

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/ 732
Appendix I/Volume I
3 September 1986

Original: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

APPENDIX I

VOLUME I

List and text of documents issued by the Conference on Disarmament

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

APPENDIX I
VOLUME I

List and text of Documents issued by the Conference
on Disarmament

Document No.	Title
CD/515/Rev.2	Draft Mandate for an <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on item 3 of the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament
CD/520/Rev.2	Draft mandate for the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban
CD/528/Add.2	List of documents relating to the items on the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament, including documents of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (ENDC:1962-1969); the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD: 1969-1978); the Committee on Disarmament and the Conference on Disarmament (CD: 1979-1985)
CD/643	Letter dated 25 September 1985 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament from the Permanent Representative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Deputy Head of the Delegation of the German Democratic Republic transmitting the Joint Text of the letters sent by Mr. Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, and Mr. Lubomir Strougal, Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to Mr. Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, on 13 September 1985
CD/644	Letter dated 16 October 1985 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament from the Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany transmitting the identical replies of Mr. Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic
CD/645	Letter dated 28 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Member States of the Warsaw Treaty Organization adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee held in Sofia on 22 to 23 October 1985
CD/646	Letter dated 11 December 1985 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament from the Permanent Representatives of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic transmitting replies to the letters of Mr. Helmut Kohl of 27 September 1985
CD/647	Letter dated 19 December 1985 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics transmitting a text entitled "Nuclear Explosions must be Banned" made public on 19 December 1985

Document No.	Title
CD/648 CD/CW/WP.128	Letter dated 10 January 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament by the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Socialist Republic of Romania transmitting the Declaration Appeal by Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, concerning the creation of a chemical-weapon-free zone in the Balkans
CD/649	Letter dated 20 January 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament by the Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics transmitting the Statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, made on 15 January 1986
CD/650	Letter dated 1 February 1986 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the President of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the Resolutions on disarmament adopted by the General Assembly at its fortieth session.
CD/651	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Chemical Weapons on its work during the period 13-31 January 1986
CD/652	Letter dated 3 February 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament by the Permanent Representative of the Mongolian People's Republic transmitting a statement by the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Government of the Mongolian People's Republic dated 20 January 1986
CD/653	Agenda for the 1986 session and Programme of Work of the Conference on Disarmament
CD/654	Decision on the re-establishment of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Chemical Weapons
CD/655	Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Norway addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/656	Letter dated 2 January 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Finland addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/657	Letter dated 6 January 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/658	Letter dated 14 January 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure

Document No.	Title
CD/659	Letter dated 22 January 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/660	Letter dated 23 January 1986 from the Permanent Representative of New Zealand addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/661	Letter dated 28 January 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/662	Letter dated 3 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Denmark addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/663	Letter dated 3 February 1986 from the Deputy Chief of the Permanent Mission of Switzerland addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/664 & Corr.1	Fact-finding under the future chemical weapons convention
CD/665	Letter dated 7 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the President of the Conference on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/666	Letter dated 7 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the President of the Conference on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/667	Letter dated 14 February 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament from the Representative of the United States of America transmitting the text of a document entitled "Joint Statement" issued by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 21 November 1985
CD/668	Letter dated 14 February 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament from the Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics transmitting the text of a document entitled "Joint Soviet/United States Statement" issued by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on 21 November 1986
CD/669	Letter dated 12 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the President of the Conference on Disarmament concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure

Document No.	Title
CD/670	Letter dated 18 February 1986 received by the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the Conference on Disarmament, transmitting a three volume compendium of verbatim statements on verification made in the Conference on and its predecessors during the period 1962-1984
CD/671	Letter dated 20 February 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament from the Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics transmitting the text of a message dated 18 February 1986 from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to the Conference on Disarmament
CD/672	Letter dated 14 February 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament from the Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam transmitting the text of a document entitled "Statements by Vietnamese Leaders concerning the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, made on 15 January 1986"
CD/673	Letter dated 17 February 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament from the Permanent Representative of Turkey concerning participation in the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Group of Scientific Experts to consider international co-operative measures to detect and identify seismic events
CD/674	Decision on the re-establishment of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Radiological Weapons
CD/675	Letter dated 7 February 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament from the Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany transmitting notes of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in response to the replies of the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic concerning talks on the problem of chemical weapons
CD/676	Letter dated 10 March 1986 from the Representatives of Argentina, India, Mexico and Sweden addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the Joint Message dated 28 February 1986 addressed to the President of the United States of America and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by the Signatories of the Delhi Declaration of 28 January 1986
CD/677	Letter dated 12 March 1986 addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the Conference on Disarmament, transmitting a handbook for the investigation of allegations of the use of chemical or biological weapons

Document No.	Title
CD/678	Letter dated 11 March 1986 addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the Conference on Disarmament, transmitting a compendium of working papers on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and statements made in plenary on that subject
CD/679	Identification of chemical substances
CD/680	Letter dated 17 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the response of Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the joint message from the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania
CD/681	Provisional summary of the Fourth Report to the Conference on Disarmament of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Group of Scientific Experts to consider international co-operative measures to detect and identify seismic events : Report of the Group of Scientific Experts' Technical Test (GSETT) 1984
CD/681/Rev.1	Summary of the Fourth Report to the Conference on Disarmament of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Group of Scientific Experts to consider international co-operative measures to detect and identify seismic events (CD/720: Report on the Group of Scientific Experts' Technical Test (GSETT)1984
CD/682	Progress Report to the Conference on Disarmament on the Twenty-first Session of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events
CD/683	Letter dated 14 March 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Ireland concerning rules 33 to 35 of the Rules of Procedure
CD/684	Letter dated 27 March 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament by the Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics transmitting an appeal from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the United States Congress
CD/685 CD/CW/WP.132	Amendment to CD/500, Draft Convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons
CD/686	Letter dated 3 April 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament by the chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Poland transmitting the text of the communiqué of the meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty held in Warsaw on 19-20 March 1986
CD/687	Letter dated 9 April 1986 addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Bulgaria transmitting the text of the address of the Warsaw Treaty Member States to the European States, the United States of America and Canada on the issue of establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in Europe
CD/688	Working paper relating to item 3 on the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament, entitled "Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters"

Document No.	Title
CD/689	Letter dated 10 April 1986 addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the Conference on Disarmament, transmitting a compendium of all chemical weapons documentation of the Conference during the period 1983 to 1985
CD/690	Letter dated 13 April 1986 from the Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting the text of the statement by the Soviet Government published on 12 April 1986
CD/691	Basic positions of the Chinese delegation on the prevention of nuclear war
CD/692	Statement by a Group of Socialist Countries
CD/693	Letter dated 7 March 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament by the Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany
CD/694	Mandate for an <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee under item 5 of the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space"
CD/695	Letter dated 25 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Mongolian People's Republic addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament transmitting a statement by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic dated 15 April 1986
CD/696	Statement by M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on Soviet television
CD/697 & Corr.1 CD/CW/WP.135 & Corr.1	Order of Elimination of chemical weapons stocks and method for comparing these stocks, Elements of a possible solution
CD/698 CD/CW/WP.140	Verification of non-production of chemical weapons and their precursors by the civilian chemical industry. Trial inspection of an Australian chemical facility
CD/699	Letter dated 6 June 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria transmitting the text of the message dated 30 May 1986 from the President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov to the Conference on Disarmament

Document No.	Title
CD/700 & Corr.1	Letter dated 12 June 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament by the Permanent Representative of the Hungarian People's Republic transmitting the text of the communiqué issued on the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, held in Budapest on 10-11 June 1986 and the Appeal by the same States to the Member States of Nato and to all European countries
CD/701	Negotiations on a Treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests
CD/702	Letter dated 16 June 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament from the Permanent Representative of Norway transmitting a research report entitled "Verification of a chemical weapons convention. Part V. Sample handling of chemical warfare agents"
CD/703	Verification of a chemical weapons convention. Procedures for verification of alleged use of chemical weapons
CD/704	Verification of a chemical weapons convention. Evaluation of methods for identification of arsenic containing chemical warfare agents
CD/705	Programme of Work for the second part of the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament
CD/706	Verification of non-production of chemical weapons. Report on the Workshop on the verification of a chemical weapons ban, held in the Netherlands from 4 to 6 June 1986
CD/707	Letter dated 24 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Canada transmitting the text of the Canadian response to the United Nations Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/125 on the subject of verification
CD/708 CD/OS/WP.12	Proposal relating to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, international instrument to supplement the ABM treaty
CD/709/Rev.1 CD/OS/WP.13/Rev.1	Space strike weapons, Draft definition
CD/710	Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters
CD/711 CD/CW/WP.145	Letter dated 9 July 1986 from the United States Representative to the Conference on Disarmament transmitting a document entitled "Chemical stockpile disposal program" prepared by Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD
CD/712	Nuclear test ban verification
CD/713 CD/CW/WP.146	Some quantitative aspects of a chemical weapons convention
CD/714	Seismological verification of a comprehensive nuclear test ban: Utilisation of small-aperture seismic arrays in a global seismological network

Document No.	Title
CD/715	Chemical weapons convention: Verification and compliance - The challenge element
CD/716 CD/OS/WP.15	Terminology relevant to arms control and outer space
CD/717	Proposal for the immediate establishment of a global seismic network as part of a monitoring and verification system for the future comprehensive nuclear test ban
CD/718	Letter dated 21 July 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament by the Permanent Representative of the Polish People's Republic transmitting the text of the Declaration of the Tenth Congress of the Polish United Worker's Party (PUWP) on Security and Co-operation in Europe
CD/719	Letter dated 25 July 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament from the Permanent Representative of Finland transmitting a document entitled "Air monitoring as a means for verification of chemical disarmament; C.3 Field Tests, Part II"
CD/720	Fourth Report to the Conference on Disarmament of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Group of Scientific Experts to consider international co-operative measures to detect and identify seismic events - Report on the Group of Scientific Experts' Technical Test (CSETT) 1984
CD/721	Progress Report to the Conference on Disarmament on the twenty-second session of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events
CD/722	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Radiological Weapons
CD/723	Letter dated 13 August 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament by representatives of Argentina, India, Mexico and Sweden transmitting two documents entitled "Declaration of Mexico" and "Document issued at the Mexico Summit on Verification Measures" adopted at Ixtapa, Mexico on 7 August 1986
CD/724	Seismic verification of the non-conducting of nuclear tests - (Proposal concerning the exchange of Level II seismic data)
CD/725	Letter dated 19 August 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament by representatives of Argentina, India, Mexico, and Sweden transmitting texts of letters addressed on 7 August to the President of the United States of America, Mr. Ronald Reagan, and to the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev

Document No.	Title
CD/726	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space
CD/727	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Chemical Weapons to the Conference on Disarmament
CD/728	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament
CD/729	Letter dated 20 August 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament by the Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics transmitting the text of the speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, made on Soviet television on 18 August 1986
CD/730	Letter dated 26 August 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament by the Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics transmitting the reply of Mikhail Gorbachev General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the address of the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania
CD/731	Letter dated 27 August 1986 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament by the Permanent Representative of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Government of the Mongolian People's Republic dated 25 August 1986
CD/732	Report of the Conference on Disarmament to the General Assembly of the United Nations

Group of 21

Draft Mandate for an Ad Hoc Committee on item 3 of the agenda
of the Conference on Disarmament

1. In the discharge of its responsibility as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, in accordance with paragraph 120 of the Final Document of SSOD.I, the Conference on Disarmament decides to establish an ad hoc Committee under agenda item 3 entitled "Prevention of Nuclear War, including all related matters".
2. The Conference requests the ad hoc Committee, as a first step, to consider all proposals relevant to agenda item 3, including appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war. The ad hoc Committee will take into account all existing proposals and future initiatives and report on its work to the Conference on Disarmament before the end of its 1986 session.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

Original: ENGLISH

GROUP OF 21

Draft mandate for the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban

The Conference on Disarmament decides to establish for the remainder of its 1986 session an ad hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban to initiate the multilateral negotiation of a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests and report to the Conference on the progress of its work before the conclusion of the session.

Pursuant to its mandate, the ad hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban will take into account all existing proposals and future initiatives. In addition, it will draw on the knowledge and experience that have been accumulated over the years in the consideration of a comprehensive test ban in the successive multilateral negotiating bodies and the trilateral negotiations. The ad hoc Committee will also take into account the work of the ad hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ITEMS ON THE AGENDA OF THE
CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT, INCLUDING DOCUMENTS OF THE
EIGHTEEN-NATION COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT (ENDC: 1962-1969);
THE CONFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT (CCD: 1969-1978);
THE COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT AND THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT
(CD: 1979-1985)

ADDENDUM

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7. New weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons	13
8. Comprehensive programme of disarmament	14

Note

This document up-dates CD/528, dated 7 August 1984 and CD/528/Add.1 dated 13 February 1985, and includes documentation issued during the 1985 session of the Conference on Disarmament.

The lists compiled under each agenda item contain: (1) documents presented to plenary meetings; (2) working papers and conference room papers presented to subsidiary bodies; and (3) papers presented at technical consultations.

The lists are not exhaustive. Their purpose is to assist delegations by providing them with background information and reference material. They contain proposals and views presented by delegations or groups of delegations in the negotiating body of relevance to the items on the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament.

This is offered by the Secretariat of the Conference in the hope that it might serve a useful purpose.

1. Nuclear Test Ban 1/

IV. CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT (CD) (cont.)

189.	CD/520/Rev.1	Group of 21	Draft Mandate for the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban	8/VIII/1985
190.	CD/522/Rev.1	Group of Socialist States	Draft Mandate for an <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Item I of the Agenda of the Conference on Disarmament by a Group of Socialist States	26/VII/1985
191.	CD/583		Progress Report to the Conference on Disarmament on the Nineteenth Session of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Group of Scientific Experts to consider international co-operative measures to detect and identify seismic events	29/III/1985
192.	CD/599	Norway	Working Paper: Seismological Verification of a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban - Report on the Workshop in Oslo, Norway, 4-7 June 1985	20/VI/1985
193.	CD/602	Brazil	Draft Decision on the Establishment of a Subsidiary Body under Item I of the Agenda	24/VI/1985
194.	CD/610	United Kingdom	Seismic Monitoring for a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban	9/VII/1985

1/ The documents of the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events have been listed under this item for practical reasons and because of their relevance to the item. However, it is understood that the mandate and terms of reference of the Ad Hoc Group were established independently of any agenda item.

195. CD/612 Germany, Federal Republic of Working Paper: A Proposal for the Establishment and Progressive Improvement of an International Seismic Monitoring and Verification System Relating to a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban 10/VII/1985
196. CD/616 Progress Report to the Conference on Disarmament on the Twentieth Session of the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to consider international co-operative measures to detect and identify seismic events 19/VII/1985
197. CD/621 Australia, Belgium, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States, Germany, Federal Republic of Draft Programme of Work for an Ad Hoc Committee on Item I of the Agenda of the Conference on Disarmament, entitled 'Nuclear Test Ban' 24/VII/1985
198. CD/624 A System Design for the Gradual Improvement of Seismic Monitoring and Verification Capabilities for a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban 126/VII/1985
199. CD/625 Soviet Union Text of the Statement made by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev concerning the Announcement by the Soviet Union of a Unilateral Moratorium on all Nuclear Explosions from 6 August 1985 to 1 January 1986 31/VII/1985
200. CD/626 Japan Concrete Measures for the Realization of the International Seismic Data Exchange System 1/VIII/1985
201. CD/629 Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic Working Paper on Item I of the Agenda of the Conference on Disarmament entitled 'Nuclear Test Ban' 2/VIII/1985

202. CD/638	Soviet Union	Answers of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, to the correspondent of Tass, published on 14 August 1985	20/VIII/1985
2. <u>Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament</u>			
132. CD/548	Soviet Union	Answers of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, K.U. Chernenko, to the questions of Mr. S. Louri, correspondent of the American television company, CNN	8/II/1985
133. CD/549	Argentina, India, Mexico, Sweden	The Delhi Declaration	6/II/1985
134. CD/566	German Democratic Republic	Personal Message of Erich Honecker to the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania	18/II/1985
135. CD/568	Group of 21	Statement of the Group of 21	20/II/1985
136. CD/570	Soviet Union	Joint Soviet-United States Statement	27/II/1985
137. CD/571	United States	Joint United States-Soviet Statement	5/III/1985
138. CD/580	Belgium	Excerpts from the Speech of the Prime Minister of Belgium, Mr. Wilfred Martens to Parliament on 15 March 1985	20/III/1985
139. CD/596	Bulgaria	Message by Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, addressed to Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India dated 30 April 1985	17/VI/1985
140. CD/633	Australia, New Zealand	South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty	15/VIII/1985

3. Prevention of Nuclear War, Including all Related Matters ^{1/}

II. CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT (CD) (cont.)

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|-----|---------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 21. | CD/515/
Rev.1 | Group of 21 | Draft Mandate for an <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Item 3 of the Agenda of the Conference on Disarmament | 18/VII/1985 |
| 22. | CD/569 | Soviet Union | Answer of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR K.U. Chernenko, to the Communication of the Argentine Movement 'Appeal of 100 for the Sake of Life' published on 14 February 1985. | 21/II/1985 |
| 23. | CD/578 | Germany, Federal Republic of | Working Paper: Prevention of Nuclear War Including All Related Matters - Issues for Consideration by the Conference | 18/III/1985 |
| 24. | CD/581 | Australia | Prevention of Nuclear War | 27/III/1985 |
| 25. | CD/592 | Czechoslovakia | Statement of a Group of Socialist Countries in connection with the Fortieth Anniversary of the Victory over Hitlerite Fascism | 29/IV/1985 |
| 26. | CD/603
and Add.1 | | Report of the Secretary-General on Prevention of Nuclear War (res 39/148P) | 25/VI/1985 |
| 27. | CD/608 | Romania | Working Paper: Prevention of Nuclear War, Including all Related Matters | 8/VII/1985 |

4. Chemical Weapons

IV. CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT (CD) (cont.)

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|------|--------|-----------|---|-----------|
| 232. | CD/541 | Australia | Verification of Non-Production of Chemical Weapons (also issued as CD/CW/WP.87) | 9/XI/1984 |
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^{1/} Other documents which are considered by their authors to be relevant to this item may be found under item 2, "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament".

233. CD/546 Report of the Ad Hoc 1/II/1985
Committee on Chemical
Weapons on its work during
the period 14 Jan-1 Feb 1985
(also issued as CD/CW/WP.97)
234. CD/551 Decision on the re- 8/II/1985
establishment of the Ad Hoc
Committee on Chemical
Weapons
235. CD/575 United Kingdom Verification of Non- 6/III/1985
Production of Chemical
Weapons: Proposals for
Inspection Procedures and
Data Exchange (also issued
as CD/CW/WP.100)
236. CD/585 Spain Letter dated 25 March 1985 2/IV/1985
from the Permanent
Representative of Spain
addressed to the President
of the Conference on
Disarmament transmitting a
document entitled 'Verification
of Non-Production of Chemical
Weapons'
237. CD/589 United Kingdom Chemical Weapons Convention: 11/IV/1985
The Organs and Constitution
of the Organization
238. CD/598 Norway Letter dated 19 June 1985 20/VI/1985
addressed to President of
the Conference on
Disarmament from the
Permanent Representative
of Norway transmitting a
Research Report entitled
'Verification of a Chemical
Weapons Convention. Sampling
and Analysis of Chemical Warfare
Agents under Winter Conditions.
Part IV'
239. CD/600 Norway Verification of a Chemical 20/VI/1985
Weapons Convention.
Sampling and Analysis of
Chemical Warfare Agents under
Winter Conditions
240. CD/601 Norway Verification of Alleged 20/VI/1985
Use of Chemical Warfare
Agents under Winter
Conditions

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|------|--------|----------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 241. | CD/605 | China | Destruction of Chemical Weapons
(also issued as CD/CW/WP.114) | 4/VII/1985 |
| 242. | CD/613 | Yugoslavia | Permitted Activities:
Verification Measures (also
issued as CD/CW/WP.115) | 10/VII/1985 |
| 243. | CD/614 | Finland | Letter dated 12 July 1985
addressed to the President of
the Conference on Disarmament
from the Chargé d'affaires
a.i. of the Permanent Mission
of Finland transmitting a
document entitled 'Air Monitoring
as a Means for Verification of
Chemical Disarmament;
C.2. Development and Evaluation
of Basic Techniques, Part I' | 12/VII/1985 |
| 244. | CD/615 | Soviet Union | Letter dated 15 July 1985
addressed to the President of
the Conference on Disarmament
from the Representative of the
USSR transmitting the text of
the TASS statement published on
11 July 1985 | 15/VII/1985 |
| 245. | CD/617 | Islamic
Republic of
Iran | Letter dated 19 July addressed
to the President of the Conference
on Disarmament from the Chargé
d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent
Mission of the Islamic Republic
of Iran transmitting the 'Report of
the Specialists appointed by the
Secretary-General to Investigate
Allegations by the Islamic
Republic of Iran concerning the
Use of Chemical Weapons' | 22/VII/1985 |
| 246. | CD/619 | Japan | Application of (Nuclear)
Safeguards Remote Verification
Technology to verification of
a chemical weapons convention | 23/VII/1985 |
| 247. | CD/620 | German
Democratic
Republic | National Verification Measures
to Implement the Convention on
the Prohibition of Chemical
Weapons (also issued as
CD/CW/WP.119) | 23/VII/1985 |

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|------|--------|------------------------------|---|--------------|
| 248. | CD/623 | Islamic Republic of Iran | Letter dated 18 July 1985 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament from the Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran | 26/VII/1985 |
| 249. | CD/627 | Germany, Federal Republic of | Verification of the Non-Production of Chemical Warfare Agents by means of Inspections in the Civilian Chemical Industry | 1/VIII/1985 |
| 250. | CD/630 | France | Elimination of Stocks of Chemical Weapons: Irreversible Neutralization of Means of Production | 5/VIII/1985 |
| 251. | CD/632 | Sweden | A comprehensive approach for elaborating régimes for chemicals in a future chemical weapons convention | 20/VIII/1985 |
| 252. | CD/636 | | Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Chemical Weapons to the Conference on Disarmament | 23/VIII/1985 |

