Ibid., para. 52.

9/ Ibid., para. 48.

Mindful of the important task of the First Committee to evaluate the situation of the arms race and to deliberate on the issues of disarmament,

Recalling the Final Document of its special session devoted to disarmament, in which it was underlined that the most immediate goal of disarmament is that of the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war,

Recalling also that, as stated in the same document, it was recommended that the United Nations should increase the dissemination of information of the arms race and disarmament with the full co-operation of its Member States,

Noting that the only study on nuclear weapons carried out by the United Nations, entitled Effects of the Possible Use of Nuclear Weapons and the Security and Economic Implications for States of the Acquisition and Further Development of These Weapons, was published more than 10 years ago, 10/

Noting also that since then many important developments have taken place in the nuclear arms sector,

Convinced that a broad study on various aspects of nuclear weapons carried out by the United Nations would make a valuable contribution to the dissemination of factual information and to the international understanding of the issues involved,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to carry out a comprehensive study providing factual information on present nuclear arsenals, trends in the technological development of nuclear weapons systems, the effects of their use and the implications for international security as well as for negotiations on disarmament of:

(a) The doctrines of deterrence and other theories concerning nuclear weapons;

(b) The continued quantitative increase and qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons systems;

2. Recommends that the study, while aiming at being as comprehensive as possible, should be based on open material and such further information that Member States wish to make available for the purpose of the study;

3. Invites all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General so that the objectives of the study will be achieved;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

10/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.IX.1.

E

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the armaments race and the continued increase in expenditures on armaments,

Recognizing the importance of pursuing every effort which might contribute to progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Mindful of the importance of regional measures already adopted, of studies already carried out, notably in the field of nuclear-weapon-free zones, and of regional efforts undertaken on the nuclear and conventional levels, both in the field of measures designed to increase confidence and in that of disarmament and arms control,

Recalling its resolution 32/87 D of 12 December 1977 on the regional aspects of disarmament,

Taking note of national contributions made in accordance with the aforementioned resolution,

Taking fully into account the decisions and recommendations of the Final Document adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly and the views expressed by Member States at its thirty-third session,

1. Decides to undertake a comprehensive study of all the aspects of regional disarmament;
2. Specifies in that connexion that the study shall cover, inter alia:
 - (a) The basic conditions governing the regional approach, particularly from the standpoint of security requirements;
 - (b) The definition of measures which, on the initiative of the States concerned, may lend themselves to a regional approach;
 - (c) The link between regional measures and the process of general and complete disarmament;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out the study with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, appointed by him on a balanced geographical basis, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a progress report on the work of the group of intergovernmental experts.

F

The General Assembly,

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

Anxious to promote the halting of the nuclear arms race,

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

Considering that the territorial limitation of the stationing of nuclear weapons is a measure closely related to the maintenance of peace and security in various regions and to the prevention of nuclear war,

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,

Bearing in mind the desire to promote the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world, on the initiative of the States of the region,

1. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to refrain from stationing nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present;
2. Calls upon all non-nuclear-weapon States which do not have nuclear weapons on their territory to refrain from any steps which would directly or indirectly result in the stationing of such weapons on their territories.

G

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Recognizing further, in accordance with its resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978 that all States have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations,

Recalling that in the same resolution the General Assembly declared that, in order to achieve maximum effectiveness in the sphere of disarmament, two kinds of bodies were required: deliberative, in which all Member States should be represented, and negotiating, which for the sake of convenience should have a relatively small membership,

Recalling that the membership of the Committee on Disarmament is to be reviewed at regular intervals in accordance with paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the tenth special session,

1. Recommends that the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament should be completed, following appropriate consultations among Member States, during the next special session devoted to disarmament;
2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to consider modalities of the review of the membership of the Committee and to report on this subject to the General Assembly during its thirty-fifth session;
3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to make arrangements for interested States, not members of the Committee, to submit to the Committee written proposals or working documents on measures of disarmament that are the subject of negotiation in the Committee and to participate in the discussion of the subject-matter of such proposals or working documents;
4. Reaffirms that States not members of the Committee, upon their request, should be invited by it to express views in the Committee when the particular concerns of those States are under discussion;
5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item relating to a review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament.

H

The General Assembly,

Conscious that effective measures on a universal basis are necessary in order to facilitate the process of nuclear disarmament and the eventual complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices is closely linked to efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race,

Considering that the acceptance by all States of binding and verifiable controls in the form of full scope safeguards, on a non-discriminatory basis, on all production of fissionable material, so as to ensure that it is not used for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, would contribute towards the efforts to promote non-proliferation, limit further production of nuclear weapons and facilitate nuclear disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that the General Assembly at its tenth special session recognized, in paragraph 50 of its Final Document, that the achievement of nuclear disarmament would require, inter alia, the urgent negotiation of an agreement, at an appropriate stage and with adequate measures of verification satisfactory to the States concerned, on the cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes,

Requests the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its pursuit of proposals contained in the Programme of Action adopted by the tenth special

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session, to consider urgently the question of an adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

I

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s a Disarmament Decade,

Reaffirming the purposes and objectives of the Decade,

Bearing in mind the close relations between disarmament, international security and development,

Recalling its resolution 32/87 C of 12 December 1977 in which it requested the Secretary-General to initiate a study on the interrelationship between disarmament and international security, parallel with the study on the interrelationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling further paragraph 97 of the Final Document of its tenth special session 11/ in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of consultant experts appointed by him, to continue the study of the relationship between disarmament and international security,

1. Considers that the maintenance of international security through the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Charter is an essential objective of the Disarmament Decade;
 2. Requests the Secretary-General to expedite action for the continuation of the study of the relationship between disarmament and international security with a view to submitting a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and the final report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.
25. The First Committee also recommends that the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to proceed with the production of a United Nations film on wars and their consequences at the cost of approximately \$200,000.