VI. WORKING PAPERS OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

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|-----|--------------|--------------------------|--|-------------|
| 90. | CD/CW/WP.98 | | Outline for the organization of work during the 1985 session | 27/II/1985 |
| 91. | CD/CW/WP.99 | Chairman Working Group A | Chairman's Basic Working Paper | 4/III/1985 |
| 92. | CD/CW/WP.100 | United Kingdom | Verification of Non-Production of Chemical Weapons: Proposals for Inspection Procedures and Data Exchange (also issued as CD/575) | 6/III/1985 |
| 93. | CD/CW/WP.101 | Chairman Working Group C | Chairman's Working Paper on the programme of work; exploration of problems through identification of various positions and viewpoints relating to compliance | 13/III/1985 |
| 94. | CD/CW/WP.102 | Chairman Working Group B | Chairman's Working Paper on the Agenda for the meetings on 20 March and 27 March | 20/III/1985 |
| 95. | CD/CW/WP.103 | Chairman Working Group A | Chairman's basic document | 22/III/1985 |
| 96. | CD/CW/WP.104 | Chairman Working Group A | Chairman's basic document | 4/IV/1985 |

97.	CD/CW/ WP.105	Chairman Working Group A	Chairman's basic working paper	12/IV/1985
98.	CD/CW/ WP.106	Chairman	Working Group C	12/IV/1985
99.	CD/CW/WP.107		Report of the Chairman of the Open-ended Consultations of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on Chemical Weapons	22/IV/1985
100.	CD/CW/WP.108		Report of the Chairman of Working Group B	22/IV/1985
101.	CD/CW/WP.109		Report of the Chairman of Working Group A	22/IV/1985
102.	CD/CW/WP.110		Report of the Chairman of Working Group C	22/IV/1985
103.	CD/CW/WP.111		Indicative Programme of Work for the second part of the 1985 session	14/VI/1985
104.	CD/CW/ WP.112	Pakistan	Chemical Weapons Convention: The Question of Decision-taking	19/VI/1985
105.	CD/CW/ WP.113	Germany, Federal Republic of	Verification of Non-Production of Chemical Weapons	25/VI/1985
106.	CD/CW/ WP.114	China	Destruction of Chemical Weapons (also issued as CD/605)	4/VII/1985
107.	CD/CW/ WP.115	Yugoslavia	Permitted Activities: Verification Measures (also issued as CD/613)	10/VII/1985
108.	CD/CW/ WP.116	Chairman Working Group C	Article VII: National Implementation Measures	12/VII/1985
109.	CD/CW/ WP.116/ Rev.1	Chairman Working Group C	Article VII: National Implementation Measures	2/VIII/1985
110.	CD/CW/ WP.117	China	Explanations of Document CD/605 (CD/CW/WP.114)	16/VII/1985
111.	CD/CW/ WP.118	Pakistan	Prohibition on the Use of Herbicides	22/VII/1985
112.	CD/CW/ WP.119	German Democratic Republic	National Verification Measures to Implement the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (also issued as CD/620)	23/VII/1985

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|------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------|
| 113. | CD/CW/
WP.120 | Poland | Criteria for a request for on-site verification and for the explanation of a refusal of the request (to be considered as part of Article IX) | 31/VII/1985 |
| 114. | CD/CW/
WP.121 | Australia | Verification of Non-Production-Development of Criteria for Monitoring Non-Diversion | 31/VII/1985 |
| 115. | CD/CW/
WP.122 | Chairman
Working Group C | Article VIII: Consultative Committee | 2/VIII/1985 |
| 116. | CD/CW/WP.123 | | Report of the Chairman of the Open-ended Consultations of the <u>Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons</u> | 5/VIII/1985 |
| 117. | CD/CW/ WP.123/Corr.1 | | Report of the Chairman of the Open-ended Consultations of the <u>Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons</u> | 12/VIII/1985 |
| 118. | CD/CW/WP.124 | | Report of Working Group B | 7/VIII/1985 |
| 119. | CD/CW/WP.125 | | Report of Working Group A | 7/VIII/1985 |
| 120. | CD/CW/WP.126 | | Report of Working Group C | 9/VIII/1985 |
| 121. | CD/CW/WP.127 | | Draft Report of the <u>Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons</u> to the Conference on Disarmament | 12/VIII/1985 |

5. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

IV. CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT (CD) (cont.)

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|-----|--------|--------|---|-------------|
| 25. | CD/579 | China | China's Basic Position on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space | 19/III/1985 |
| 26. | CD/584 | | Decision on the establishment of an <u>Ad Hoc Committee on Item 5 of the Agenda</u> entitled: 'Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space' | 1/IV/1985 |
| 27. | CD/606 | Canada | Letter dated 2 July 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Canada transmitting a two volume compendium of CD Verbatim Records and Working Papers submitted to the Conference on the subject of the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space | 4/VII/1985 |

28. CD/607 Group of Socialist Countries 'Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space', Working paper of a group of socialist countries (also issued as CD/OS/WP.3) 5/VII/1985
29. CD/611 Soviet Union Letter dated 9 July 1985 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament from the Representative of the USSR transmitting the text of the reply of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, to the Union of Concerned Scientists, published on 6 July 1985 10/VII/1985
30. CD/618 Canada Survey of International Law Relevant to Arms Control and Outer Space (also issued as CD/OS/WP.6) 23/VII/1985
31. CD/637 United Kingdom Principal international agreements which apply or otherwise relate directly or indirectly to outer space, Working Paper (also issued as CD/OS/WP.7) 30/VIII/1985
32. CD/639 Soviet Union Letter dated 21 August 1985 addressed to the President of the Conference on Disarmament by the Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics transmitting the texts of Documents connected with the USSR proposal 'The basic directions and principles of international co-operation in peaceful exploration of outer space under conditions of its non militarization' 21/VIII/1985
33. CD/641 Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space 26/VIII/1985

V. WORKING PAPERS OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

1. CD/OS/WP.1 List of documents of the Conference on Disarmament relating to agenda item 5: 'Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space' 26/VI/1985

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| 2. | CD/OS/WP.2 | | List of General Assembly resolutions relating to agenda item 5 transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Conference on Disarmament | 27/VI/1985 |
| 3. | CD/OS/WP.3 | Group of Socialist Countries | Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space - Working Paper of a group of socialist countries (also issued as CD/607) | 5/VII/1985 |
| 4. | CD/OS/WP.4 | Group of Socialist Countries | Programme of work for the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, proposed by a group of socialist countries | 8/VII/1985 |
| 5. | CD/OS/WP.5 | | 1985 Programme of work | 10/VII/1985 |
| 6. | CD/OS/WP.6 | Canada | Survey of International Law Relevant to Arms Control and Outer Space (also issued as CD/618) | 23/VII/1985 |
| 7. | CD/OS/WP.7 | United Kingdom | Principal international agreements which apply or otherwise relate directly or indirectly to outer space (also issued as CD/637) | 29/VII/1985 |
| 8. | CD/OS/WP.8 | Sweden | Proposals of Sweden relating to prevention of an arms race in outer space | 1/VIII/1985 |
| 9. | CD/OS/WP.9 | Group of Socialist Countries | Conclusions drawn by a group of socialist countries from the consideration by the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee of the issues included in its programme of work | 5/VIII/1985 |
| 6. | <u>Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons</u> | | | |
| IV. CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT (CD) (<u>cont.</u>) | | | | |
| 36. | CD/628 | | Decision on the re-establishment of an <u>ad hoc</u> committee on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons | 2/VIII/1985 |
| 37. | CD/640 | | Report to the Conference on Disarmament | 22/VIII/1985 |

Conference Room Papers of the Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

13. CD/SA/CRP.14 and Corr.1 Draft Report to the Conference on Disarmament (English only) 13/VIII/1985
14. CD/SA/CRP.14/Rev.1 Draft Report to the Conference on Disarmament 19/VIII/1985

7. New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons

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

B. Radiological weapons

III. CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT (CD) (cont.)

25. CD/590 Canada Letter dated 15 April 1985 addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament by the Permanent Representative of Canada, transmitting a compendium of CD Verbatim Records and Working papers on radiological weapons 17/IV/1985
26. CD/594 Group of Socialist States Prohibition of radiological weapons and prohibition of attacks against nuclear facilities 12/VI/1985
27. CD/635 Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons 22/VIII/1985

IV. WORKING PAPERS OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

79. CD/RW/WP.59 Programme of Work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons 19/VI/1985
80. CD/RW/WP.60 Time-table 19/VI/1985
81. CD/RW/WP.61 China Some Views on the Scope of Nuclear Facilities 2/VII/1985
82. CD/RW/WP.62 China Some Opinions on the Definition and Criterion of Radiological Weapons 16/VII/1985
83. CD/RW/WP.63 and Rev.1 Chairman's Suggestions for Draft Elements on Scope, Definitions and Criteria 16/VII/1985
5/VIII/1985

84. CD/RW/WP.64 and Rev.1 Chairman's Suggestions for an Element on 'Peaceful Uses' 1/VIII/1985
6/VIII/1985
85. CD/RW/WP.65 and Rev.1 Chairman's Suggestions for an Element on 'Nuclear Disarmament' 8/VIII/1985
12/VIII/1985
86. CD/RW/WP.66 Draft Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons 8/VIII/1985
87. CD/RW/WP.67 Chairman's Suggestions for Draft Elements of an Annex relating to Article II (b) 12/VIII/1985
8. Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament
- IV. CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT (CD) (cont.)
94. CD/634 Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament 23/VIII/1985
- VII. WORKING PAPERS OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME OF DISARMAMENT
72. CD/CPD/WP.72 Working paper by a group of socialist countries on item 8 of the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament, entitled "Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament" 7/III/1985
73. CD/CPD/WP.73 Proposal by the United States of America for paragraphs 5 and 6 of Section V.A. of CD/415 17/IV/1985
74. CD/CPD/WP.74 Proposal by the delegation of the USSR concerning the text of a paragraph of the draft Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament relating to bilateral Soviet-United States negotiations 17/IV/1985
75. CD/CPD/WP.75 Proposal by the delegation of Argentina concerning the paragraph of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament relating to negotiations between the United States of America and the USSR on nuclear and space weapons 17/VI/1985
76. CD/CPD/WP.76 Proposal by the delegation of Argentina for the paragraph of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament relating to the prevention of an arms race in outer space 21/VI/1985

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| 77. | CD/CPD/WP.77 | Proposed amendment by the delegation of France to the draft text submitted by the delegations of the United States and of the USSR concerning chapter V, section A, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Annex to document CD/415(CD/CPD/WP.73 and 74) | 25/VI/1985 |
| 78. | CD/CPD/WP.78 | Proposal by the delegation of France for the paragraph of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament relating to multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament | 9/VII/1985 |
| 79. | CD/CPD/WP79 | Text for the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament submitted by France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Norway, United Kingdom and United States of America | 16/VII/1985 |
| 80. | CD/CPD/WP.80 | Proposal by the delegation of Yugoslavia for paragraph 4(c) of Section E, of Chapter V of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, relating to the establishment of zone of peace in the Mediterranean | 5/VIII/1985 |
| 81. | CD/CPD/ Secretariat
WP.81 | Results of the examination of texts for the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament | 5/VIII/1985 |
| 82. | CD/CPD/WP.82 | Proposal of the delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco for paragraph 4(c) of Section E, of Chapter V of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, relating to the establishment of zone of peace in the Mediterranean | 9/VIII/1985 |

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/643

27 September 1985

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 1985 ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AND THE DEPUTY HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC TRANSMITTING THE JOINT TEXT OF THE LETTERS SENT BY MR. ERICH HONECKER, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, AND MR. LUBOMIR STROUGAL, PRIME MINISTER OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, TO MR. HELMUT KOHL, CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, ON 13 SEPTEMBER 1985

On 13 September 1985, Mr. Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, and Mr. Lubomir Strougal, Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, sent letters to Mr. Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. It is proposed in the letters that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany enter into negotiations on the establishment of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe.

We request that the enclosed text of these letters be reproduced as a document of the Conference.

(signed)

Milos Vejvoda
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative of
the Czechoslovak Socialist
Republic to the United Nations
Office at Geneva

(signed)

Walter Krutzsch
Minister Plenipotentiary,
Deputy Head of the
Delegation of the German
Democratic Republic to the
Conference on Disarmament

JOINT TEXT OF THE LETTERS SENT BY MR. ERICH HONECKER, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, AND MR. LUBOMIR STROUGAL, PRIME MINISTER OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, TO MR. HELMUT KOHL, CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, ON 13 SEPTEMBER 1985
(Translation)

"The Governments of the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic believe that there is a practical possibility that chemical weapons will be eliminated and, above all, that a chemical-weapon-free zone will be set up in Europe. This would be a way to arrive at the removal of the chemical weapon stocks existing in the region and to ensure that no new, extremely perilous types of such weapons, notably binary weapons, will be deployed on European soil. This very approach was reflected in the talks between the SED and SPD on the establishment of a zone free of chemical weapons, which climaxed in the presentation of the political initiative known to you.

"Next to nuclear weapons, chemical weapons are the most dangerous means of mass destruction. It is a matter of utmost urgency to prohibit and completely eliminate them. What is needed are resolute efforts both on a global and regional scale. The Governments of the GDR and Czechoslovakia have consistently been advocating a comprehensive convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction. Moreover, they are convinced that regional agreements on the establishment of chemical-weapon-free zones would be concrete steps towards confidence-building and a worldwide ban on chemical weapons. For this reason, the Governments of the GDR and Czechoslovakia are prepared to conclude an agreement with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany that would result in the elimination of chemical weapons on the territories of these countries, which are situated right along the dividing line between the two politico-military alliances.

"In making this proposal, they - neighbours of the FRG - want to encourage in Central Europe arms reductions as a form of concrete action to safeguard peace and security.

"We strongly believe that the proposal submitted by the two Governments can lead to a relevant agreement. Such an accord would be important in strengthening security in Europe and would add to the joint efforts aimed at eliminating the risk of the use of chemical weapons in Europe.

"The Governments of the GDR and Czechoslovakia invite the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to enter into negotiations on the establishment of a zone free of chemical weapons, which should comprise the territories of these three States, to begin with. In these negotiations, the GDR and Czechoslovakia would be ready to put forward their ideas on the problems involved. It is their understanding that the FRG for its part will present specific proposals and reflections of its own and that the agreement on the establishment of a chemical-weapon-free zone should be open to all other interested States for accession."

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/644

21 October 1985

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 OCTOBER 1985 ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY TRANSMITTING THE IDENTICAL REPLIES OF MR. HELMUT KOHL, CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The Conference has been apprised of the contents of letters to Mr. Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, by the Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, respectively (cf. document CD/643). In the letters, negotiations on the establishment of a limited zone free of chemical weapons were proposed.

Mr. Kohl replied to these letters on 27 September 1985. The substantive portion of his letters of reply - identical in both cases - is attached. I would be grateful if the text could be circulated as a Conference document.

In his letters Chancellor Kohl underlines the overriding significance the Federal Government attaches to the ongoing negotiations on a comprehensive world-wide ban on chemical weapons, and holds the view that all unresolved questions relating to the proscription of chemical weapons should be discussed within the framework of these negotiations. In the view of the Federal Government, the current threat emanating from chemical weapons relates not only to specific regions - as, for instance, Europe - but to other parts of the world as well, making it imperative that all efforts be concentrated on the rapid conclusion of a world-wide chemical weapons ban, not least in the interest of neutral and non-aligned countries outside of the proposed zone.

(Signed) Henning Wegener
Ambassador

GE.85-65037

Bonn, 27 September 1985

I have noted with interest your letter of 12 September 1985 proposing that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany enter into negotiations on chemical weapons with the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Government of the German Democratic Republic. As you know, the Federal Government is resolutely working in the appropriate forum, namely the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, for a treaty establishing a comprehensive ban and has presented a number of concrete proposals which have received much attention; in particular, it introduced a comprehensive verification model into the negotiations in 1982. In 1979 and 1984, it held international seminars on the subject of verification, which were attended by diplomats and experts of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. In 1985, the Federal Government continued its efforts for a treaty establishing a comprehensive, world-wide ban on chemical weapons. It is convinced that there is no expedient alternative in the continuation of these efforts.

In conformity with the policy of the Federal Government to achieve, through negotiations, co-operative solutions in the field of disarmament and arms control serving to safeguard peace with lasting effect, I suggest that our delegations enter into talks within the framework of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament in order to discuss the still unresolved questions concerning a treaty for a world-wide ban on chemical weapons. By jointly working for a solution to this central problem, our Governments can make a valuable contribution to promoting the ongoing Geneva negotiations.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/645 */

3 December 1985

ENGLISH

Original: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 28 OCTOBER 1985 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE TEXT OF THE
DECLARATION OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE WARSAW TREATY
ORGANIZATION ADOPTED AT THE MEETING OF THE POLITICAL
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE HELD IN SOFIA ON
22 TO 23 OCTOBER 1985

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Declaration adopted by the top-ranking representatives 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 at the Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, held in Sofia on 22-23 October 1985.

I should like to request you to have the text of this letter and the Declaration circulated as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament.

(Signed) KONSTANTIN TELLALOV
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative

*/ Reissued for technical reasons.

GE.85-65124

Annex

DECLARATION ISSUED ON 23 OCTOBER 1985 AT SOFIA BY THE POLITICAL
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WARSAW TREATY ORGANIZATION

The highest-level representatives 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 assembled in Sofia on 22 and 23 October 1985 for a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, reviewed in detail the situation in Europe and exchanged views on the key issues of international relations as a whole, devoting prime attention to the urgent tasks of the struggle to eliminate the nuclear threat and to strengthen peace. A fruitful discussion of the urgent problems relating to the further development of co-operation among the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty also took place.

Aware of their responsibility to their peoples and to mankind for the fate of peace in Europe and the rest of the world and guided by their desire to make a positive breakthrough in the present alarming development of international affairs, the participants in the meeting jointly make the following Declaration:

I

In recent years international tension has sharply increased. The world has moved closer to the point beyond which events could get out of hand.

The arms race is on a swiftly rising curve. The deployment of United States medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of Western European NATO countries has precipitated a new dangerous situation on the continent and has forced the Soviet Union and some other socialist countries to take counter-measures.

Of particular concern is the threat of an extension of the arms race to outer space, which would destabilize the overall strategic situation and transform outer space into a new source of mortal danger to mankind.

The causes of the mounting tension and of the threat of war are rooted in the policy of imperialism and primarily that pursued by the United States, which does not conceal its intention to achieve military superiority in order to dictate its will to other peoples and States.

Under no circumstances will the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty sacrifice the security of their peoples. They are not seeking military superiority, but neither will they allow military superiority to be established over them. They are firmly opposed to the arms race and its escalation, and advocate maintaining a balance of forces at the lowest level.

The principal objective of their foreign policy has been and still is the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, the lowering of the level of military

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confrontation and the evolution of international relations in a spirit of peaceful coexistence and détente. They are guided by the premise that ideological differences should not be transposed to international relations and thus undermine their stability, and that the active co-operation of all States and of all forces striving for normalization of the international situation is needed today more than ever before. This is the aim of the wide spectrum of proposals that have been put forward by the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty and by other peace-loving countries. The political dialogue among States with different social systems, the statements coming from sober-minded circles, the activities of the anti-war movements and of all peace forces show that a return to détente, its extension to all areas of international relations and a shift to reliable security and co-operation are quite possible.

For such a reversal to take place, it would be necessary to put an end to power politics and confrontation. All States must strictly abide by the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-use of force or threat of force, inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in internal affairs, equality, and other universally recognized norms of international relations. Slandorous campaigns giving a distorted picture of the situation in this or that country and of its policies are also inadmissible. Intervention in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples and pursuit of a policy of State terrorism are totally unjustifiable. Nobody should encroach on the sovereign right of every nation to live and work under the socio-political system that it has itself freely chosen.

A turn for the better in international affairs requires a new political approach corresponding to the realities of the present-day world, as well as mutual restraint. Urgent measures are necessary to end the arms race and prevent its extension into outer space and to achieve a sharp reduction in armaments and nuclear weapons in particular. In this connection, the participants took note of the great importance of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the range of issues related to space and nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range. The participants in the meeting support the constructive stand of the Soviet Union aimed at practical success in averting an arms race in outer space and terminating it on earth, as well as its major new initiative, namely, the proposal for the USSR and the United States of America to reach agreement on a total ban on space attack weapons and on a truly radical reduction by 50 per cent of their nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory.

The leaders of the allied socialist States are of the opinion that the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting should contribute to easing the present dangerous tension in the world, to decreasing the threat of war and to reaching mutually acceptable solutions designed to halt the arms race and to make real progress towards disarmament.

II

The main focus of efforts to eliminate the nuclear threat consists in checking the present dangerous course of events and lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. European security, like international security as a whole,

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cannot be achieved by military means or by armed force. A stable peace on the continent can be attained only through détente, disarmament, building of confidence and development of international co-operation.

It is necessary to halt the further deployment of nuclear weapons on the continent and to proceed to their reduction. The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty are most firmly in favour of ridding the whole of Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

A major step in this direction, which would facilitate the negotiation of speedy mutual reductions in medium-range nuclear systems in Europe, would be the attainment of a separate agreement to this end without direct linkage to the problem of space and strategic armaments.

Exceedingly important in this context are the unilateral actions of good will undertaken by the Soviet Union, including the moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe and the removal from combat duty of the quantity of Soviet SS-20 missiles additionally installed in the European part of the USSR in response to the stationing of the American medium-range missiles in Europe.

At this stage, it is highly important for all States on the continent, and for the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries in particular, to contribute actively to the efforts aimed at reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons in Europe, achieving success in the negotiations on these matters and preventing nuclear war. Those States on whose territory the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles is under way or is planned assume a great responsibility for the fate of European and world peace.

Full support was voiced at the meeting for the initiatives concerning the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various parts of the European continent, more specifically in Northern Europe and the Balkans, as well as a nuclear-weapon-free corridor along the line dividing the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries in Central Europe.

The States represented at the meeting recall their proposals, addressed to the NATO member countries and still in effect, for direct talks concerning:

- The conclusion of a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO member countries which would be open also to all interested European and other countries;
- Non-increase and reduction of military spending;
- Freeing Europe from chemical weapons.

They support the efforts of the Governments of the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for the creation in Central Europe of a zone free of chemical weapons.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty favour the attainment of an early agreement at the Vienna talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and suggest that a start be made by reducing Soviet and American troops.

They call for major mutually complementary measures, of both a political and military nature, to be worked out in the very near future at the Stockholm Conference with the aim of building confidence and security in Europe.

European co-operation, as well as trade and economic ties between the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and of the European Economic Community would be advanced by the establishment of direct business-like relations between the two organizations and by mutual contacts on specific questions.

The calls for revision of the borders of European States or of their socio-political systems jeopardize the strengthening of trust and mutual understanding and of good-neighbourly relations in Europe. Post-war borders in Europe are inviolable. Any attempt to encroach directly or indirectly on them would be tantamount to undermining the foundations of the peaceful order in Europe and would endanger peace and the security of peoples. Respect for the present territorial and political realities is a necessary prerequisite for normal relations among European States.

In this connection, the danger of a revival of revanchist forces, particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany, was pointed out. The encouragement of revanchism by official and other circles, wherever they may be, is contrary to the interests of ensuring peace, détente and co-operation on the continent and runs counter to the treaties and agreements signed in the 1970s and to the Helsinki Final Act.

The participants emphasized the great importance of the Conference of the leaders of European States, the United States and Canada, held 10 years ago, which adopted the most important principles and provisions upon which security and co-operation in Europe were to be built. That Conference was a convincing demonstration of realistic policy, good will and readiness to take into account the legitimate interests of each country. The Final Act of the Conference, permeated by the spirit of détente, has stood the test of time and, as demonstrated by the recent meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs at Helsinki, remains a long-term programme for European co-operation.

At the present moment, it is vitally important to intensify on this basis the political dialogue between the European countries in various forms and at various levels, in the interest of improving the climate on the continent, and to strengthen mutual trust. The States represented at this meeting express their readiness to search for new forms of economic, scientific and technical co-operation with the Western European countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. They are also determined to promote co-operation in environmental protection, culture, education, health care and other matters. They have invariably declared themselves in favour of the promotion and protection of human rights in all fields, while taking due account of the sovereignty of States.

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The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty will continue to participate constructively in the work of the all-European forums, including the cultural forum now being held in Budapest. They intend to continue their efforts to make the multilateral process started at Helsinki evolve in a steady and balanced manner. In their view, the forthcoming meeting of the States participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, to be held in Vienna in 1986, will be called upon to play a major role in this respect.

The States represented at this meeting have invariably advocated the implementation of all the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act by all the signatory countries. The development of inter-State relations on such a basis would help to make Europe a continent of lasting peace and mutually advantageous co-operation.

III

The cardinal task of our time is to halt the arms race, and the nuclear arms race in particular, and to proceed to disarmament.

The implementation of a number of priority measures by the Soviet Union and the United States would be a major practical contribution to this task. This means, first and foremost, the cessation of any work on the development, testing and deployment of space attack weapons, including anti-satellite systems, a freeze of existing nuclear arms at the present quantitative levels limiting to the maximum their modernization and also ending the development, testing and stationing of new kinds and types of such weapons, and suspension of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. These steps could be undertaken even before an agreement is reached between the USSR and the United States on the entire set of questions relating to nuclear and space weapons.

The interests of halting the nuclear arms race urgently demand the implementation also of such a measure as a ban on all nuclear explosions. The meeting expressed its support for the unilateral moratorium on such explosions announced by the Soviet Union. Now it is for the United States, above all, to have its say.

This same purpose could be served by the assumption by the Soviet Union and the United States of a mutual obligation to refrain from stationing nuclear weapons on the territory of States where there are no such weapons, as well as not to increase stockpiles of nuclear arms or replace them with new ones in countries where such weapons have already been installed.

The USSR and the United States could also set a good example by ending the race in non-nuclear armaments.

The participants in the meeting propose that the USSR and the United States assume the obligation not to develop and manufacture new types of conventional weapons, comparable in destructiveness to weapons of mass destruction.

They also propose that the armed forces of the USSR and the United States, including those outside their national territories, be frozen at the level of 1 January 1986.

The mutual non-increase of military budgets of the USSR and the United States, starting with the next fiscal year, would be an effective measure for limiting the arms race in all its aspects.

The meeting expressed its support for the new proposal made by the USSR for "International co-operation in the peaceful exploitation of outer space under conditions of its non-militarization", submitted for consideration by the fortieth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The implementation of this major initiative would provide mankind with reliable protection against the lethal effects of an arms race in outer space and would also permit through concerted efforts a decisive spurt towards new peaks in the development of science and technology for the benefit of all nations.

As staunch advocates of the general and complete abolition of nuclear weapons, the States participating in the meeting declare to be still valid their earlier proposals for a pledge by all nuclear Powers not to be the first to use such weapons, for a comprehensive nuclear test ban and for prevention of the further proliferation of nuclear arms in any form.

They believe that States which do not possess or have nuclear arms on their territory are fully entitled to solid international legal guarantees that such weapons will not be used against them.

In present-day conditions, the objective of a total ban and elimination of chemical weapons, including their particularly dangerous binary version, acquires even greater importance and urgency. This objective is quite achievable, as is the solution of the problem of monitoring the observance of the respective international agreement, given a mutual demonstration of realism and good will. The participants in the meeting are of the opinion that an international agreement on the non-proliferation of chemical weapons would help in the common efforts for their total prohibition and are ready to take part in the drafting of such an agreement.

The States represented at the meeting call once again for the holding of concrete negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on the limitation and reduction, whether at the global or regional level, of conventional weapons and on curbing the race in sea-based armaments.

They further confirm their unswerving stand on the question of making fresh efforts on an international scale for the dismantling of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of troops from foreign territories.

The States participating in the meeting deem it necessary to enhance the effectiveness of the existing multilateral forums - the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, the Stockholm Conference and the Vienna talks - and to start a fruitful discussion of those questions related to arms limitation and disarmament which are currently not covered by negotiations. There is no type of weapon that they are unwilling to limit, reduce or withdraw from their arsenals and destroy for ever under an agreement with the other States, while abiding by the principle of equality and equal security.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty have always considered with the greatest attention all constructive initiatives concerning the problems of arms limitation and reduction. They will continue to do so in the future.

The socialist States represented at the meeting call for an increased contribution by such a representative forum as the United Nations to efforts for halting the arms race and achieving disarmament.

Established 40 years ago by the nations of the anti-Fascist coalition for the purpose of saving present and succeeding generations from the scourge of war and maintaining peace and security, the United Nations has become a universal organization called upon fully to perform its mission of serving as a centre for co-ordinating the activities of nations for the prevention of war. Strict adherence to the lofty purposes and principles proclaimed in the United Nations Charter is a necessary prerequisite for safeguarding peace.

IV

During the exchange of opinions on other international issues, the highest-level 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 emphasized the readiness of the States represented at the meeting to co-operate actively with the parties concerned in order to settle existing conflicts as soon as possible and to prevent the emergence of new hotbeds of tension in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the other regions of the world.

Peace is indivisible and in the present tense international situation each local conflict threatens to escalate into a clash of large, even global, scale. It is therefore necessary decisively to put an end to the imperialist policy of force and interference in the internal affairs of other countries and to acts of aggression, to settle conflicts and disputes among States by peaceful means and to respect fully each nation's right to decide its destiny itself.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty support the struggle of the nations of Latin America for independence and socio-economic progress. They condemned the aggressive actions against Nicaragua, which is threatened by direct military intervention, and expressed their solidarity with that country. Support for socialist Cuba, which continues to be a target of threats, was reaffirmed.

The problems of Central America can and must be solved without outside interference and through political means which exclude intervention, intimidation and pressure.

The participants in the meeting voiced their firm conviction that a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem can be achieved only through the collective efforts of all the parties concerned on the basis of a complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of

Palestine, including its right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent State of its own, and guarantees for the right of all States in that region to independent existence and development. An international conference on the Middle East under United Nations auspices and with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, would be a practical course to follow. The strengthening of the unity of the Arab countries and the Palestinian movement would be conducive to a settlement of the Middle East problems.

The settlement of Lebanon's internal problems based on national concord among the Lebanese themselves and on the preservation of the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of that country, the speediest possible termination of the war between Iran and Iraq, and the stabilization of the situation in the area of the Persian Gulf would serve the interests of peace in that part of the world.

The meeting stressed the need for a just political settlement of the Cyprus issue through negotiations on the basis of the respective United Nations decisions, taking into account the legitimate interests of the two communities and the preservation of the Republic of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign, united, territorially integral non-aligned State.

The participants in the meeting support the efforts being made to reach a political solution at the negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan through the mediation of the personal envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General.

Support was voiced for the efforts and initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for strengthening peace and stability in the Korean peninsula and for the peaceful and democratic unification of Korea.

The promotion of peace and co-operation in Asia and in the Pacific Ocean basin, the settlement of the problems of South-East Asia by political means and the strengthening of confidence and security in those regions are of particular importance.

The transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and the convening of an international conference for this purpose are matters of urgency.

The efforts of the South Pacific countries to establish a nuclear-free zone serve the interests of universal security.

In analysing the situation in southern Africa, support was voiced for the selfless struggle for freedom and independence of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, and the need to grant independence to Namibia immediately was emphasized. The participants in the meeting resolutely condemn the policy of apartheid pursued by the Republic of South Africa and the mass repressions against the indigenous African population, and insist that support for the racist Pretoria régime be ceased. They demand an end to the acts of aggression, interference and military intervention by the imperialist forces against Angola and the other States in southern Africa.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty support the proposal of the Socialist Republic of Romania that the fortieth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations should adopt an appeal to States in conflict to cease armed action forthwith and start negotiations, and to States Members of the United Nations to settle conflicts and disputes by political means.

The growing role of the non-aligned movement in international affairs was noted. Respecting fully the independence of that movement and the principles on which it is based, the socialist countries represented at the meeting are prepared to continue active co-operation with the non-aligned countries in their struggle to remove the threat of war, for disarmament and peace, for relaxation of tensions, against neo-colonialism and racism, for national independence, and in the solution of international economic problems.

They strongly advocate the normalization of international relations in the field of economics, science and technology, the removal of all kinds of artificial obstacles and discriminatory restrictions, the adoption of confidence-building measures in economic relations, the restructuring of the whole system of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, the establishment of a new international economic order, and the elimination of backwardness.

The problem of the developing countries' external debt, which is one of the grave consequences of colonialism and neo-colonialism and a factor that complicates international life, demands an urgent solution. The socialist States call for the introduction of order in international currency and financial relations, which should not become an instrument of political pressure and interference in internal affairs. The participants in the meeting are in favour of starting concrete business-like negotiations, as soon as possible within the framework of the United Nations and with the participation of all States, in order to find a global and just solution to key international economic problems, including the problem of external debt.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty consider the issues of guaranteeing peace and international security, halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament to be closely connected with the solution of other global problems facing mankind: the need to overcome economic backwardness, to abolish the vast areas of hunger, poverty, epidemics and illiteracy, to meet mankind's growing energy, raw materials and food requirements, to protect the environment, and to conquer the oceans and seas and outer space for peaceful purposes.

Failure to solve these problems through the concerted efforts of the world community will inevitably result in their further aggravation and the emergence of new sources of international tension. The termination of the arms race, the substantial reduction of military expenditures, particularly by the most heavily armed States, and the allocation of part of the funds thus saved to meet the economic and social needs of the developing countries are prerequisites for the successful solution of those problems.

Thanks to the achievements of the revolution in science and technology and to the continuing internationalization of mankind's economic life, it has become

possible to implement international programmes of research and development and to devise new equipment and techniques capable of considerably enhancing labour productivity. It is important, however, to know what these programmes will be used for.

The participants in the meeting are convinced that, under existing conditions, international co-operation in science and technology should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should be given a global character. This would be the surest guarantee that the new achievements of human genius will not become a bone of contention among nations but will be used collectively in the interest of all. A joint global programme in this area could serve such goals as the use of electronics, robotics, biotechnology, nuclear physics and other key branches of modern science and technology for universal human tasks. The States participating in the meeting declare that they are ready to make a substantial contribution to the drafting and implementation of such a programme.

V

The strengthening of the solidarity and unity of the socialist countries, united by their common vital interests and goals of the construction of socialism and communism and by their Marxist-Leninist world outlook, is assuming a particularly great significance in the present international situation. In this connection, the participants in the meeting emphasized the exceptionally important role of the military and political alliance formed under the Warsaw Treaty, which for 30 years now has been reliably safeguarding the peaceful constructive labour of the fraternal peoples and which is an important factor for the preservation of peace in Europe and in the whole world.

The decision taken unanimously by the allied States to extend the validity of the Warsaw Treaty is an expression of their unbending will to strengthen their friendship and co-operation and to pursue through joint efforts a co-ordinated course in international affairs.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty will continue as before to implement consistently the policy of strengthening the effectiveness of mutual co-operation in all areas on the basis of a harmonious fusion of their national and international interests. They intend to pool their efforts to an even larger degree in order to achieve dynamic socio-economic development of the fraternal countries through the acceleration of technological and scientific progress and improve further the prosperity of their peoples. They attach great importance to the speediest possible implementation of the measures for expanding economic, scientific and technological co-operation and for promoting socialist economic integration mapped out at the economic summit of the CMEA member countries, especially in priority areas.

The participants in the meeting expressed their resolve further to expand the mutual exchange of experience in socialist and communist construction and to make every possible contribution to the promotion of contacts among the fraternal parties, of ties among Governments and Parliaments, ministries and departments, public organizations and work forces. They intend to expand co-operation in the

field of science, culture and education, and to encourage the expansion of tourism, local contacts and communication between citizens.

Convinced that interaction among the socialist countries corresponds to the interests of each of them and of the world socialist system as a whole, the States represented at this meeting will continue to promote relations of all-round co-operation with all other socialist States. In this connection, they declare that they are ready to interact with the People's Republic of China in the struggle for peace and socialism, against imperialism.

The participants in the meeting call attention to the fact that the division of Europe into opposing military groupings was not chosen by the socialist countries. However, as long as the NATO military bloc and the threat to European and world peace exist, the socialist States will strengthen their defence alliance. At the same time, they confirm their readiness for a simultaneous dismantling of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO and, as a first step, the disbanding of their military organizations.

At their meeting in Sofia, the participants stressed the global and historic significance of the victory of the peace-loving nations over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, of which the fortieth anniversary was widely marked by the peoples of the world.

Historical experience has shown that there is no force capable of crushing the will of the peoples fighting for their freedom and independence; any attempts to destroy the socialist system are inevitably doomed to failure; peoples should watch against the machinations of imperialist circles which are hatching plans for establishing world hegemony. The lessons of the Second World War confirm something else too: active co-operation among States, including those belonging to different social systems, in the struggle against aggression and war, for peace and universal security, is both necessary and possible. And we must fight for this before it is too late, before bombs start to rain down and missiles are launched.

The States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty issue an appeal to the Governments and peoples of all countries in Europe and the other continents to join efforts in the struggle against the danger of general destruction looming over mankind and to settle all international issues, even the most acute and complicated ones, by political means, through negotiations and fruitful dialogue on the basis of respect for the legitimate interests of the parties. Differences in world outlook on political and other convictions should be no obstacle to this. If united and active, the forces of peace can prevent a nuclear catastrophe and ensure the supreme right of nations - the right to a life in peace and to independent and free development.

FOR THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA:

(Signed) Todor ZHIVKOV
General Secretary of the Central Committee
of the Bulgarian Communist Party,
President of the Council of State of the
People's Republic of Bulgaria

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FOR THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC:

(Signed) Gustáv HUSÁK
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of Czechoslovakia,
President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

FOR THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC:

(Signed) Erich HONECKER
General Secretary of the Central Committee
of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany,
President of the Council of State of the
German Democratic Republic

FOR THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC:

(Signed) János KADÁR
General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist
Workers' Party

FOR THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC:

(Signed) Wojciech JARUZELSKI
First Secretary of the Central Committee of
the Polish United Workers' Party,
Chairman of the Council of Ministers of
the Polish People's Republic

FOR THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA:

(Signed) Nicolae CEAUȘESCU
General Secretary of the Romanian
Communist Party,
President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

FOR THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:

(Signed) M. S. GORBACHEV
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of the Soviet Union

LETTER DATED 11 DECEMBER 1985 ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AND THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC TRANSMITTING REPLIES TO THE LETTERS OF MR. HELMUT KOHL OF 27 SEPTEMBER 1985

On 8 November 1985, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Government of the German Democratic Republic, sent replies to the letters of Mr. Helmut Kohl of 27 September 1985, concerning the proposal of the two respective countries to start negotiations for the establishment of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe. It is suggested in these replies that parallelly with the Geneva talks, proposed by Mr. Helmut Kohl, consultations among the representatives of the ministries of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic be undertaken.

We request that the enclosed text of the replies be reproduced as a document of the Conference.

(Signed) Miloš Vejvoda
Ambassador

Permanent Representative
of the Czechoslovak
Socialist Republic to the
United Nations Office at
Geneva

(Signed) Harald Rose
Ambassador

Permanent Representative
of the German Democratic
Republic to the
United Nations Office at
Geneva

Reply of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
to the letter of Mr. Helmut Kohl of 27 September 1985

The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic took notice of the letter of the Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Dr. Helmut Kohl of 27 September 1985 on the question of chemical weapons.

As it is known to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has always actively promoted and consistently stood for elaborating and adopting at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva in the shortest possible time, of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons as well as for destroying them on a global scale.

In accordance with it the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is ready to accede to the proposal made in the letter of 27 September 1985, that a delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic have, at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, talks on the problem of chemical weapons. Here the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic proceeds from the fact that mutual connection between a global and regional agreement on chemical weapons should be discussed primarily. At the same time the solution of open question of the convention on complete and general prohibition of chemical weapons might be sought.

The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is however, firmly convinced that owing to the danger of the production of a new kind of chemical weapons - the binary weapons - and to their threatening deployment in the middle of Europe - even all possibilities for regional measures must consistently be used. It therefore proposed together with the Government of the German Democratic Republic to create a zone without chemical weapons in Central Europe. Such a measure would not only support the global prohibition of chemical weapons but it would correspond to the interest of strengthening security and would be a constructive contribution to détente disarmament and strengthening of confidence in Europe.

The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic suggests that the representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs authorized by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic start paralelly with the Geneva talks proposed by the Federal Chancellor Dr. Helmut Kohl, consultations for discussing the questions connected with the creation of a zone without chemical weapons. The place and the time of these consultations might be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany the assurances of its highest consideration.

Reply of the Government of the German Democratic Republic
to the letter of Mr. Helmut KOHL of 27 September 1985

The Government of the German Democratic Republic welcomes the interest in a comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons, which Dr. Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, expressed in his letter of 27 September 1985.

As the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany knows, the German Democratic Republic has, at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, consistently been pronouncing itself for the early conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, as well as on their destruction. It is actively involved in the work of the relevant committee and has submitted specific proposals on how to solve a number of substantive issues. For this reason, the German Democratic Republic is, of course, ready to take up the proposal put forward in the letter of 27 September 1985 to the effect that the delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic to the Geneva Conference on Disarmament should conduct talks on the chemical weapons problem. It is the position of the German Democratic Republic that such talks should be focused on the interrelationship between global and regional accords on the prohibition of chemical weapons. At the same time, solutions could be sought to a number of unresolved issues relating to a convention on the comprehensive prohibition of chemical weapons.

However, the Government of the German Democratic Republic is firmly convinced that, in the face of the imminent danger of a new kind of chemical weapons - binary weapons - being produced and stationed in Central Europe, no opportunity must be missed for regional measures to prohibit chemical weapons. That is why it has proposed, jointly with the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the establishment of a chemical-weapon-free zone in Central Europe. Such a regional measure would not only promote a worldwide ban on chemical weapons but would also be apt to make a constructive contribution to détente, disarmament and confidence in Europe for the sake of greater security. The participation of the two German States in the creation of a chemical-weapon-free zone in the heart of Europe would be a concrete step towards ensuring that never again will a war start from German soil and that only peace will emanate from there.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic proposes that, parallel to the talks between the delegations in Geneva suggested by Federal Chancellor Dr. Helmut Kohl, authorized representatives of the foreign ministries of the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic should commence consultations on the establishment of a chemical-weapon-free zone. The time and place of such consultations could be agreed through diplomatic channels.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/647 */
17 January 1986

ENGLISH
Original: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 19 DECEMBER 1985 ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE ON
DISARMAMENT FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS TRANSMITTING A TEXT ENTITLED "NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS MUST BE BANNED"
MADE PUBLIC ON 19 DECEMBER 1985

I hereby transmit to you a text entitled "Nuclear explosions must be banned"
that was made public on 19 December 1985. I should be grateful if you would take
the measures necessary to have this text circulated as an official document of
the Conference on Disarmament.

(signed)

M. SYTENKO
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative
of the USSR

*/ Reissued for technical reasons.

GE.86-60017

NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS MUST BE BANNED

Since the summer of 1945, when nuclear weapons were spawned, like an evil spirit, by the Manhattan Project, humanity has been waging a persistent struggle for the limitation and, ultimately, the elimination of these means of mass destruction. The struggle against nuclear weapons has become an international, and, in the full sense of the word, a worldwide movement uniting representatives of the most diverse social classes, ideologies and professions. That is understandable, for what is at stake is no less than the eradication of a threat to life on Earth, the securing of a peaceful future for present and succeeding generations.

The question of a nuclear-weapon test ban is an important, integral part of this problem. It is common knowledge that tests are a kind of motor driving the nuclear arms race onwards. Thanks to tests, new and ever more terrible types of such weapons are developed and their, so to speak, "quality" is improved. This, in its turn, fuels the process of the further accumulation, in quantitative terms, of nuclear explosives: in the form of warheads for cruise missiles, ICBMs, submarine-launched missiles, and so on.

Only recently, yet one more, extremely dangerous aspect of nuclear experimentation has come to light: in the boreholes and galleries of a base in Nevada, the United States of America is developing lasers excited by nuclear explosions with a view to employing such devices in the "star wars" in the compilation of plans for which the country's strategists are now busily engaged.

In a word, the continuation of nuclear testing constitutes a source of increased tension and military threat and deepens the mistrust between peoples.

It is for that precise reason that the Soviet Union has, from the very onset of the nuclear age, consistently called, as it continues to call for the cessation of nuclear-weapon tests. It must be said that the efforts of the Soviet Union and of all peace-loving forces to that end have not been in vain. In the early 1960s there was concluded a multilateral treaty that is now in force which bans the conduct of nuclear tests in three media. Under a treaty dating from 1974, the USSR and the United States agreed to limit the yield of underground explosions of nuclear weapons to 150 kilotonnes. A Soviet-United States treaty of 1976 also introduced stringent rules with respect to underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Substantial progress was made in trilateral talks (involving the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom) concerning the complete and general banning of nuclear-weapon tests, that is, their banning in all media: in the atmosphere, in space, under water and under ground.

Unfortunately, the 1974 and 1976 treaties have yet to be ratified, but that is not the fault of the USSR. Nor was it because of any initiative on our part that the tripartite talks were broken off.

The complete cessation of nuclear explosions therefore remains one of the most urgent problems of contemporary international politics. As emphasized by M.S. Gorbachev, "The further things develop, the more acute the question of the cessation of nuclear tests becomes. Above all, because it would put an end to the creation of new, and the perfecting of existing types of nuclear weapons.

Because, too, without tests, without being renewed, nuclear arsenals would gradually disappear and nuclear weapons die out. And because, finally, nuclear explosions - which number in the hundreds - can no longer be allowed to deform our beautiful planet, increasing the concern about how future generations will live on it."

The concern of world public opinion at the continuance of nuclear tests and determination to put an end to them were apparent in the well-known appeal by leaders of six States from different continents - Argentina, Greece, Mexico, India, Tanzania and Sweden - for the USSR and the United States to agree on the mutual cessation of nuclear tests. They also called for the speediest possible conclusion of a treaty on a complete and general nuclear-weapon test ban. Recently, the United Nations General Assembly once again made a similar appeal. The appeal made on this subject to the leaders of the USSR and the United States by a group of eminent, Nobel Prize-winning scientists won a wide international welcome.

In its striving for movement on the question of the cessation of testing, the Soviet Union came forward this summer with a major initiative: from 6 August, it unilaterally halted all types of nuclear explosions and it called upon the United States Government to act in the same way. As announced at the time, the Soviet moratorium will remain in effect until 1 January 1986, but can be extended beyond that date if the United States subscribes in its turn to a moratorium.

In taking this step, the Soviet Government was moved by a desire to halt the further build-up and perfecting of nuclear arsenals, which have now been going on for over 40 years. In other words, a joint Soviet-United States moratorium on all nuclear explosions would be a major landmark on the road to the elimination of the nuclear threat.

The Soviet Union's decision was welcomed throughout the world and has been widely supported. But the attitude to it in Washington has been different, at least so far. There they have attempted, using all sorts of far-fetched excuses, and sometimes without adducing any arguments at all, to leave our appeals for the establishment of a joint moratorium without a positive response. An intensive programme of underground testing of nuclear weapons continues in the United States of America.

One cannot but be justifiably concerned about all this. After all, if the United States Administration continues to ignore the call to refrain from setting off nuclear explosions, that will lead to a situation in which, with the expiry of the declared time-limit, which is now very close indeed, the Soviet Union's undertakings under the unilateral moratorium will cease to be valid. The reasons for that are understandable: faced with the military preparations across the ocean, the USSR cannot sacrifice the interests of its own security, of the security of its allies and friends.

The Soviet population is, however, anything but anxious for the rivalry in the nuclear sphere to continue. Everything possible must be done not to let slip by the favourable prospect which the Soviet Union's efforts have created for halting nuclear tests. Although there is, we repeat, barely any time left for that, it is sufficient for the taking of a correct and duly-considered decision.

It must be clearly recognized that, if it is genuinely intended to bring about the cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, there can be no objections to a reciprocal moratorium, for it would yield great benefits. The cessation of nuclear explosions is a subject concerning which concrete results - measurable, tangible results - can be achieved right now. Such a joint step by the USSR and the United States would be of enormous political significance: it would give a very definite signal to the other nuclear Powers and would create a radically new situation far more conducive to the positive development of the process initiated as a result of the Soviet-United States summit meeting at Geneva, to the adoption of effective practical measures to curtail the arms race.

It would unquestionably be another real step in that direction if the tripartite talks on a complete and general nuclear-weapon test ban were resumed. The Soviet Union is willing to resume those talks immediately, at the very beginning of next year.

When they consider the question of a moratorium on nuclear explosions, they refer in the West, and above all in the United States, to the difficulties of monitoring. But it is well known that both the Soviet Union and the United States have highly sophisticated national technical means capable of reliably providing the parties with the certitude that a moratorium is being observed.

A further guarantee of the effectiveness of monitoring would be to renounce - as the Soviet Union has just done - all nuclear explosions, whether for military or for peaceful purposes. Against a background of silent test sites, in the absence of peaceful nuclear explosions, none of the parties would venture to breach the moratorium because it would not want to risk incurring the heavy burden of political responsibility in the face of the entire world for such a step.

With a view to increasing the effectiveness of monitoring - a matter in which the USSR has a direct interest - the Soviet Union has also expressed support for the idea of employing an international inspection system.

Advantage might be taken for this purpose of, for example, the proposal by six States for the setting up in their territories of special stations to observe the fulfilment of an agreement to halt tests.

The Soviet Union is prepared to go still further. It favours reaching agreement with the United States, in the event of the immediate institution of a reciprocal moratorium on nuclear explosions, concerning a number of in situ monitoring measures to eliminate possible doubts about the observance of that moratorium.

Thus, the problem of monitoring cannot be viewed as an obstacle to the achievement of an agreement on a reciprocal moratorium. It is entirely solvable and the Soviet Union is proposing concrete means for its mutually acceptable resolution.

For a joint Soviet-United States moratorium on all nuclear explosions to become a reality requires one thing: the political will to move forward along the path of adopting concrete measures aimed at curtailing the arms race and eliminating the threat of war. In other words, along a course of realizing the positive results of the Geneva meeting.

It is to be hoped that there will be a constructive approach in Washington to the question of a moratorium. The interests of all peoples, including the people of the United States, urgently require the halting of nuclear tests. The United States Government has every opportunity to respond to the popular aspirations by agreeing with the Soviet Union on a joint moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/648
CD/CW/WP.128
10 January 1986
ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 10 JANUARY 1986 ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT BY THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA AND THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA TRANSMITTING THE DECLARATION-APPEAL BY NICOLAE CEAUSESCU, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA, AND TODOR ZHIVKOV, PRESIDENT OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA, CONCERNING THE CREATION OF A CHEMICAL-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE BALKANS

We have the honour to transmit herewith the DECLARATION-APPEAL by Nicolae CEAUSESCU, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor ZHIVKOV, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, concerning the creation of a chemical-weapon-free zone in the Balkans, signed at Bucharest, on 22 December 1985.

We would request you kindly to make the necessary arrangements to have this Declaration circulated as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament.

(Signed) Liviu PAUNESCU
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

(Signed) Konstantin TELLALOV
Ambassador

GE.86-65189

DECLARATION-APPEAL

by Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, concerning the creation of a chemical-weapon-free zone in the Balkans

The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov,

Having surveyed the development of the international situation and particularly the problems concerning the strengthening of peace and security in Europe, and expressing deep concern regarding the serious tension which persists on this continent and throughout the world,

Observing the grave dangers entailed by the continuance of the arms race and the testing, production and deployment of new nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction,

Emphasizing the need to make every effort to free Europe from nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction,

Reiterating the determination of their countries to work resolutely towards the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone, a zone of peace and co-operation, and expressing themselves in favour of the initiation and development of new activities and initiatives to that end,

Conscious of the fact that research upon and the testing and production of chemical weapons have, in recent years, continued to expand and in the belief that this further increases the danger of the destruction of civilization and life on Earth,

Considering that the conclusion of an international, effective and verifiable convention would contribute to the total ban of chemical weapons, affirming that their countries are willing to participate in the preparation thereof and welcoming all efforts to establish a chemical-weapon-free zone in central Europe,

Desiring to contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the Balkans,

Declare that Romania and Bulgaria are strongly opposed to chemical weapons as a means of mass destruction;

Solemnly appeal to the Heads of State and Government of the Balkan countries, to unite and combine the efforts of all the States of the region with a view to transforming the Balkans into a chemical-weapon-free zone;

Propose that negotiations be undertaken without delay for the establishment of an agreement among the Balkan countries banning the testing, production, acquisition and storage of all chemical weapons on their territory.

The proclamation of the Balkans as a chemical-weapon-free zone would be an important step towards freeing Europe entirely from a category of extremely dangerous weapons and would help to strengthen confidence and co-operation among the countries and peoples of the region.

The implementation of this appeal could make an effective contribution to the endeavours to achieve a general and total ban on chemical weapons and the destruction of existing stocks, and could serve as a stimulus to the negotiations taking place to that end.

The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are convinced that the DECLARATION-APPEAL for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free not only from nuclear weapons but also from chemical weapons, will receive a positive response from the Heads of State and Government of the region, and that a responsible approach towards the lives of their peoples and the general interests of peace and security in the Balkans, Europe and the whole world, will prevail over any differences in systems or other differences.

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

President
of the Socialist Republic of
Romania

TODOR ZHIVKOV

President
of the State Council of
the People's Republic of
Bulgaria

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/649
20 January 1986
ENGLISH
Original: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 20 JANUARY 1986 ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TRANSMITTING THE STATEMENT
OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
MIKHAIL GORBACHEV, MADE ON 15 JANUARY 1986

I enclose herewith a statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, dated 15 January 1986. I should be grateful if you would make the necessary arrangements to have the statement circulated as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament.

(Signed) V. Issraelyan
Member of the Collegium of the
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
of the USSR, Representative of the USSR
to the Conference on Disarmament

STATEMENT BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE
CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, MIKHAIL GORBACHEV

The new year 1986 has started: It will be an important year, one may say a turning point, in the history of the Soviet State, the year of the 27th Congress of the CPSU. The Congress will chart the guidelines for the political, social, economic and spiritual development of Soviet society in the period up to the next millennium. It will adopt a programme for accelerating our peaceful construction.

All efforts of the CPSU are directed towards ensuring a further improvement in the life of the Soviet people.

A turn for the better is also needed in the international arena. This is what the peoples of the Soviet Union, and of the peoples throughout the world, expect and demand.

Being aware of this, at the start of the new year the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have decided on a number of major foreign policy initiatives of a fundamental nature. They are designed to promote an improvement in the international situation to the greatest possible extent. They are prompted by the need to overcome the negative, confrontationalist trends that have been growing in recent years and to clear the way for curbing the nuclear arms race on Earth and preventing it in outer space, generally reducing the risk of war, and building confidence as an integral part of relations among States.

I.

The most important of these initiatives is a concrete programme aimed at the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world within a precisely defined period of time.

The Soviet Union is proposing a step-by-step, coherent process for ridding the Earth of nuclear weapons, to be implemented and completed within the next 15 years, by the end of this century.

The twentieth century brought mankind the gift of atomic energy. However, this great achievement of human intelligence may turn into an instrument of man's self-annihilation.

Is it possible to resolve this contradiction? We are convinced that it is. Finding effective ways of eliminating nuclear weapons is a feasible task, provided it is tackled without delay.

The Soviet Union proposes that a programme for ridding mankind of the fear of a nuclear catastrophe should be launched in 1986. The fact that this year has been proclaimed the International Year of Peace by the United Nations provides an additional political and moral incentive for doing so. To this end it is necessary to rise above national selfishness, tactical calculations, differences and disputes, whose significance is nothing compared to the preservation of what

is most valuable -- peace and a safe future. The energy of the atom should be placed exclusively at the service of peace, a goal that our socialist State has invariably advocated and continues to pursue.

It was our country that as early as 1946 was the first to raise the question of prohibiting the production and use of atomic weapons and devoting atomic energy to peaceful purposes for the benefit of mankind.

How does the Soviet Union envisage today, in practical terms, the process of making reductions in nuclear weapons, both delivery vehicles and warheads, leading ultimately to their complete elimination? Our proposals can be summarized as follows.

Stage one: within the next 5-8 years the USSR and the United States will each reduce by one half the nuclear arms that can reach the other's territory. For the remaining delivery vehicles of this kind each side will retain no more than 6,000 warheads.

It stands to reason that such a reduction is possible only if the USSR and the United States mutually renounce the development, testing and deployment of space strike weapons. As the Soviet Union has repeatedly warned, the development of space strike weapons will dash the hopes for a reduction of nuclear weapons on Earth.

This first stage will include the adoption and implementation of the decision for the complete elimination of the intermediate-range missiles, both ballistic and cruise missiles, of the USSR and the United States in the European zone, as a first step towards ridding the European continent of nuclear weapons.

At the same time the United States should undertake not to transfer its strategic and medium-range missiles to other countries, while Britain and France should pledge not to build up their respective nuclear armaments.

The USSR and the United States should agree from the outset to halt all nuclear explosions and call upon other States to join in such a moratorium as soon as possible.

We propose that the first stage of nuclear disarmament should concern the Soviet Union and the United States because it is up to them to set an example for the other nuclear-weapon Powers to follow. We said this very frankly to President Reagan of the United States during our meeting in Geneva.

Stage two: during this stage, which should start no later than 1990 and last for 5-7 years, the other nuclear-weapon Powers will begin to engage in nuclear disarmament. To begin with, they would pledge to freeze all their nuclear arms and not to station them in the territories of other countries.

During this period the USSR and the United States will go on with the reductions agreed upon during the first stage and also carry out further measures designed to eliminate their medium-range nuclear weapons and freeze their tactical nuclear systems.

Following the completion by the USSR and the United States of America of the 50 per cent reduction in the arms concerned in the second stage, another radical step will then be taken: all nuclear-weapon Powers will eliminate their tactical nuclear arms, i.e. weapons having a range (or radius of action) of up to 1,000 km.

During this stage the Soviet-American accord on the prohibition of space strike weapons would have to become multilateral, with the mandatory participation of major industrial Powers.

All nuclear-weapon Powers would cease nuclear-weapon tests.

There would be a ban on the development of non-nuclear weapons based on new physical principles, whose destructive capacity is close to that of nuclear arms or other weapons of mass destruction.

Stage three will begin no later than 1995. During this stage the elimination of all remaining nuclear weapons will be completed. By the end of 1999 there will be no more nuclear weapons on Earth. A universal accord will be drawn up to ensure that such weapons will never again come into being.

We have in mind that special procedures will be worked out for the destruction of nuclear weapons as well as the dismantling, re-equipment or destruction of delivery vehicles. In this connection, agreement will be reached on the numbers of weapons to be destroyed at each stage, destruction sites and so on.

Verification of the destruction or limitation of arms would be carried out both by national technical means and through on-site inspections. The USSR is ready to reach agreement on any other additional verification measures.

The adoption of the nuclear disarmament programme that we propose would undoubtedly have a favourable impact on the negotiations conducted in bilateral and multilateral forums. The programme would establish clear schedules and reference points, with a specific time-frame for achieving agreements and implementing them, and would make the negotiations purposeful and goal-oriented. This would break the dangerous trend whereby the momentum of the arms race is greater than the outcome of negotiations.

In short, we propose that we should enter the third millennium without nuclear weapons, on the basis of mutually acceptable and strictly verifiable agreements. If the United States Administration is indeed committed to the goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere, as it has repeatedly stated, it is being offered a practical opportunity to set about achieving it. Instead of wasting the next 10-15 years by developing new, extremely dangerous weapons in space, allegedly designed to make nuclear arms useless, would it not be more sensible to start eliminating those arms and finally bring them down to zero point? The Soviet Union, I repeat, proposes precisely that.

The Soviet Union calls upon all peoples and States and, naturally, above all nuclear-weapon States, to support the programme of eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000. It is absolutely clear to any unbiased person that if such a programme is implemented, nobody would lose and everybody stands to gain. This is a problem common to all mankind and it can and must be solved only through common efforts. The sooner this programme is translated into practical deeds, the safer life on our planet will be.

II.

Guided by the same approach, and by the desire to make another practical step within the context of the programme of nuclear disarmament, the Soviet Union has taken an important decision.

We are extending by three months our unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which expired on 31 December 1985. Such a moratorium will remain in effect even beyond that date if the United States for its part also stops nuclear tests. We propose once again to the United States to join in this initiative whose significance is evident to practically everyone in the world.

Obviously, it was by no means simple for us to adopt such a decision. The Soviet Union cannot indefinitely display unilateral restraint in nuclear testing. But the stakes are too high and the responsibility too great for us not to try every possibility of influencing the position of others through the force of example.

All experts, scientists, politicians and military men agree that the cessation of tests would effectively block off the channels for upgrading nuclear weapons. And this is a matter of the utmost priority. A reduction in nuclear arsenals alone, without a prohibition on nuclear-weapons tests, does not offer a way out of the dilemma of the nuclear threat, since the remaining weapons would be modernized and there would still remain the possibility of developing increasingly sophisticated and lethal nuclear weapons and evaluating such new types of weapons at test sites.

The cessation of tests is therefore a practical step towards eliminating nuclear weapons.

I wish at once to say the following. Any reference to verification as an obstacle to the establishment of a moratorium on nuclear explosions is totally groundless. We declare unequivocally that verification is no problem so far as we are concerned. Should the United States agree to stop all nuclear explosions on a reciprocal basis, appropriate verification of compliance with the moratorium would be fully ensured by national technical means as well as through international procedures - including on-site inspections whenever necessary. We invite the United States to reach agreement to this effect.

The USSR is firmly in favour of the moratorium being first a bilateral and later a multilateral action. We are also in favour of resuming the trilateral negotiations involving the USSR, the United States and Great Britain on the

complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapons tests. This could be done immediately, even this month. We are also prepared to begin without delay multilateral test-ban negotiations within the framework of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, with all nuclear-weapon Powers taking part. The non-aligned countries are proposing consultations with a view to making the 1963 Moscow Treaty banning nuclear-weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water apply also to underground tests, which, are not covered by the Treaty. The Soviet Union is agreeable to this measure too.

Since last summer we have been calling upon the United States to follow our example and stop nuclear explosions. Washington has as yet not done so, despite the protests and demands of public opinion, and contrary to the will of most States in the world. By continuing to set off nuclear explosions the United States side continues to pursue its elusive dream of military superiority. This policy is futile and dangerous, and unworthy of the level of civilization that modern society has reached.

In the absence of a positive response from the United States, the Soviet side had every right to resume nuclear tests already on 1 January 1986. If one were to follow the usual "logic" of the arms race, that, presumably, would have been the thing to do.

But the whole point is that it is precisely that logic, if one may call it that, which has to be resolutely repudiated. We are making yet another attempt in this direction. Otherwise the process of military rivalry will become an avalanche and any control over the course of events will be impossible. To submit to the force of the nuclear-arms race is inadmissible. It would mean acting against the voice of reason and the human instinct for self-preservation. What is required are new and bold approaches, new political thinking and a heightened sense of responsibility for the destinies of the people.

The United States Administration once again has more time to weigh our proposals on stopping nuclear explosions and to give a positive answer to them. For that is the response people everywhere in the world will expect from Washington.

The Soviet Union is addressing an appeal to the United States President and Congress, to the American people. There is an opportunity of halting the process of upgrading nuclear arms and developing new nuclear weapons. It must not be missed. The Soviet proposals place the USSR and the United States in an equal position. These proposals do not attempt to outwit or outsmart the other side. We are proposing to follow the road of sensible and responsible decisions.

III.

In order to implement the programme for reducing and eliminating nuclear arsenals, the entire existing system of negotiations has to be set in motion and the highest possible efficiency of disarmament machinery ensured.

In a few days the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms will resume in Geneva. When we met with President Reagan last November in Geneva, we had a frank discussion on the whole range of problems that constitute the subject of those negotiations, namely on space, strategic offensive and intermediate-range nuclear systems. It was agreed that the negotiations should be accelerated: that agreement must not remain a mere declaration.

The Soviet delegation in Geneva will be instructed to act in strict compliance with that agreement. We expect the same constructive approach from the United States side, above all on the question of space. Space must remain peaceful, strike weapons should not be deployed there. Neither should they be developed. And there should also be the most rigorous control, including opening up the relevant laboratories for inspection.

Mankind is at a crucial stage of the new space age. And it is time to abandon the thinking of the stone age, when the chief concern was to have a bigger stick or a heavier stone. We are against weapons in space. Our material and intellectual capabilities make it possible for the Soviet Union to develop any weapon if we are compelled to do so. But we are fully aware of our responsibility to the present and future generations. It is our profound conviction that we should enter the third millennium not with the "star wars" programme but with large-scale projects for the peaceful exploration of space by all mankind. We propose starting practical work on such projects and their implementation. This is one of the major ways of ensuring progress throughout our planet and establishing a reliable system of security for all.

To prevent the arms race from extending into space is to remove the obstacle to deep cuts in nuclear weapons. There is on the negotiating table in Geneva a Soviet proposal for halving the relevant nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States, which would be an important step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. To reject the possibility of resolving the problem of space means that one does not wish to stop the arms race on Earth. This should be stated in clear and straightforward terms. It is not by chance that the proponents of the nuclear-arms race are also ardent supporters of the "star wars" programme. These are two sides of the same policy, which is hostile to the interests of people.

Let me turn to the European aspect of the nuclear problem. It is a matter of extreme concern that in defiance of reason and contrary to the national interests of the European peoples, United States first-strike missiles continue to be deployed in certain West European countries. This problem has been under discussion for many years now. Meanwhile the security situation in Europe continues steadily to deteriorate.

It is time to put an end to this course of events and cut this gordian knot. The Soviet Union has long been proposing to rid Europe of both intermediate-range and tactical nuclear weapons. This proposal remains valid. As a first radical step in this direction we are now proposing, as I have said, that even at the first stage of our programme all intermediate-range ballistic and cruise missiles of the USSR and the United States in the European area should be eliminated. The achievement of tangible results in the Geneva negotiations would mean giving significant content to the programme we have advanced for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

IV.

The Soviet Union considers the complete elimination even in this century of such barbaric weapons of mass destruction as chemical weapons to be an entirely feasible task.

At the talks on chemical weapons within the framework of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament signs of progress have recently appeared. However, these talks have been unreasonably protracted. We are in favour of intensifying the negotiations in order to conclude an effective and verifiable international convention for the prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of the existing stockpiles of those weapons, as agreed with President Reagan at Geneva.

With regard to the prohibition of chemical weapons, as in other disarmament matters, all participants in the talks should take a fresh look at things. I would like to make it perfectly clear that the Soviet Union is in favour of the early and complete elimination of those weapons and of the industrial base for their production. We are prepared for a timely declaration of the location of enterprises producing chemical weapons and for the cessation of their production and ready to start developing procedures for destroying the relevant industrial base and to proceed, soon after the convention enters into force, to the elimination of the stockpiles of chemical weapons. All these measures would be carried out under strict control including international on-site inspections.

A radical solution to this problem would also be facilitated by certain interim steps. For example, agreement could be achieved on a multilateral basis not to transfer chemical weapons to anyone and not to deploy them in the territories of other States. As for the Soviet Union it has always strictly abided by those principles in its practical policies. We call upon other States to follow that example and show equal restraint.

V.

Together with the elimination of weapons of mass destruction from the arsenals of States, the Soviet Union proposes that conventional weapons and armed forces be the object of agreed reductions.

Reaching agreement at the Vienna negotiations could signal the beginning of progress in this direction. Today it would seem that a framework is emerging for a possible decision to reduce Soviet and United States troops and subsequently freeze the level of armed forces of the opposing sides in Central Europe. The Soviet Union and our Warsaw Treaty allies are determined to achieve success at the Vienna talks. If the other side also wants this, 1986 could become a landmark for the Vienna talks too. We proceed from the understanding that a possible agreement on troops reductions would naturally require reasonable verification. We are also prepared for that. As for compliance with the commitment to freeze the number of troops, in addition to national technical means permanent verification posts could be established to monitor any military contingents entering the reduction zone.

I should now like to mention that highly important forum, the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Its task is to erect barriers against the use of force or covert preparations for war, whether on land, at sea or in the air. The possibilities have now become evident.

In our view, especially in the current situation, it is essential to reduce the numbers of troops participating in major military manoeuvres notifiable under the Helsinki Final Act.

It is time to begin dealing effectively with the problems still outstanding at the Conference. It is well known that the stumbling block there is the issue of notifications regarding major ground force, naval and air force exercises. Of course, those are serious problems and they must be addressed in a serious manner in the interests of building confidence in Europe. However, if their comprehensive solution cannot be achieved at this time, why not explore ways of finding partial solutions, for instance by reaching agreement now on notifications of major ground force and air force exercises, while postponing the question of naval activities until the next stage of the Conference.

It is not an accident that a considerable part of the new Soviet initiatives is directly addressed to Europe. By achieving a radical shift towards the policy of peace, Europe could have a special role to play: that of rebuilding detente.

For this Europe has the necessary historical experience, which is often unique. Suffice it to recall that the joint efforts of the Europeans, the United States and Canada produced the Helsinki Final Act. If there is a need for a specific and vivid example of new thinking and political psychology in approaching the problems of peace, co-operation and international trust, that historic document could in many ways serve as such an example.

VI.

Ensuring security in Asia is of vital importance to the Soviet Union, as one of the major Asian Powers. The Soviet programme for eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the current century is in harmony with the sentiments of the peoples of the Asian continent, for whom the problems of peace and security are no less urgent than for the peoples of Europe. In this context one cannot fail to recall that Japan and its cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the victims of nuclear bombing and Vietnam was the object of the use of chemical weapons.

We highly appreciate the constructive initiatives put forward by the socialist countries of Asia and by India and other members of the non-aligned movement. We consider it highly important that the two Asian nuclear-weapon Powers, the USSR and the People's Republic of China, have both undertaken not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The implementation of our programme would fundamentally change the situation in Asia, rid the nations in that part of the globe too of the fear of nuclear and chemical warfare, and bring security in that region to a qualitatively new level.

We regard our programme as a contribution to the search, together with all Asian countries, for an overall comprehensive approach to establishing a system of secure and durable peace in the continent.

VII.

Our new proposals are addressed to the whole world. Initiating active steps to halt the arms race and reduce arms levels is a necessary prerequisite for tackling the increasingly acute global problems: the deteriorating human environment and the need to find new energy sources and combat economic backwardness, hunger and disease. The pattern imposed by militarism -- arms instead of development -- must be replaced by the reverse -- disarmament for development. The noose of the trillion-dollar foreign debt now strangling scores

of countries and entire continents is a direct consequence of the arms race. Over two hundred and fifty billion dollars are annually siphoned out of the developing countries, an amount practically equal to the size of the mammoth United States military budget. Indeed, this coincidence is far from accidental.

The Soviet Union wants each measure limiting and reducing arms and each step towards the elimination of nuclear weapons not only to bring nations greater security but also to make it possible to allocate more funds for improving people's lives. It is natural that the peoples seeking to put an end to backwardness and attain the level of the industrially developed countries associate the prospects of freeing themselves from their foreign-debt dependence on imperialism, which is draining their economies, with the limitation and elimination of weapons, the reduction of military expenditures and the switching of resources to the goals of social and economic development. This theme will undoubtedly figure most prominently at the International Conference on Disarmament and Development to be held next summer in Paris.

The Soviet Union is opposed to making the implementation of disarmament measures dependent on the so-called regional conflicts. Behind this lies both an unwillingness to follow the path of disarmament and a desire to impose upon sovereign nations something that is alien to them and which would make it possible to maintain profoundly unfair conditions whereby some countries live at the expense of others, exploiting their natural, human and spiritual resources for the selfish imperial purposes of certain States or aggressive alliances. The Soviet Union, as before, will continue to oppose this. It will continue consistently to advocate freedom for peoples, peace, security, and a stronger international legal order. The Soviet Union's goal is not to whip up regional conflicts but to eliminate them through collective efforts on a just basis, and the sooner the better.

Today, there is no shortage of statements professing a commitment to peace. What is really in short supply is concrete action to strengthen its foundations. All too often peaceful words conceal war preparations and power politics. Moreover, some statements made from high rostrums are in fact intended to eliminate any trace of that new "spirit of Geneva" which is having a salutary effect on international relations today. Indeed, it is not merely a question of statements: there are also actions clearly designed to incite animosity and mistrust and to revive confrontation, which is the antithesis of detente.

We reject this form of acting and thinking. We want 1986 to be not just a peaceful year but one that would enable us to reach the end of the twentieth century under the sign of peace and nuclear disarmament. The set of new foreign policy initiatives that we are proposing is intended to make it possible for mankind to approach the year 2000 under peaceful skies and peaceful space, without fear of nuclear, chemical or any other threat of annihilation and fully confident of its own survival and of the continuation of the human race.

The new resolute measures now taken by the Soviet Union for the sake of peace and of improving the overall international situation are the expression of the substance and the spirit of our domestic and foreign policies and their organic unity. They reflect the fundamental law of history which was emphasized by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. The whole world sees that our country is holding high the banner of peace, freedom and humanism raised over our planet by the Great October Revolution.

On the issues of preserving peace and preserving mankind from the threat of nuclear war, no one should remain indifferent or stand aloof. This concerns each and everyone. Each State, large or small, socialist or capitalist, has an important contribution to make. Every responsible political party, every social organization and every person can also make an important contribution.

No task is more urgent, more noble and humane, than uniting all efforts to achieve this lofty goal. This task must be accomplished by our generation -- we cannot shift it onto the shoulders of those who will succeed us. This is the imperative of our time. This, I would say, is the burden of our historic responsibility for our decisions and actions in the time remaining until the beginning of the third millennium.

The course of peace and disarmament will continue to be pivotal to the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State. In actively pursuing this course, the Soviet Union is prepared to engage in wide-ranging co-operation with all those who adopt a stance of reason, goodwill and awareness of responsibility for assuring mankind a future without wars or weapons.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/650

29 January 1986

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 FEBRUARY 1986 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE RESOLUTIONS ON DISARMAMENT ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTIETH SESSION

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

For the information of the Conference, 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 fortieth session.

In addition, other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its fortieth session, which are related to disarmament matters, are listed in the Annex.

(Signed) Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

GE.86-60069

ANNEX

I. Resolutions dealing with disarmament matters

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

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly adopted the following resolutions entrusting specific responsibilities to the Conference on Disarmament:

- 40/6 "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"
- 40/80 A "Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons"
- 40/81 "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty"
- 40/85 "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"
- 40/86 "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons"
- 40/87 "Prevention of an arms race in outer space"
- 40/88 "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/60 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests"
- 40/90 "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons"
- 40/92 A "Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons"
- 40/92 B "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons"
- 40/92 C "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons"
- 40/94 D "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons"
- 40/94 G "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes"
- 40/94 J "Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof"

- 40/151 F "Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons"
- 40/152 A "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war"
- 40/152 C "Nuclear weapons in all aspects"
- 40/152 D "Comprehensive programme of disarmament"
- 40/152 H "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon"
- 40/152 J "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session"
- 40/152 L "Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade"
- 40/152 M "Report of the Conference on Disarmament"
- 40/152 N "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session"
- 40/152 P "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament"
- 40/152 Q "Prevention of nuclear war"

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

(1) In resolution 40/6, operative paragraph 9 requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

(2) In resolution 40/80 A, operative paragraph 5 appeals to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular to the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1986 session of an ad hoc committee to carry out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions; and operative paragraph 6 recommends to the Conference on Disarmament that it instruct such an ad hoc committee to establish two working groups which will deal, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: (a) Working Group I - Structure and scope of the treaty; (b) Working Group II - Compliance and verification.

(3) In resolution 40/81, operative paragraph 4 urges the Conference on Disarmament to establish at the beginning of its session in 1986 an ad hoc committee under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban" to begin negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty in accordance with the following programme of work: (a) Scope (i) comprehensive ban on nuclear

explosions in all environments; (ii) the question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes; (b) Verification (i) the central importance of verification of a comprehensive test ban; (ii) factors affecting verification needs; (iii) means for monitoring compliance: a. national technical means; b. international seismic monitoring network; i. determination of capabilities for monitoring compliance; ii. steps for establishment and improvement; iii. institutional, administrative and financial arrangements for establishment, testing and operation; iv. relationship to an effective verification system; c. other means, including an international atmospheric radioactivity monitoring network; d. on-site inspection; (iv) specific verification problems and their solutions, including: a. monitoring large land masses; b. methods of possible evasion; c. chemical explosions; (c) Compliance (i) procedures and mechanisms for consultation and co-operation; (ii) co-ordinating body, e.g. committee of experts; (iii) consultative committee; (iv) series of actions triggered by suspicion or violation, including complaints procedures; operative paragraph 5 further urges the Conference on Disarmament: (a) to take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network to determine the capabilities of such a network for monitoring and verifying compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, taking into account the work performed by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events; (b) to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity; operative paragraph 6 urges all members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to co-operate within the Conference in fulfilling these tasks as called for, inter alia, in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; and operative paragraph 7 calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to report on progress to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

(4) In resolution 40/85, operative paragraph 2 considers that the Conference on Disarmament should continue to explore ways and means of overcoming the difficulties encountered in carrying out negotiations on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and operative paragraph 3 requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue active consideration on this subject, including through re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the respective agenda item as soon as practicable, at its 1986 session, with a view to concluding an international instrument of a legally binding character to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

(5) In resolution 40/86, operative paragraph 2 notes with satisfaction that in the Conference 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 such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including in particular those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be

further explored in order to overcome the difficulties; and operative paragraph 5 recommends that the Conference 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) In resolution 40/87, operative paragraph 6 reiterates that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; operative paragraph 7 requests the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space; operative paragraph 8 also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space at its 1985 session and at the fortieth session of the General Assembly; operative paragraph 9 further requests the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its session in 1986, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; operative paragraph 10 urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work; and operative paragraph 13 requests the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

(7) In resolution 40/88, operative paragraph 1 urges the Conference on Disarmament to proceed promptly to negotiations on all aspects of a multilateral treaty on the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, including adequate measures of verification, with the aim of preparing without delay a draft treaty that would effectively ban all test explosions of nuclear weapons by all States everywhere and would contain provisions, acceptable to all, preventing the circumvention of this ban by means of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

(8) In resolution 40/90, operative paragraph 2 requests the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep constantly under review, with the assistance of a periodically convened group of experts, the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons; and operative paragraph 7 requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-first session.

(9) In resolution 40/92 A, operative paragraph 3 urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons with a view to achieving accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and, for this purpose, to intensify the drafting process of such a convention for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

(10) In resolution 40/92 B, operative paragraph 3 urges again the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1986, the negotiations on a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction and to reinforce further its efforts, inter alia, by increasing the time during the year that it devotes to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the 1985 mandate; and operative paragraph 4 requests the Conference on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

(11) In resolution 40/92 C, operative paragraph 3 urges the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction.

(12) In resolution 40/94 D, operative paragraph 2 takes note of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1986 session and that the annex to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee should be considered as a basis for further work; operative paragraph 3 recognizes that the work accomplished by the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons in 1985 made a further contribution to the solution of the issues entrusted to it; and operative paragraph 4 requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

(13) In resolution 40/94 G, the operative paragraph requests the Conference 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.

(14) In resolution 40/94 J, the operative paragraph requests the Conference on Disarmament, in consultation with the States 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, taking into account existing proposals and any relevant technological developments, to continue its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof.

(15) In resolution 40/151 F, operative paragraph 1 reiterates the request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to achieve 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 the resolution; and operative paragraph 2 further requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the results of those negotiations.

(16) In resolution 40/152 A, operative paragraph 3 requests the Conference on Disarmament to consider under its relevant agenda item, inter alia, the elaboration of an international instrument of a legally binding character laying down the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

(17) In resolution 40/152 C, operative paragraph 1 calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to proceed without delay to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and especially to begin the elaboration of practical measures for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for nuclear disarmament in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, including a nuclear disarmament programme, and to establish for this purpose an an hoc committee.

(18) In resolution 40/152 D, operative paragraph 2 urges the Conference on Disarmament to resume the work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament at the beginning of its 1986 session with the firm intention of concluding that task and submitting to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of the programme.

(19) In resolution 40/152 H, operative paragraph 1 reaffirms the request to the Conference on Disarmament to start without delay negotiations within an appropriate organizational framework, with a view to concluding a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons as an organic element of negotiations, as envisaged in paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; and operative paragraph 3 requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

(20) In resolution 40/152 J, operative paragraph 1 reiterates once more the right of all States not members of the Conference on Disarmament to participate in the work of the plenary sessions of the Conference on substantive questions; and operative paragraph 2 urges States members of the Conference on Disarmament not to misuse the rules of procedure of the Conference so as to prevent States not members from participating in the work of the Conference.

(21) In resolution 40/152 L, operative paragraph 2 requests the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate the implementation of the activities elaborated in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, as enumerated in the report of the Disarmament Commission.

(22) In resolution 40/152 M, operative paragraph 1 expresses deep concern and disappointment that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled, this year either, to reach concrete agreements on any disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years; operative paragraph 2 calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through negotiations and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in particular those relating to nuclear disarmament; operative paragraph 3 once again urges the Conference on Disarmament to continue or to undertake, during its 1986 session, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly on those questions; operative paragraph 4 calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to provide the existing ad hoc committees, including the Ad Hoc Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, the ad hoc committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear Test Ban", on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war; operative paragraph 5 urges the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, without further delay, negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on a nuclear test ban; operative paragraph 6 also urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its work on the elaboration of a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction; operative paragraph 7 once again calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to organize its work in such a way as to concentrate most of its attention and time on substantive negotiations on priority issues of disarmament; and operative paragraph 8 requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

(23) In resolution 40/152 N, operative paragraph 5 calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to proceed urgently to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war, to undertake and intensify negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to elaborate drafts of treaties on a nuclear-weapon-test ban and on a complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction; and operative paragraph 7 invites all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament informed on the status and/or results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session.

(24) In resolution 40/152 P, operative paragraph 1 notes the initiation of bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space arms and affirms that such negotiations in no way diminish the urgent need to initiate multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament; operative paragraph 3 again requests the Conference on Disarmament to establish an ad hoc committee at the beginning of its 1986 session to elaborate on paragraph 50 of the Final Document and to submit recommendations to the Conference as to how it could best initiate multilateral negotiations of agreements, with adequate measures of verification, in appropriate stages for: (a) cessation of the qualitative

improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems; (b) cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; (c) substantial reduction in existing nuclear weapons with a view to their ultimate elimination; and operative paragraph 4 requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on its consideration of this subject.

(25) In resolution 40/152 Q, operative paragraph 1 notes with regret that, despite the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has discussed the question of the prevention of nuclear war for several years, it has been unable even to establish a subsidiary body to consider appropriate and practical measures to prevent it; and operative paragraph 3 again requests the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war and to establish for that purpose an ad hoc committee on the subject at the beginning of its 1986 session.

In the above-mentioned resolutions 40/87, 40/90, 40/94 D and 40/152 H, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents. They are the following:

- 40/87 A/40/27 and Corr.1, A/40/114-S/16921, A/40/125, A/40/130-S/16958, A/40/192, A/40/276-S/17138, A/40/388, A/40/672-S/17488, A/40/821-S/17594, A/40/825-S/17596, A/40/854-S/17610, A/40/859-S/17613, A/40/888-S/17629, A/40/900, A/C.1/40/4, A/C.1/40/7, A/C.1/40/L.1 and Rev.1, A/C.1/40/L.4, A/C.1/40/L.22 and Rev.1, A/C.1/40/45 and Rev.1, A/C.1/40/L.68 and Rev.1, A/C.1/40/L.81, A/40/964 and A/40/965.
- 40/90 A/40/27 and Corr.1, A/40/114-S/16921, A/40/130-S/16958, A/40/672-S/17488, A/40/825-S/17596, A/40/854-S/17610, A/C.1/40/7, A/C.1/40/L.33 and A/40/945.
- 40/94 D A/40/27 and Corr.1, A/C.1/40/L.27 and A/40/976.
- 40/152 H A/40/27 and Corr.1, A/40/42, A/40/57, A/40/114-S/16921, A/40/125, A/40/130-S/16958, A/40/228, A/40/362, A/40/388, A/40/854-S/17610, A/C.1/40/7, A/C.1/40/L.47 and A/40/877/Add.1.

The relevant records of the consideration of the subjects covered by those resolutions transmitting documentation are contained in documents A/40/PV.4 to 33, A/40/PV.113, A/40/PV.117, A/C.1/40/PV.3 to 32 and A/C.1/40/PV.37, 42, 43 and 47.

All those documents and records were distributed during the fortieth session of the General Assembly to all Members of the United Nations, including all members of the Conference on Disarmament.

b) Other resolutions dealing with disarmament matters

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

- 40/18 "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations"
- 40/79 "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/51 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)"
- 40/80 B "Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons"
- 40/82 "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East"
- 40/83 "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia"
- 40/84 "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"
- 40/89 A "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa"
- 40/89 B "Nuclear capability of South Africa"
- 40/91 A "Reduction of military budgets"
- 40/91 B "Reduction of military budgets"
- 40/93 "Israeli nuclear armament"
- 40/94 A "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale"
- 40/94 B "Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects"
- 40/94 C "Study on conventional disarmament"
- 40/94 E "Comprehensive study of concepts of security"
- 40/94 F "Study on the naval arms race"
- 40/94 H "Nuclear-weapon freeze"
- 40/94 I "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans"
- 40/94 K "Objective information on military matters"
- 40/94 L "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements"

- 40/94 M "Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons"
- 40/94 N "Disarmament and the maintenance of international peace and security"
- 40/94 O "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament"
- 40/150 "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security"
- 40/151 A "Disarmament and international security"
- 40/151 B "World Disarmament Campaign"
- 40/151 C "Nuclear arms freeze"
- 40/151 D "World Disarmament Campaign: actions and activities"
- 40/151 E "Freeze on nuclear weapons"
- 40/151 G "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa"
- 40/151 H "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament"
- 40/151 I "Convening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament"
- 40/152 B "Bilateral nuclear and space arms negotiations"
- 40/152 E "Disarmament Week"
- 40/152 F "Report of the Disarmament Commission"
- 40/152 G "Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter"
- 40/152 I "International co-operation for disarmament"
- 40/152 K "United Nations disarmament studies"
- 40/152 O "Verification in all its aspects"
- 40/153 "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace"
- 40/154 "World Disarmament Conference"
- 40/155 "Relationship between disarmament and development"

In addition, the General Assembly adopted a decision (40/428) by which it decided that, in order to give timely consideration to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions regarding the proposed annual budget of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies should be authorized to hold its second session of 1986 during the early weeks of the forty-first regular session of the Assembly, in the light of the request of the Advisory Board in paragraph 38 of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board. The Assembly requested the Committee on Conferences at its 1986 substantive session to consider the pattern of future meetings of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies.

II. Resolutions related to disarmament matters

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

- 40/3 "International Year of Peace"
- 40/8 "Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency"
- 40/9 "Solemn appeal to States in conflict to cease armed action forthwith and to settle disputes between them through negotiations, and to States Members of the United Nations to undertake to solve situations of tension and conflict and existing disputes by political means and to refrain from the threat or use of force and from any intervention in the internal affairs of other States"
- 40/10 "Programme of the International Year of Peace"
- 40/68 "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States"
- 40/69 "Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind"
- 40/70 "Report of the Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations"
- 40/78 "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization"
- 40/95 "United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy"
- 40/156 A "Question of Antarctica"
- 40/156 B "Question of Antarctica"

- 40/156 C "Question of Antarctica"
- 40/157 "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region"
- 40/158 "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security"
- 40/159 "Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of the international peace and security"
- 40/160 "Effects of atomic radiation"
- 40/162 "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space"
- 40/163 "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects"

In this connection, the attention of the Conference should be drawn in particular to resolutions 40/3 and 40.10 concerning the International Year of Peace.

In addition, the General Assembly adopted a decision (40/419) under agenda item 131, entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States".



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/6
5 November 1985

Fortieth session
Agenda item 29

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/40/L.9/Rev.1 and A/40/L.10)]

- 40/6. 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

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "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",

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Viewing with deep concern Israel's refusal to comply with Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981,

Noting with deep concern the threatening statement made by an Israeli cabinet member on 26 March 1985, 1/ in which he stated, inter alia, "We are prepared to strike against any nuclear reactor built by Iraq in the future",

1/ See A/40/283, annex.

Deeply alarmed by Israel's failure to state without ambiguity its acceptance of the internationally recognized criteria for the definition of a peaceful nuclear facility and to acknowledge the effectiveness of the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency as a reliable means of verifying the peaceful operation of nuclear facilities,

Concerned that armed attacks against nuclear facilities raise fears about the safety of present and future nuclear installations,

Aware that all States developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes need assurances against armed attacks on nuclear facilities,

1. Strongly condemns all military attacks on all nuclear installations dedicated to peaceful purposes, including the military attacks by Israel on the nuclear facilities of Iraq;
2. Considers that Israel has not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;
3. Requests the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies without further delay with the provisions of resolution 487 (1981);
4. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to consider additional measures effectively to ensure that Israel undertakes not to attack or threaten to attack peaceful nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and in disregard of the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
5. Calls upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in accordance with resolution 487 (1981) adopted unanimously by the Security Council;
6. Reaffirms that Iraq is entitled to compensation for the damage it has suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981;
7. Urges all Member States to provide necessary technical assistance to Iraq to restore its peaceful nuclear programme and to overcome the damage caused by the Israeli attack;
8. Calls upon all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;
9. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

/...

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "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".

59th plenary meeting
1 November 1985



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/18
18 November 1985

Fortieth session
Agenda item 65

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/877)]

40/18. Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Noting the agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to begin negotiations on "a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms both strategic and intermediate range" with the objective "to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth", which negotiations ultimately "should lead to the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere",

Deeply concerned by the fact that humanity is confronted today with an unprecedented threat to its survival arising from the massive and competitive accumulation of the most destructive weapons ever produced, especially nuclear weapons more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth,

Conscious that such a situation is all the more difficult to justify if one takes into account that there already exists an international consensus that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

1. Expresses its hope that the forthcoming meeting between the two leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will give a decisive impetus to their current bilateral negotiations so that these negotiations produce early and effective agreements on the halting of the nuclear-arms race with its negative effects on international security as well as on social and economic development, reduction of their nuclear arsenals, prevention of an arms race in outer space and the use of outer space for peaceful purposes;

2. Invites the two negotiating parties to keep the General Assembly duly informed of the progress of their negotiations;
3. Reaffirms that in these negotiations the vital interests of all peoples, including those of the two negotiating parties, are at stake;
4. Further reaffirms that bilateral negotiations do not in any way diminish the urgent need to initiate and pursue multilateral negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to convey this resolution to the leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics before their meeting at Geneva on 19 and 20 November 1985.

80th plenary meeting
18 November 1985



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/79
14 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 49

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/919)]

40/79. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/51 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, 36/83 of 9 December 1981, 37/71 of 9 December 1982 and 38/61 of 15 December 1983 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-three 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 four States that de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Considering that it would not be fair if the peoples of some of those territories were deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

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

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

1. Deplores 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. Once more urges France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/80
15 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 50

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/941)]

40/80. Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons

A

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 nearly fifty 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 eight 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 as early as 1972 the Secretary-General 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, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984, 1/ after appealing for a renewed effort towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, emphasized that no single multilateral agreement could have a greater effect on limiting the further refinement of nuclear weapons and that a comprehensive test-ban treaty is the litmus test of the real willingness to pursue nuclear disarmament,

Taking into account that the three nuclear-weapon States which act as depositaries of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water 2/ undertook in article 1 of that Treaty to conclude a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear-test explosions, including all those explosions underground, and that such an undertaking was reiterated in 1968 in the preamble to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 3/ article VI of which further embodies their solemn and legally binding commitment to take effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

Bearing in mind that the same three nuclear-weapon States, in the report they submitted on 30 July 1980 to the Committee on Disarmament after four years of trilateral negotiations, stated, inter alia, that they were "mindful of the great value for all mankind that the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon test explosions in all environments will have" as well as "conscious of the important responsibility placed upon them to find solutions to the remaining problems", adding furthermore that they were "determined to exert their best efforts and necessary will and persistence to bring the negotiations to an early and successful conclusion", 4/

Noting that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration 5/ adopted on 21 September 1985, called upon the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to resume trilateral negotiations in 1985 and called upon all the nuclear-weapon States to participate in the urgent negotiation and conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority in the Conference on Disarmament,

Bearing in mind that the multilateral negotiation of such a treaty in the Conference on Disarmament must cover all the various interrelated problems which it will be necessary to solve in order that the Conference may transmit a complete draft treaty to the General Assembly,

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 97th meeting.

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

3/ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

4/ See CD/139/Appendix II/Vol. II, document CD/130.

5/ See A/C.1/40/9, annex I.

1. Reiterates once again its grave concern that nuclear-weapon tests have not yet stopped, in spite of 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;
3. Reaffirms also its conviction that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and that the commencement of negotiations on such a treaty is an indispensable element of the obligations of States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons under article VI of that Treaty;
4. Urges once more the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to abide strictly by their undertakings to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end;
5. Appeals to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular to the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1986 session of an ad hoc committee to carry out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;
6. Recommends to the Conference on Disarmament that it instruct such an ad hoc committee to establish two working groups which will deal, respectively, with the following interrelated questions:
 - (a) Working Group I - Structure and scope of the treaty;
 - (b) Working Group II - Compliance and verification;
7. 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, for which they would then proceed to negotiate the establishment of appropriate means of verification;
8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions".

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/...

B

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the determination, proclaimed since 1963 in the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, 1/ to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end,

Bearing also in mind that in 1968 the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 2/ recalled such determination and included in its article VI an undertaking by each of its parties to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date,

Recalling that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965, adopted unanimously, it had stressed that one of the basic principles on which the treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear-weapons should be based was that such treaty, which was then to be negotiated, should embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers,

Recalling also that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration 5/ adopted by consensus on 21 September 1985, expressed its deep regret that a comprehensive multilateral nuclear-test-ban treaty had not been concluded so far and called for the urgent negotiation and conclusion of such a treaty as a matter of the highest priority,

Noting that article II of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water provides a procedure for the consideration and eventual adoption of amendments to the Treaty by a conference of its parties,

Recommends that States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water carry out urgent consultations among themselves as to the advisability and most appropriate method of taking advantage of the provisions of its article II for the conversion of the partial nuclear-test-ban treaty into a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/81
14 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 51

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/942)]

40/81. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The General Assembly,

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

Reaffirming its conviction that an end to all nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time 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 radioactive 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 the parties expressed their determination to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Recalling also that the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons ^{2/} recalled the determination expressed by the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water in its preamble to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions

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

^{2/} Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to that end, declaring their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and to undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament,

Noting that in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 3/ regret was expressed that a comprehensive multilateral nuclear-test-ban treaty banning all nuclear tests by all States in all environments for all time had not been concluded and that all nuclear-weapon States were called on to participate in the urgent negotiation and conclusion of such a treaty, as a matter of the highest priority, in the Conference on Disarmament,

Recalling further its previous resolutions on this subject,

Taking into account that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament which concerns consideration of the item entitled "Nuclear-test ban" during its session in 1985, 4/

Also taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives put forward in the Conference on Disarmament during its session in 1985 and other proposals and actions advanced in 1985 concerning efforts to promote an end to nuclear testing,

Expressing its profound regret that, in spite of strenuous efforts, the Conference on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the re-establishment at its session in 1985 of an ad hoc committee under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban",

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

Recognizing the importance to such a treaty of the work on a global seismic detection network, assigned by the Conference on Disarmament to the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events,

Recalling paragraph 31 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 5/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, relating to verification of disarmament and arms control agreements, which stated that the form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend on, and should be determined by, the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement,

3/ See A/C.1/40/9, annex I.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.A.

5/ Resolution S-10/2.

1. Reiterates its profound concern that, despite the express wishes of the majority of Member States, nuclear testing continues;
2. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of greatest importance;
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. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to establish at the beginning of its session in 1986 an ad hoc committee under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", to begin negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty in accordance with the following programme of work:
 - (a) Scope
 - (i) Comprehensive ban on nuclear explosions in all environments;
 - (ii) The question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes;
 - (b) Verification
 - (i) The central importance of verification of a comprehensive test ban;
 - (ii) Factors affecting verification needs;
 - (iii) Means for monitoring compliance:
 - a. National technical means;
 - b. International seismic monitoring network;
 - i. Determination of capabilities for monitoring compliance;
 - ii. Steps for establishment and improvement;
 - iii. Institutional, administrative and financial arrangements for establishment, testing and operation;
 - iv. Relationship to an effective verification system;
 - c. Other means, including an international atmospheric radioactivity monitoring network;
 - d. On-site inspection;

/...

(iv) Specific verification problems and their solutions, including:

- a. Monitoring large land masses;
- b. Methods of possible evasion;
- c. Chemical explosions;

(c) Compliance

- (i) Procedures and mechanisms for consultation and co-operation;
- (ii) Co-ordinating body, e.g. committee of experts;
- (iii) Consultative committee;
- (iv) Series of actions triggered by suspicion or violation, including complaints procedures;

5. Further urges the Conference on Disarmament:

(a) To take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network to determine the capabilities of such a network for monitoring and verifying compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, taking into account the work performed by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events;

(b) To initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

6. Urges all members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to co-operate within the Conference in fulfilling these tasks as called for, inter alia, in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; 3/

7. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to report on progress to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/82
15 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 52

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/905)]

40/82. 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, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983 and 39/54 of 12 December 1984 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, and 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-mentioned 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

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

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,

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,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General, 2/

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; 3/

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. Further invites 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;

2/ A/40/442 and Add.1.

3/ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

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. Extends its thanks to the Secretary-General for his report containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; 2/
7. Takes note of the above-mentioned report;
8. Requests those parties that have not yet communicated their views to the Secretary-General to do so;
9. Welcomes any further comments from those parties that have already communicated their views to the Secretary-General;
10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;
11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

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12 December 1985



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/83
15 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 53

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/916)]

40/83. 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, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983 and 39/55 of 12 December 1984 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 declaration 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 resolution 3265 B (XXIX), 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, 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 forty-first session;
5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ A/40/473.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/84
14 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 54

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/943)]

- 40/84. 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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983 and 39/56 of 12 December 1984,

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/

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

1/ A/CONF.95/15 and Corr.2, annex I. For the printed text of the Convention and its Protocols see The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General, 2/

1. Notes with satisfaction that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded 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, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;
2. Further notes with satisfaction that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;
3. Urges all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;
4. Notes 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 Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;
5. Requests the Secretary-General as 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 Convention and its Protocols;
6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "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".

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/85
14 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 55

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/929)]

40/85. 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,

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 such weapons,

Noting with satisfaction the determination of non-nuclear-weapon States in various parts of the world to prevent nuclear weapons from being introduced into their territories and to ensure the complete absence of such weapons in their respective regions, 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 encourage and contribute to the attainment of this objective,

Concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race having entered a qualitatively new stage, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and the danger of nuclear war,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, 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 numerous resolutions on this subject as well as the relevant part of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament, 2/ submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting that the Conference on Disarmament considered in 1985 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 its Ad Hoc Committee on this item, as reflected in the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 3/

Noting further that this consideration revealed that an overwhelming number of delegations, including those of the nuclear-weapon States, stressed the importance of that item and their readiness to engage in a substantive dialogue on the issue,

Recalling the proposals submitted on this subject to the General Assembly and in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention, and the widespread international support for the conclusion of such a convention,

Further recalling that the idea of interim arrangements as a first step towards the conclusion of such a convention has also been considered in the Conference on Disarmament,

Welcoming once again the solemn declarations made by some nuclear-weapon States concerning non-first use of nuclear weapons, and convinced 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,

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/S-12/2), sect. III.C. The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

3/ Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.F.

Considering that the non-nuclear-weapon States having no nuclear weapons on their territories have every right to receive reliable international legal guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Being aware that unconditional guarantees by all nuclear-weapon States not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances against the non-nuclear-weapon States having no nuclear weapons on their territories should constitute an integral element of a mandatory system of norms regulating the relations between the nuclear-weapon States, which bear the primary responsibility for preventing a nuclear war, thus sparing mankind from its devastating consequences,

1. Reaffirms once again 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 and to find a common approach acceptable to all, which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

2. Considers that the Conference on Disarmament should continue to explore ways and means of overcoming the difficulties encountered in carrying out negotiations on this question;

3. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue active consideration on this subject, including through re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the respective agenda item as soon as practicable, at its 1986 session, with a view to concluding an international instrument of a legally binding character to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/86
14 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 56

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/930)]

40/86. 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 resolutions 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 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 B of 14 December 1978, 34/85 of 11 December 1979, 35/155 of 12 December 1980, 36/95 of 9 December 1981, 37/81 of 9 December 1982, 38/68 of 15 December 1983 and 39/58 of 12 December 1984,

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 by the Committee on Disarmament 2/ urgently to negotiate 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,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, 3/ with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

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

Taking note of the decision of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, 4/

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.F.

4/ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I, para. 30.

as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Sanaa from 18 to 22 December 1984, 5/ calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Further noting the support expressed in the Conference 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 Conference 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 Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;
5. Recommends that the Conference 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 forty-first 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".

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5/ See A/40/173-S/17033, annex I.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/87
14 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 57

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/964)]

40/87. 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,

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 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/ 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 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 above-mentioned 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, 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/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, 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, as well as resolutions 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, 38/70 of 15 December 1983 and 39/59 of 12 December 1984,

Gravely concerned at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space and in particular by the impending threat of exacerbating the current state of insecurity by developments that could further undermine international peace and security, retard the pursuit of general and complete disarmament, and risk creating obstacles to the development of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of 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 and at its regular sessions and to the Conference on Disarmament, 3/

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 and the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations, in particular, the General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament, 3/

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

2/ Resolution S-10/2.

3/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Use of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982 (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr. 1 and 2), paras. 13, 14 and 426. The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

Recognizing that, in the context of multilateral negotiations for preventing an arms race in outer space, bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America could make a significant contribution to such an objective, in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Noting with satisfaction that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have begun in 1985, on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, and in their interrelationship, with the declared objective of working out effective agreements aimed, inter alia, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Anxious that concrete results should emerge from these negotiations as soon as possible, as was urged in resolution 39/59,

Taking note of the section of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question, 4/

Welcoming the establishment of an Ad Hoc Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space during the 1985 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, to examine, as a first step at this stage, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Mindful that consensus had not yet been reached in the Conference on Disarmament on concrete proposals for re-establishing the ad hoc committee on this question during the 1986 session of the Conference on Disarmament,

1. Recalls the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their space activities;
2. Reaffirms that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warrants that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;
3. Emphasizes that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification 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 in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding;

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr. 1), sect. III.E.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit their views on the possibility of enhancing international co-operation in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space and the peaceful uses of outer space, including the desirability of establishing relevant machinery for that purpose, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;
6. Reiterates that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;
7. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;
8. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals including those presented in the ad hoc committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space at its 1985 session and at the fortieth session of the General Assembly;
9. Further requests the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its session in 1986, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;
10. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;
11. Calls upon all States especially those with major space capabilities, to refrain, in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space;
12. Invites Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 April 1986, their views on the scope and content of the study being undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research 5/ on disarmament problems relating to outer space and the consequences of extending the arms race into outer space, and requests the Secretary-General to convey the views of the Member States to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies for consideration in order to enable it, in its capacity of Board of Trustees of the Institute, to give the Institute such possible guidance with respect to the elaboration of its study as it may derive from those views;

5/ See A/40/725, paras. 47-54.

13. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

113th plenary meeting

12 December 1985



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/88
15 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 58

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/944)]

40/88. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/60 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the growing threat of nuclear war,

Recalling that over the past three decades the need for cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon testing has been in the focus of attention of the General Assembly,

Reaffirming its conviction that the conclusion of a multilateral treaty on the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests by all States would constitute an indispensable 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, thus contributing to the achievement of the final goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons under appropriate verification,

Stressing once again that the elaboration of such a treaty is the task of the highest priority and should not be made dependent on the attainment of any other measure in the field of disarmament,

Welcoming the proposals contained in the Declaration adopted by the Heads of State or Government of six countries at New Delhi on 28 January 1985, 1/ and their joint message of 24 October 1985 addressed to the leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 2/

Recalling its previous resolutions on this subject, in particular resolutions 39/52 and 39/60 of 12 December 1984, by which it called for a moratorium or moratoria on all nuclear-test explosions and for the negotiation of a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests,

Deeply deploring that the Conference on Disarmament has been unable to carry out negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on such a treaty,

1. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to proceed promptly to negotiations on all aspects of this matter, including adequate measures of verification, with the aim of preparing without delay a draft treaty that would effectively ban all test explosions of nuclear weapons by all States everywhere and would contain provisions, acceptable to all, preventing the circumvention of this ban by means of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes;

2. Resolutely urges all States, and especially all nuclear-weapon States, to exert maximum efforts and exercise political will for the elaboration and conclusion without delay of such a treaty;

3. Welcomes the unilateral cessation by one major nuclear-weapon State of all its nuclear explosions, effective 6 August 1985, as well as the proposal for the suspension of all nuclear tests for a period of 12 months, with the possibility of its extension, contained in the joint message of 24 October 1985 addressed to the leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the Heads of State or Government of six countries;

4. Expresses its hope that all other nuclear-weapon States will also consider joining in such a moratorium;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/88 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests".

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1/ A/40/114-S/16921, annex.

2/ A/40/825-S/17596, annex.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/89
14 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 59

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/931)]

40/89. 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 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 its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 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, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983 and 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

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

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

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability", 2/ undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as the report of the Disarmament Commission, 3/

Expressing regret that despite the threat South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission has, once again, in 1985, failed to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

1. Strongly renews its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;
2. Reaffirms that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;
3. Expresses once again its grave alarm at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability;
4. Condemns South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;
5. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that may enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;
6. Demands once again that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;
7. Appeals to all States that have the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons, and to publicize any information in that regard;
8. Demands once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2/ A/39/470.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42).

9. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek towards the implementation of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

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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, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983 and 39/61 B of 12 December 1984,

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 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 the racist régime, as well as its possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, presented an increasingly dangerous and challenging obstacle to the world community, faced with the urgent need to disarm,

Recalling also 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 of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Taking note of resolution GC(XXVIII)/RES/423 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 27 September 1984 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its twenty-eighth regular session,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability", 2/ undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity,

4/ Resolution S-10/2.

Expressing regret that despite the threat South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission has, once again, in 1985, failed to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

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 acts of aggression and subversion against the peoples of the independent States of southern Africa,

Strongly condemning the continued military occupation by South African troops of parts of the territory of Angola in violation of its national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and urging the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan soil,

Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite repeated appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of the same Western States have, by a ready recourse to the use of the veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the implementation of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa, 5/

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. Condemns the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

2. Expresses its full support for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

3. Reaffirms that the racist régime's acquisition of nuclear-weapon 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;

4. Condemns all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

5/ Ibid., para. 63 (c).

5. Demands that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration for and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia;
6. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;
7. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider as a matter of priority during its session in 1986 South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, inter alia, the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability;
8. Requests the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament and to fulfil its obligations and responsibility, to take enforcement measures to prevent any racist régime from acquiring arms or arms technology;
9. Further requests the Security Council to conclude expeditiously its consideration of the recommendations of its Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, 6/ with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render 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;
10. Demands once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;
11. Requests the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

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



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/90
14 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 60

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/945)]

40/90. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of 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, 36/89 of 9 December 1981, 37/77 A of 9 December 1982, 38/182 of 20 December 1983 and 39/62 of 12 December 1984 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 to prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for 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 aiming at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction should be appropriately pursued,

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

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 1985 the Conference on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons",

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 section of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question, 2/

1. Reaffirms the necessity of prohibiting the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;
2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep constantly under review, with the assistance of a periodically convened group of experts, the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons;
3. Calls upon all States to contribute, immediately following the identification of any new type of weapon of mass destruction, to the commencement of negotiations on its prohibition with the simultaneous introduction of a moratorium on its practical development;
4. Once again urges all States to refrain from any action that could adversely affect the efforts aimed at the prevention of the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;
5. Calls again upon all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.G, paras. 102 and 105-109.

7. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its forty-first session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first 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 Conference on Disarmament".

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/91
15 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 62

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/950)]

40/91. Reduction of military budgets

A

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned 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,

Reaffirming once again the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, according to which the gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, 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, 1/

Convinced that the freezing and reduction of military budgets would have favourable consequences on the world economic and financial situation and might facilitate efforts made to increase international assistance for the developing countries,

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

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, as well as their solemn commitment to it, 2/

Recalling also that, in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second United Nations Disarmament Decade, it is provided 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, 3/

Recalling further the provisions of its resolution 34/83 F of 11 December 1979, subsequently reaffirmed in its resolutions 35/142 A of 12 December 1980, 36/82 A of 9 December 1981, 37/95 A of 13 December 1982, 38/184 A of 20 December 1983 and 39/64 A of 12 December 1984, in which it considered that a new impetus should be given to the endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditure, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned,

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,

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,

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission on the work accomplished during its session in 1985 on the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets", 4/

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

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

3/ See resolution 35/46, annex, para. 15.

4/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42), para. 28.

2. Appeals to all States, in particular to 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;
3. Reaffirms that the 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;
4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" and, in this context, to finalize, at its substantive session in 1986, the principles that should govern the actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures on the basis of the working paper annexed to its report, 5/ as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject;
5. Draws anew the attention of Member States to the fact that the identification and elaboration of the principles which should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets could contribute to harmonizing the views of States and creating confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements on the reduction of military budgets;
6. Urges all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to co-operate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures;
7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

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B

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the arms race and present tendencies to increase further the rate of growth of military expenditures, the deplorable waste of human and economic resources and the 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,

5/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42), annex II.

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,

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 national reports on military expenditures have been received from a number of Member States belonging to different geographic regions and having different budgeting and accounting systems,

Considering that a wider participation in the reporting system of States from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems would promote its further refinement and would, by contributing to greater openness in military matters, increase confidence between States,

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

Recalling its resolution 37/95 B of 13 December 1982, in which it requested 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,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General 6/ containing the report of the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets;
2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Experts that assisted him in the preparation of the report;
3. Commends the report and its conclusions and recommendations to the attention of all Member States;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication;

6/ A/40/421.

5. Invites all Member States to present to the Secretary-General, no later than 15 April 1986, their views regarding the report and to suggest further measures with a view to facilitating future international agreements to reduce military expenditures;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report containing the views of Member States received concerning this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;
7. Also takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies received in 1985 from Member States in the framework of the above-mentioned reporting system; 7/
8. 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;
9. 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;
10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

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7/ A/40/313 and Add.1 and 2.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/92
16 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 63

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/932)]

40/92. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

A

Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 75 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ which states 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,

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,

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,

Stressing the continuing importance of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed sixty years ago at Geneva, 2/

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

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

Determined, for the sake of all mankind, to exclude completely the possibility of the use of chemical weapons, through the earliest conclusion and implementation of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on their destruction, thereby complementing the obligations assumed under the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925,

Taking into consideration the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its session in 1985 regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons and, in particular, highly appreciating the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons,

Expressing profound concern at recent decisions on the production of binary chemical weapons, as well as at their intended deployment,

Deeming it desirable for States to refrain from taking any action that could delay or further complicate negotiations and to display a constructive approach to such negotiations and the political will to reach an early agreement on the chemical weapons convention,

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

Taking note of proposals on the creation of chemical-weapon-free zones aimed at facilitating the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and at contributing to the achievement of stable regional and international security,

1. Reaffirms the necessity of the speediest 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 Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons with a view to achieving accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and, for this purpose, to intensify the drafting process of such a convention for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;
4. Reaffirms its call to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and 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;
5. Calls upon all States that have not yet done so to become 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.

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/...

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 urgent 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, 2/ 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, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972, 3/

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, which incorporates, inter alia, the report of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons, 4/

Convinced of the necessity that all efforts be exerted for the continuation and successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. Takes note of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its session in 1985 regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons and, in particular, appreciates the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the progress recorded in its report;
2. Expresses again its regret and concern 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;
3. Urges again the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1986, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts, inter alia, by increasing the time during the year that it devotes to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the 1985 mandate;

3/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.D, para. 96.

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the results of its negotiations.

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

C

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the urgent 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, 2/ 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, signed in London, Moscow and Washington, on 10 April 1972, 3/

Noting with concern reports that chemical weapons have been used, as well as indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals,

Expressing concern over the increasing risk that chemical weapons may be resorted to again,

Noting international efforts to strengthen relevant international prohibitions, including efforts to develop appropriate fact-finding mechanisms,

Recalling its resolution 39/65 A of 12 December 1984 on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons,

Rededicating its efforts to protect mankind from chemical and biological warfare,

1. Reaffirms the need for strict observance of existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons and condemns all actions that contravene those obligations;

2. Welcomes the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons;

3. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

4. Calls upon all States, pending the conclusion of such a comprehensive ban, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons.

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/93
16 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 64

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/933)]

40/93. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is 39/147 of 17 December 1984,

Recalling resolution 39/54 of 12 December 1984, in which, inter alia, it called upon all countries of the Middle East, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

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

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

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

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research of 9 August 1985; 1/
2. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;
3. Requests once more the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and places all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;
4. Reiterates its request to the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in these activities;
5. Calls upon all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;
6. Reaffirms its condemnation of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon as appropriate to the General Assembly.

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12 December 1985

1/ A/40/520, annex.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/94
17 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 68

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/976)]

40/94. General and complete disarmament

A

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war that is expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Again recognizing the urgent need for the harmonizing of political wills in order to promote initiatives aimed at reducing expenditure on armaments so that the resources thus released can be devoted to the social and economic development of all peoples,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ in which it states, inter alia, in paragraph 2, that the nuclear and conventional arms buildup threatens to stall the efforts aimed at reaching the goals of development, to become an obstacle on the road of achieving the new international economic order and to hinder the solution of other vital problems facing mankind,

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

Recalling further that in paragraphs 45 and 46 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session it declared, inter alia, that priorities in disarmament negotiations should be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces; and that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

Recognizing that unilateral measures to limit or reduce armaments can make a contribution to the attainment of disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 37/100 F of 13 December 1982 on regional disarmament, in which it stressed, inter alia, the importance of the regional measures already adopted, as well as of efforts of a regional nature undertaken in the field of nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Recalling likewise its resolutions 38/73 J of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 F of 12 December 1984 on regional disarmament,

1. Urges Governments, where the regional situation so permits and on the initiative of the States concerned, to consider and adopt appropriate measures at the regional level with a view to strengthening peace and security at a lower level of forces through the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons, under strict and effective international control, taking into account the need of States to protect their security, bearing in mind the inherent right of self-defence enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and without prejudice to the principle of equal rights and of the self-determination of peoples, in conformity with the Charter, and taking into account the need to ensure balance in each phase and to avoid impairing the security of any State;

2. Expresses its most firm support for recent unilateral measures, adopted by some Governments, which are intended to limit conventional armaments and reduce military expenditures and which contribute to the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the realization of conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

3. Endorses most emphatically the recent regional and subregional initiatives directed towards the conclusion of agreements to limit armaments and reduce military expenditures;

4. Reaffirms the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, for halting and reversing the arms race, and the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament in the context of the advances towards general and complete disarmament;

5. Requests all States to facilitate progress towards regional disarmament by strictly honouring their commitment to refrain from the threat or use of force and to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere favourable to the realization of conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

6. Urges also countries which are suppliers of conventional weapons to co-operate with regional efforts;

/...

7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide interested Governments, upon request, with such technical services and assistance as may be useful in measures of conventional disarmament on a regional scale and also requests him to submit a report on the situation with regard to this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

B

Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones
in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/99 F of 13 December 1982, in which it decided 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 2/ in the light of information and experience accumulated since 1975,

Recalling also that it requested 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,

Recalling further its resolution 39/151 B of 17 December 1984, in which it took note of the report of the Secretary-General 3/ to the effect that the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones had not been able to conclude the study within the time available and requested therefore the Secretary-General to continue the study and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session,

Reaffirming its resolutions 3472 A (XXX) of 11 December 1975 and 31/70 of 10 December 1976, in which it expressed its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones could contribute to the security of members of such zones, to the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons and to the goals of general and complete disarmament,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General, 4/ to which is annexed a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones,

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.I.7.

3/ A/39/400.

4/ A/40/379.

Appreciating the efforts made by the Group of Governmental Experts,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General and regrets that the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones was unable to complete the study;

2. Conveys its thanks to the Secretary-General, the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Secretary-General of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America for the assistance they have given for the preparation of the study.

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

C

Study on conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/151 C of 17 December 1984, in which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its fortieth session containing the views of Member States received regarding the study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces, 5/

Further recalling paragraph 81 and other relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, stressing the importance also of conventional disarmament measures,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization 6/ in which it is stated that "while the fear of nuclear weapons is pervasive because of their potentially global devastating effect, it is conventional weapons that every day claim countless lives", and further that "the conventional arms race, moreover, squanders precious economic resources",

Bearing in mind the immense drain on human, economic and technological resources caused by the conventional arms race,

Further noting the link between disarmament and development and the forthcoming International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,

5/ The study was subsequently issued with the title Study on Conventional Disarmament (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1).

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/40/1).

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General 7/ containing the views received from Member States regarding the Study on Conventional Disarmament,

1. Appeals to all Member States to make the widest use of the Study and its conclusions and recommendations;
2. Invites Member States that have not yet informed the Secretary-General of their views regarding the Study to do so no later than 31 May 1986;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its forty-first session containing further views of Member States received regarding the Study;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

D

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/151 J of 17 December 1984,

1. Takes note of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1985 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons; 8/
2. Takes note also of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1986 session and that the annex to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee should be considered as a basis for further work;
3. Recognizes that the work accomplished by the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons in 1985 made a further contribution to the solution of the issues entrusted to it;

7/ A/40/486 and Add.1.

8/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.G, para. 104.

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

5. Also requests that the Secretary-General transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

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

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

E

Comprehensive study of concepts of security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 H of 20 December 1983, by which it requested the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, a comprehensive study of concepts of security,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the study, 9/

1. Takes note of the comprehensive study on concepts of security contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out a Comprehensive Study of Concepts of Security, who assisted him in preparation of the study;

3. Commends the study and its conclusions to the attention of all Member States;

4. Invites all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, no later than 30 April 1986, of their views regarding the study;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution;

9/ A/40/553, annex.

6. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report containing the views of Member States received regarding the study.

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

F

Study on the naval arms race

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 G of 20 December 1983, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the naval arms race,

Reaffirming its concern about the naval buildup and the development of naval arms systems,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing the study, 10/

1. Notes with satisfaction the study on the naval arms race contained in the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry Out a Comprehensive Study on the Naval Arms Race, Naval Forces and Naval Arms Systems which assisted him in preparation of the study;
3. Commends the study and its conclusions to the attention of all Member States;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution;
5. Invites all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, no later than 5 April 1986, of their views concerning the study;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in May 1986 a compilation of the views received from Member States regarding this issue;

10/ A/40/535, annex.

/...

7. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its forthcoming session in 1986, the issues contained in the study on the naval arms race, both its substantive content and its conclusions, taking into account all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms reductions and disarmament, pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures in this field, and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

G

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, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983 and 39/151 H of 17 December 1984, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament, 11/ 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, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, 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 Conference on Disarmament for 1985 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its session held in 1985 contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament", 12/

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items, 13/

11/ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

12/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), para. 10.

13/ Ibid., sect. III.B.

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 Conference 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.

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

H

Nuclear-weapon freeze

The General Assembly,

Expressing its deep alarm over the continuation and intensification of the nuclear-arms race, which seriously increases the threat of nuclear war,

Taking into account the great responsibility of nuclear-weapon States for the preservation of universal peace and the prevention of nuclear war,

Recalling its previous resolutions calling for a nuclear-weapon freeze both in quantitative and in qualitative terms,

Recalling also that on several occasions it has expressed the firm conviction that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze,

Convinced that a nuclear-weapon freeze would raise the level of trust among States, ease international tension and diminish the threat of nuclear war,

Convinced also that compliance with the obligations of the freeze could be verified by national technical means as well as through some additional verification measures based on co-operation, taking into account previous nuclear-arms limitation negotiations,

/...

Noting the wide support for the declarations of the heads of State or Government of six countries issued on 22 May 1984 14/ and 28 January 1985, 15/ which contained an appeal to the nuclear-weapons States to halt testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery,

Deeply regretting that some nuclear Powers have not responded positively to its relevant appeals or to appeals and proposals by other States made repeatedly during the last three years,

1. Reaffirms its appeal to all nuclear-weapon States to freeze, from a specific date, their nuclear arsenals on a global scale and under appropriate verification as a first step to their reduction with the view to their complete elimination;

2. Urges once again the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the largest nuclear arsenals, to freeze, in the first place and simultaneously, their nuclear weapons on a bilateral basis by way of example to the other nuclear-weapon States;

3. Strongly believes that all the other nuclear-weapon States should subsequently and as soon as possible freeze their nuclear weapons.

113th plenary meeting
12 December 1985

I

Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/188 F of 20 December 1983 and 39/151 I of 17 December 1984,

Convinced that all channels of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, should be effectively covered by the efforts to halt and reverse it,

Disturbed by the growing threat to peace, international security and global stability posed by the continuing escalation of the naval arms race,

14/ A/39/277-S/16587, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984, document S/16587, annex.

15/ A/40/114-S/16921, annex.

/...

Alarmed by the even more frequent use of naval fleets or other naval formations for demonstrations or use of force and as an instrument to exert pressure against sovereign States, especially developing States, to interfere in their internal affairs, to commit acts of armed aggression and intervention and to preserve the remnants of the colonial system,

Aware that the growing presence of naval fleets and the intensification of the naval activities of some States in conflict areas or far from their own shores increase tensions in these areas and could adversely affect the security of the international sea lanes in these areas, the freedom of navigation and the exploitation of maritime resources,

Firmly convinced that the undertaking of urgent steps to curb military confrontation at sea would be a significant contribution to preventing war, especially nuclear war, and to strengthening peace and international security,

Aware of the numerous initiatives and concrete proposals to undertake effective measures aimed at limiting naval activities, limiting and reducing naval armaments and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans,

Convinced that such measures should be worked out and implemented with due regard to the principle of not harming the legitimate security interests of any State concerned,

Stressing once again the importance of relevant measures of a regional character, such as the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace 16/ and the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security and co-operation,

Reaffirming once again that seas and oceans, being of vital importance to mankind, should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes in accordance with the régime established by the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 17/

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General and other documents, 18/ submitted in pursuance of resolutions 38/188 F and 39/151 I, which contain the replies of Member States, including a major naval Power, on the modalities for negotiations, as well as various specific ideas and new proposals for joint measures on curbing the naval arms race and naval activities,

16/ Resolution 2832 (XXVI).

17/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

18/ A/39/419 and Corr.1; A/CN.10/70 and Add.1-5.

Noting with satisfaction that the prevailing view expressed in these replies strongly favours an early commencement of negotiations aimed at curbing the naval arms race, and naval activities, strengthening confidence and security at sea and reducing naval armaments,

Taking note of the United Nations study on the naval arms race carried out with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, 10/

Considering that the discussion on the subject that has taken place at the 1985 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission constitutes a valuable initial step in the common search for ways and means which could ensure proper conditions for more detailed and thorough consideration of the issue of curbing the naval arms race, with a view to holding appropriate negotiations,

1. Appeals once again to all Member States, in particular to nuclear-weapon States and other major naval Powers, to refrain from enlarging their naval presence and activities in areas of conflict or tension, or far from their own shores;

2. Reaffirms once again its recognition of the urgent need to start negotiations with the participation of the major naval Powers, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and other interested States on the limitation of naval activities, the limitation and reduction of naval armaments and the extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, especially to areas with the busiest international sea lanes or to regions where the probability of conflict situations is high;

3. Invites Member States, particularly the major naval Powers, including the nuclear-weapon States, to consider the possibility of holding direct consultations, bilateral and/or multilateral, with a view to preparing the opening at an early date of such negotiations;

4. Also invites Member States, especially those that have not yet done so, to communicate to the Secretary-General not later than April 1986 their views concerning the modalities for holding the multilateral negotiations referred to above, including the possibilities for holding them at the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva;

5. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue the consideration of this question as a matter of priority in an appropriate subsidiary body, taking due account of the proposals made and the views expressed on the subject-matter contained in the replies of Member States to the Secretary-General, in the verbatim records of the Disarmament Commission, in the working papers and the United Nations study on this question, as well as of future initiatives, with a view to submitting its recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans".

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/...

J

Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 B of 20 December 1983, in which it reiterated its expressed hope for the widest possible adherence 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, 19/ called again upon all States to refrain from any action which might lead to the extension of the arms race to the sea-bed and ocean floor, and also requested the Conference on Disarmament to proceed promptly with consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof,

Taking note of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof, 20/

Noting that the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea had concluded and that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 17/ was opened for signature on 10 December 1982,

Emphasizing the interest of all States, including specifically the interest of developing States, in the progress of the exploration and use of the sea-bed and the ocean floor and its resources for peaceful purposes,

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, in consultation with the States 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, taking into account existing proposals and any relevant technological developments, to continue its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof.

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19/ Resolution 2660 (XXV).

20/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.I.

/...

K

Objective information on military matters

The General Assembly,

Noting that misperceptions of the military capabilities and the intentions of potential adversaries, which could be caused, inter alia, by a 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,

Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ which encourages Member States 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,

Recognizing that the adoption of practical, confidence-building measures on a global, regional or subregional level would greatly contribute to a reduction in international tension,

Aware that objective information on the military capabilities, in particular of 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,

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 G of 13 December 1982 and 38/188 C of 20 December 1983,

Aware of the existence, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, and that annual reports on military expenditures are now being received from an increasing number of States,

1. Expresses its conviction that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities could help relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements;

2. Urges all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to consider implementing additional measures based on the principles of openness and transparency such as, for example, the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, with the aim of facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities;

3. Invites all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1986 the measures they have adopted to contribute to greater openness in military matters in general and in particular to improve the flow of objective information on military capabilities;

/...

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

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L

Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the abiding concern of all Member States for preserving respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful in particular of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing further that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is, therefore, a matter of interest and concern to the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations could play in that regard,

1. Urges all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions subscribed to;

2. Calls upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

/...

3. Appeals to all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view toward encouraging strict observance of the provisions subscribed to and maintaining or restoring the integrity of arms limitation or disarmament agreements;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard.

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M

Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the
Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/74 of 15 December 1983, in which, inter alia, it noted that in the Final Document of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held at Geneva from 11 August to 7 September 1980, the Conference had proposed to the Depositary Governments that a third conference to review the operation of the Treaty be convened in 1985 21/ and that there appeared to be a consensus among the parties that the Third Review Conference should be held at Geneva in August/September of that year,

Recalling that States parties to the Treaty met at Geneva from 27 August to 21 September 1985 to review the operation of the Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty were being realized,

Notes with satisfaction that on 21 September 1985, the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons adopted by consensus a Final Document.

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21/ See Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I (NPT/CONF.II/22/I) (Geneva, 1980), para. 32.

N

Disarmament and the maintenance of international peace
and security

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations,

Solemnly reaffirming the common recognition of Member States of the unique importance of the United Nations and the Charter of the United Nations through which they are all committed "to practice tolerance and live together in peace" and "to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security", as well as "to ensure ... that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest",

Further determined to implement the provisions of the Charter to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security, in particular the common commitments of Member States to "settle international disputes by peaceful means" and to "refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State",

Affirming the critical relationship described in the Charter between the maintenance of international peace and security and the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments,

Reaffirming that the promotion of fundamental human rights, the equal rights of nations large and small and the promotion of social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom remain irreducible goals of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned that the arms race directly threatens the right of people to better standards of life and economic and social advancement,

Recognizing once again the validity of, and reaffirming the commitment of Member States to, the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/

Noting that disarmament and arms limitation is necessarily a matter for negotiation and carefully worked out agreements which take account of all the concerns of all participating Governments,

Reaffirming the statement contained in paragraph 13 of the Final Document that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Taking into account the existence of negotiations in multilateral, regional and bilateral forums,

/...

Convinced of the need for all States to work to achieve general and complete disarmament including the conclusion of arms limitation and disarmament agreements wherever feasible,

Further convinced that adequate verification is an essential ingredient if confidence is to be placed in arms limitation or disarmament measures,

Mindful of the provisions of paragraph 24 of the Final Document,

1. Declares the urgent need for effective measures to ensure achievement of the principles and priorities for disarmament as agreed upon by consensus at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, to be supported by the following objectives:

- (a) Avoidance of war and in particular nuclear war;
- (b) Cessation of existing armed conflicts and military threats of all kinds;
- (c) Cessation of the arms race in all its manifestations:
 - (i) In nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as conventional weapons;
 - (ii) In qualitative as well as quantitative terms;
 - (iii) On the regional as well as global scale;
- (d) Prevention of an arms race in space;
- (e) Deep reductions in nuclear arsenals ultimately leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons under effective, legally binding and verifiable arrangements;
- (f) The prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;
- (g) Elimination of chemical weapons and effective, legally binding and verifiable measures against the development, production, stockpiling and use of biological or chemical weapons;
- (h) Reduction in arms of all types by all States to levels consistent with their right of self-defence as recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations;
- (i) The exercise of responsibility by exporters of weapons and suppression of the clandestine or illegal traffic in weapons;
- (j) Application of the physical and intellectual resources of humankind for peaceful purposes;

/...

2. Calls upon all States to conduct their relations and to refrain from the use or threat of force in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Calls upon all States to undertake measures specifically designed to build confidence in order to contribute to the creation of favourable conditions for the adoption of additional disarmament measures and to further relaxation of international tension;

4. Calls upon all States faithfully to comply with and implement all provisions of multilateral, regional and bilateral disarmament and arms limitation agreements to which they are a party and to negotiate in good faith for the conclusion of additional treaties and conventions, multilateral, regional or bilateral as appropriate, taking into account the need for strict observance of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations for nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States;

5. Also calls upon all States, including those with significant military arsenals as well as those which have special responsibilities as recognized by consensus in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to exercise their responsibilities regarding disarmament and arms limitation in good faith and according to the provisions of the Final Document, in order to facilitate the achievement of meaningful disarmament and arms limitation measures.

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0

Review of the role of the United Nations in the
field of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/151 G of 17 December 1984,

Bearing in mind that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Reaffirming its conviction that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming further that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Regretting that, especially in recent years, no substantive progress has been made in the field of disarmament,

/...

Recognizing the need for the United Nations, in discharging its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament, to play a more active role in the field of disarmament in accordance with its primary purpose under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

Taking into account the section of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question, 22/

1. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1986, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, inter alia, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject;

2. Requests further the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

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22/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement
No. 42 (A/40/42), para. 30.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/150
16 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 48

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/915)]

40/150. 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, 35/141 of 12 December 1980 and 37/70 of 9 December 1982,

Deeply concerned that the arms race, particularly in nuclear armaments and military expenditures, has continued to increase at an alarming speed, absorbing enormous material and human resources, which represents a heavy burden for the peoples of all countries and constitutes a grave danger for world peace and security,

Convinced that, as disarmament is a matter of universal concern, there is a pressing need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about and be aware of the problems created by the armaments race and of the need for disarmament and that the United Nations has a central role in this connection,

Recalling also paragraph 93 (c) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ in which it is provided that the Secretary-General shall periodically submit reports to the Assembly on the economic and social consequences of the armament race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

Noting that, since the preparation of the updated report of the Secretary-General entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures, 2/ new developments have taken place in the fields covered by the report that are of particular relevance in the present economic and political conditions of the world,

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

Recalling further its resolution 39/160 of 17 December 1984, in which it decided to convene an International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, at which inevitably the issue of the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures would be discussed,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to bring up to date, with the assistance of a group of qualified consultant experts appointed by him and making appropriate use of the capabilities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research in a consultant capacity, the report entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and Military Expenditures, taking into account the significant developments that have taken place since the preparation of that report;

2. Invites all Governments to extend to the Secretary-General their support and full co-operation to ensure that the study will be carried out in the most effective way;

3. Calls upon the specialized agencies, other international organizations and institutions as well as non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General, upon his request, in the preparation of the report;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security".

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2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.IX.2.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/151
20 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 61

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/946)]

40/151. Review and Implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

A

Disarmament and international security

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over the continuing escalation of the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,

Considering that resolution 39/63 K of 12 December 1984 calls upon the Security Council to give consideration to the escalating arms race - particularly the nuclear-arms race - with a view to initiating due procedures, in accordance with Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations, for bringing it to a halt,

Having regard to the existing reality that the Security Council has not yet given any consideration to the question of the escalating arms race, as provided for in the aforesaid resolution,

1. Calls upon the Security Council, and particularly its permanent members, to initiate due procedures in conformity with the provisions of the aforesaid resolution;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

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B

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared 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,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/152 I of 12 December 1980, 36/92 C of 9 December 1981, 37/100 I of 13 December 1982, 38/73 D of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 D of 12 December 1984, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1981, 2/ 11 June 1982, 3/ 3 November 1982, 4/ 30 August 1983 5/ and 4 October 1985, 6/

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1985 on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system during 1985 and the activities contemplated for 1986, as well as its main financial aspects,

Having also examined the part of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1985 dealing with the activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, 7/ as well as the Final Act of the 1985 United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign, 8/ held on 31 October 1985,

1. Commends the manner in which, as described in the above-mentioned reports, the World Disarmament Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ A/36/458.

3/ A/S-12/27.

4/ A/37/548.

5/ A/38/349.

6/ A/40/443.

7/ A/40/744, sect. II.B.

8/ A/CONF.131/1.

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"; 9/

2. Recalls that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it is likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the World Disarmament Campaign that it receive "the co-operation and participation of all States"; 9/

3. Endorses once more the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the 1984 United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign 10/ to the effect that such co-operation implies that adequate funds be made available and that consequently the criterion of universality also applies to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding will have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation;

4. Reiterates its regret that most of the States that have the largest military expenditures have not so far made any financial contribution to the World Disarmament Campaign;

5. Decides that at its forty-first session there should be a fourth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet announced any voluntary contribution may do so;

6. Reiterates its recommendation that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities inasmuch as it is most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the General Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign;

7. Notes with appreciation that the Secretary-General has given permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the World Disarmament Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system during 1986 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1987;

9/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4.

10/ See A/CONF.127/SR.1.

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

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C

Nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, 11/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly 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 those occasions, it pointed out that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth and stressed that mankind is therefore confronted with a choice: halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, or face annihilation,

Noting that at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983 and at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, it was declared that the renewed escalation in the nuclear-arms race, both in its quantitative and qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, has heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations, 12/

Bearing in mind that in their Joint Declaration, issued on 22 May 1984, the heads of State or Government of six States Members of the United Nations, coming from five different continents, urged the nuclear-weapon States as a necessary first step to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems 13/ and that in the Delhi Declaration of 28 January 1985

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

12/ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. 1, para. 28; and A/40/854-S/17610 and Corr.1, sect. IV, para. 33.

13/ See A/39/277-S/16587, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984, document S/16587, annex.

they reiterated: "A halt to the nuclear arms race is at the present moment imperative. Only thus can it be ensured that nuclear arsenals do not grow while negotiations proceed.", 14/

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,

Welcoming the start of negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms - both strategic and intermediate-range - with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute the most effective first step to prevent the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place,

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,

Conscious that the application of the systems of surveillance, verification and control already agreed upon in some previous cases would be sufficient to provide a reasonable guarantee of faithful compliance with the undertakings derived from the freeze,

Convinced that it would be to the benefit of all other States possessing nuclear weapons to follow the example of the two major nuclear-weapon States,

1. Urges once more 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;

14/ See A/40/114-S/16921, annex.

- (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 appropriate measures and procedures of verification, such as those that have already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I 15/ and SALT II 16/ treaties, and 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 when other nuclear-weapon States join in such a freeze, as the General Assembly urges them to do;

2. Requests the above-mentioned two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report or two separate reports to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-first session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/51 C on a nuclear-arms freeze".

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16 December 1985

D

World Disarmament Campaign: actions and activities

The General Assembly,

Aware of the growing public concern at the dangers of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and its negative social and economic consequences,

Noting with satisfaction the successful implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign and its positive impact on the mobilization on a large scale of world public opinion on behalf of peace and disarmament,

15/ "Interim Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms" (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 944, No. 13445, p. 3).

16/ "Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms" (see CD/53/Appendix III/vol. 1, document CD/28).

Recalling its resolutions 36/92 J of 9 December 1981, 37/100 H of 13 December 1982, 38/73 F of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 A of 12 December 1984,

Welcoming the voluntary contributions made to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund to carry out the objectives of the Campaign,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on the progress and implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign, 6/

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 Campaign,

Taking into account the great number of various activities carried out within the framework of the Campaign, including actions for collecting signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament,

1. Reaffirms the usefulness of further carrying out actions and activities that are an important manifestation of the will of world public opinion and contribute effectively to the achievement of the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign and thus to the creation of a favourable climate for making progress in the field of disarmament with a view to achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;
2. Urges the Governments of all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, in formulating their policies in the field of disarmament, to take into account the main demands of the mass peace and disarmament movements, in particular, with regard to the prevention of nuclear war and curbing the nuclear-arms race;
3. Reaffirms the importance of carrying out the Campaign in accordance with the priorities in the field of disarmament established in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, taking into account that the adoption of effective measures for nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war has the highest priority;
4. Recommends that, in carrying out the Campaign, due regard should be given to the proclamation by the General Assembly of 1986 as the International Year of Peace, as well as to other important dates and anniversaries related to international peace and security, with a view to intensifying the actions and activities in support of effective measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament;
5. Invites once again Member States to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure a better flow of accurate information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament, as well as actions and activities of the world public in support of peace and disarmament, and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in implementing the programme of activities of the Campaign, to give wider publicity to the work of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament, paying due attention, in particular, to the proposals of Member States and the action taken thereon;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

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E

Freeze on nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 A of 13 December 1982, 38/73 B of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 G of 12 December 1984 concerning a freeze on nuclear weapons,

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,

Noting with deep concern that nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any action in response to the call made in resolutions 37/100 A, 38/73 B and 39/63 G,

1. Once again 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 forty-first session the item entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons".

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F

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,

Conscious of an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

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 that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared 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,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its session in 1985, was not able to undertake 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 annexed to General Assembly resolution 39/63 H of 12 December 1984,

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to achieve 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 the present resolution;

2. Further requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the results of those negotiations.

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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 that 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-weapons 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 ___.

G

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament
in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/63 J of 12 December 1984 in which it requested the Secretary-General to provide assistance to such Member States in the regions concerned as may request it with a view to establishing regional and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States may make to that end,

Bearing in mind resolution AHG/Res.138 (XXI) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa, from 18 to 20 July 1985, 17/ in which the African leaders requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the necessary measures to establish a regional office in Africa to promote the objectives of peace, disarmament and development in the region,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983 and 39/63 F of 12 December 1984 on regional disarmament,

17/ See A/40/666, annex I.

Taking into account the Lomé Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the Ministerial Regional Conference on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held at Lomé from 13 to 16 August 1985 under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity, 18/

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General entitled "United Nations regional centre for peace and disarmament in Africa", 19/

1. Decides to establish as at 1 January 1986, within the framework of the Secretariat, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions that Member States may make to that end;
2. Decides further that the Centre shall provide, upon request, substantive support for initiatives and other efforts of Member States of the African region towards the realization of measures of peace, arms limitation and disarmament in the region, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities in Africa under the World Disarmament Campaign;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to ensure the establishment and functioning of the Centre;
4. Invites Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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H

United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 11/ in which it decided, inter alia, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

18/ A/40/761-S/17573, annex.

19/ A/40/443/Add.1 and Corr.1.

/...

Recalling also its resolution 39/63 B of 12 December 1984,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained public officials from countries, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament within their Governments or permanent missions to the United Nations, or representing their Governments at international disarmament meetings,

Recognizing that the programme of studies and activities as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General 20/ on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament has continued to expand and intensify,

Taking account of the fact that in recent years developing countries have shown increased interest in disarmament items, which has been reflected in the initiatives taken by them,

Considering that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly developing countries, under the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament can be further expanded by way of advisory services and training programmes arranged for participants in various countries on request, in view of the increasing and specific needs of Member States,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General and the view that the expansion of the programme of fellowships has brought with it higher responsibilities, including planning, implementation, co-ordination, servicing, follow-up work and supervision of all activities relating to the programme;

2. Further takes note of the view of the Secretary-General on the possibilities for additional services;

3. Decides to expand the forms of assistance available to Member States under the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament to include training programmes and advisory services in the field of disarmament and security, all the programmes to be consolidated under the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, at the appropriate level, bearing in mind the savings that can be made within the existing overall budgetary appropriations for the programme of fellowships; such advisory services should include the organization of training courses at the regional or subregional level, in co-operation with the Governments and/or intergovernmental organizations concerned for the benefit of government officials whose duties involve the implementation of arms limitation and disarmament measures, as well as the promotion of disarmament efforts;

4. Further decides that the Secretary-General should make provision for advisory services in the field of disarmament on the basis of requests received

20/ A/40/816.

from Governments and/or governmental organizations in accordance with the following policies:

(a) The kind of service to be rendered to Governments and/or governmental organizations shall be determined by the Governments and/or organizations concerned in consultation with the Secretary-General;

(b) The amount of service and the conditions under which it is to be rendered shall be decided by the Secretary-General, with due regard to the needs of States, in particular the developing countries, and in conformity with the principle that the requesting Governments and/or governmental organizations shall be expected to assume responsibility for a considerable part of the expenses connected with the services rendered, either by making a contribution in cash, or by providing supporting staff services and payment of local costs for the purpose of carrying out the programme;

(c) The service shall be applicable to any subject in the field of disarmament;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America for inviting fellows to their countries in 1985 to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the operations of the programme of fellowships and on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and to develop modalities for implementation of the training programmes and advisory services.

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I

Convening of the third special session of the General
Assembly devoted to disarmament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the decision adopted at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, concerning the convening of the third special session devoted to disarmament, 21/

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

/...

Recalling its resolution 38/73 I of 15 December 1983, in which it decided that the third special session devoted to disarmament should be held not later than 1988,

Recalling also its resolution 39/63 I of 12 December 1984,

Desiring to contribute to the furthering and broadening of positive processes initiated through the laying down of the foundations of an international disarmament strategy at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Decides to set, at its forty-first session, the date of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and to establish the Preparatory Committee for the third special session.

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/152
20 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 65

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/877/Add.1)]

40/152. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling that, in accordance with paragraph 20 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority,

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

Bearing in mind its relevant resolutions on this subject,

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

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

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

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

Commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, the most destructive and bloody war in the history of mankind, and also commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its conviction that removing the threat of a world war - a nuclear war - is the most acute and urgent task of the present time,

Convinced that the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons is a most important and urgent measure for the prevention of nuclear war, and taking note of the broad, positive international reaction to the concept of non-first use of nuclear weapons,

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

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

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

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

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/...

B

Bilateral nuclear-arms and space-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/183 P of 20 December 1983 and 39/148 B of 17 December 1984,

Welcoming warmly the resumption on 12 March 1985 of the bilateral negotiations at Geneva between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America,

Noting that in their joint communiqué of 8 January 1985 the two Governments agreed that the subject of these negotiations is a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship,

Noting that the agreed objective of these negotiations is to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms and at strengthening strategic stability,

Noting also that the two sides believe that ultimately these negotiations, just as efforts in general to limit and reduce arms, should lead to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere,

Noting further that both the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have expressed their readiness to keep the other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their bilateral negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/

Convinced that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to reach agreement,

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

1. Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of their agreed objective in the negotiations, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament;

2. Urges the Governments of the two States concerned to work actively towards the achievement of that objective in order to enable the negotiations to make substantial progress;

/...

3. Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support for these negotiations and their successful conclusion.

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C

Nuclear weapons in all aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it expressed its profound preoccupation over the danger of war, in particular nuclear war, the prevention of which remains the most acute and urgent task of the present day, 2/

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

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

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

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it decided that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war had the highest priority and that it was essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons, 3/

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

Convinced of the necessity of rejecting any military doctrine and concept that might lead to unleashing nuclear war and might impede measures to halt the nuclear-arms race,

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

3/ Resolution S-10/2, paras. 20 and 47.

/...

Stressing the urgent need for a halt to the nuclear-arms race 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 relevant resolutions on this subject,

Welcoming the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the range of issues related to space and nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range, aimed at solving in practice the task of averting an arms race in outer space and terminating it on Earth,

Noting the belief expressed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that ultimately their negotiations, just as efforts in general to limit and reduce arms, should lead to the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere,

Welcoming the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, 4/ as well as the positive response this Declaration has met with in many States,

Taking note of the Final Political Declaration adopted at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, in which is stressed, inter alia, the urgent need to initiate multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, 5/

Taking note also of the relevant deliberations of the Disarmament Commission in 1985 with regard to item 4 of its agenda, as contained in its report, 6/

Noting that the Conference on Disarmament, at its 1985 session, discussed the question of the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, 7/ including the establishment of an ad hoc committee for negotiations on that question,

4/ A/40/114-S/16921, annex.

5/ A/40/854-S/17610, annex I, para. 38.

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42), para. 27.

7/ Ibid., Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.B.

Regretting, however, that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the establishment of an ad hoc committee 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 Conference on Disarmament to fulfil its negotiating role with regard to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, and that for this purpose all members of the Conference on Disarmament should display a constructive approach to such negotiations, bearing in mind the high priority they have accorded to this question in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

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

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

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

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D

Comprehensive programme of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 109 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly called for the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament encompassing all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control becomes a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevail and in which the new international economic order is strengthened and consolidated,

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

/...

Recalling further its resolution 39/148 I of 17 December 1984, in which it urged that all efforts be made so that the Conference on Disarmament might resume its work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament early in its 1985 session with a view to submitting to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of such a programme,

Having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament concerning its work during the 1985 session of the Conference on Disarmament, 8/ which is an integral part of the report of the Conference,

1. Notes that, in its report the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament stated that during the 1985 session, despite intensive efforts, only modest progress was achieved;
2. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to resume the work on the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament at the beginning of its 1986 session with the firm intention of concluding that task and submitting to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a complete draft of the programme;
3. Decides to include on the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

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E

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

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

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

Emphasizing anew the urgent need for and the importance of wide and continued mobilization of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, in all its aspects,

Mindful of the world-wide mass anti-war and anti-nuclear movement,

Recognizing the important role of the mass media in mobilizing world public opinion in support of disarmament,

8/ Ibid., sect. III.H, para. 111.

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament, 9/

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 10/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed, 11/

Recalling also its resolutions 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, 34/83 I of 11 December 1979, 37/78 D of 9 December 1982, 38/183 L of 20 December 1983 and 39/148 J of 17 December 1984,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General 12/ on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;
2. Expresses its appreciation to all States and international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week, in particular in holding the 1985 Disarmament Week in close connection with the celebrations of the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War and of the foundation of the United Nations and the International Youth Year;
3. Expresses serious concern over the continued escalation of the arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and the imminent danger of its extension into outer space, which gravely jeopardizes international peace and security and increases the danger of outbreak of a nuclear war;
4. Stresses the important role of the mass media in acquainting the world public with the aims of Disarmament Week and measures undertaken within its framework;
5. Recommends to all States that they observe Disarmament Week in 1986 in close connection with the celebration of the International Year of Peace;

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

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

11/ Ibid., annex V, para. 12.

12/ A/40/552 and Corr.1.

6. Invites all States, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week, prepared by the Secretary-General; 13/

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

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

9. Further invites the Secretary-General to use the United Nations mass media as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

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

11. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.

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F

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, 1/ 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, 10/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

13/ A/34/436.

14/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42).

/...

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

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

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980, 36/92 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, 38/183 E of 20 December 1983 and 39/148 R of 17 December 1984,

1. Takes note of the report of the Disarmament Commission;
2. Notes that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda;
3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1986 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the results of its 1985 substantive session;
4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1986 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items inscribed on its agenda, to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 15/ together with all the official records of the fortieth 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 forty-first session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

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15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1).

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G

Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, after referring specifically to "the threat to the very survival of mankind" posed by the existence of nuclear weapons, it declared, in paragraph 18, that removing the threat of a world war - a nuclear war - is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General 16/ transmitting the compilation, requested in resolution 39/148 F of 17 December 1984, of appropriate excerpts of all national and international scientific studies on the climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, published so far,

Noting that the conclusions of some of those studies confirm that nuclear winter and other climatic effects of nuclear war pose an unprecedented peril to all nations, even those far removed from the nuclear explosions, which would add immeasurably to the previously known dangers of nuclear war, without excluding the possibility of all the Earth being transformed into a darkened, frozen planet, where conditions would be conducive to mass extinction,

Noting also that from those conclusions and from various sections of the studies themselves it clearly follows that international efforts to carry out further systematic research are necessary,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the compilation of excerpts of scientific studies on the climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, prepared in accordance with the request made in its resolution 39/148 F;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of consultant experts chosen by him, bearing in mind the advisability of wide geographical representation and of their qualifications in a broad range of scientific fields, to carry out a study on the climatic and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter, which will examine, inter alia, its socio-economic consequences and would take into account the Secretary-General's report and the source documents from which the compilation was prepared, together with any other relevant scientific studies;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to transmit the study to the General Assembly in due time for consideration at its forty-second session, in 1987;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled: "Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter: report of the Secretary-General".

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H

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, 1/ in which it is stated that the achievement of nuclear disarmament will require urgent negotiation of agreements, inter alia, for the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems, which is especially emphasized in paragraph 50 (a) of that Document,

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

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

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

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

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

Noting the consideration by the Conference on Disarmament at its 1985 session of issues connected with the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, as well as the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon, 2/

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

1. Reaffirms its request to the Conference on Disarmament to start without delay negotiations within an appropriate organizational framework, with a view to concluding a convention on the prohibition of the development, production,

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stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons as an organic element of negotiations, as envisaged in paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

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

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

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

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I

International co-operation for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Stressing again the urgent need for an active and sustained effort to expedite the implementation of the recommendations and decisions unanimously adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, as contained in the Final Document of that session 1/ and confirmed in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 10/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament of 11 December 1979 17/ and resolutions 36/92 D of 9 December 1981, 37/78 B of 9 December 1982, 38/183 F of 20 December 1983 and 39/148 M of 17 December 1984,

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

Deeply concerned over the continued nuclear-arms race, the initiation of a quantitatively and qualitatively more dangerous round of that race and the danger of the extension of the arms race to outer space, which has an immediate negative impact on the development of the international situation and international relations and which will destabilize the situation and lead to a multiple increase of the danger of a nuclear conflict,

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

17/ Resolution 34/88.

Stressing the topicality of the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, 4/

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

Convinced of the need to strengthen constructive international co-operation based on the political goodwill of States for successful negotiations on disarmament, in accordance with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Emphasizing the duty of States to co-operate for the preservation of international peace and security, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and 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, 18/ the obligation to co-operate actively and constructively for the attainment of the aims of disarmament being an indispensable part of that duty,

Stressing that, within the framework of international co-operation for the attainment of the aims of disarmament, it is necessary to avert nuclear war by means of preventing an arms race in outer space and halting it on Earth, and limiting and reducing nuclear armaments up to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere on the basis of the principle of equal security,

Underlining the need to halt both qualitative improvement and quantitative buildup of nuclear weapons so as to take the first step towards their radical reduction,

Believing that the two nuclear-weapon States which possess the most important nuclear arsenals should take the lead and show a good example in curbing the arms race and preventing its spread to outer space,

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

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

1. Calls upon all States, in implementing the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to make active use of the principles and ideas contained in the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament by

18/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

actively participating in disarmament negotiations, with a view to achieving concrete results, and by conducting them on the basis of the principles of reciprocity, equality, undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, and to refrain at the same time from developing new channels of the arms race;

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

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

4. Declares that the use of force in international relations as well as in attempts to prevent the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 19/ constitutes a phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament;

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

6. Demands that the arms race not be extended into other spheres of human activity, such as outer space, that should be used for peaceful purposes, exclusively for the benefit of mankind;

7. Appeals to States which are members of military groupings to promote, on the basis of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and 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;

8. Calls upon all Member States to continue to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign, 20/ launched by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament, in particular through their educational systems, mass media and cultural policies;

19/ Resolution 1514 (XV).

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

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

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

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J

Implementation of the recommendations and decisions
of the tenth special session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 39/148 L of 17 December 1984,

Noting with concern that the problem identified in the above-mentioned resolution has not been alleviated,

Firmly convinced that all States have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Bearing in mind paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ in which it affirmed that "all States have the duty to contribute to the efforts in the field of disarmament" and that "all States have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations",

Recalling further its resolution 38/183 F of 20 December 1983, in which it called upon the Governments of all States to contribute substantially, inter alia, to halting and reversing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and thus to reducing the danger of nuclear war,

1. Reiterates once more the right of all States not members of the Conference on Disarmament to participate in the work of the plenary sessions of the Conference on substantive questions;

2. Urges States members of the Conference on Disarmament not to misuse the rules of procedure of the Conference so as to prevent States not members from participating in the work of the Conference.

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K

United Nations disarmament studies

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in paragraph 96 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the Assembly stated that:

"Taking further steps in the field of disarmament and other measures aimed at promoting international peace and security would be facilitated by carrying out studies by the Secretary-General in this field with appropriate assistance from governmental or consultant experts.",

Recalling also the relevant parts of the United Nations study on the institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament, 21/

Aware that a number of United Nations studies have been concluded satisfactorily in the field of disarmament, and that the reports on them presented to the General Assembly have contributed significantly to the clarification of certain issues,

Noting that, even where diverse views have been reflected, the final reports elaborated by United Nations expert groups so far have stimulated wider-ranging discussions on a variety of issues,

Noting the recent non-completion of final reports on two studies, despite renewal of the mandate in both cases by the General Assembly,

Noting the discussions that have taken place in the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, 22/

Believing that a thorough appraisal of the subject, including the methods of work to be adopted by United Nations expert groups, could enhance the value and relevance of United Nations studies in the field of disarmament,

1. Reaffirms the value of United Nations studies, prepared with appropriate assistance from governmental or consultant experts, as a useful means by which important issues in the field of arms limitation and disarmament can be addressed in a comprehensive and detailed manner;

2. Invites Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 April 1986, their views and proposals on how the work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament studies can be further improved;

21/ A/36/392, annex.

22/ A/40/744, paras. 3-6.

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States to the General Assembly at its forty-first session and to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to invite the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies to prepare a comprehensive report on these matters for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "United Nations disarmament studies".

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L

Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration
of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling also its resolution 39/148 Q of 17 December 1984, by which it decided to review and appraise at its fortieth session, in 1985, the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Noting with concern that half-way through the Decade its goals are far from being achieved and that no substantial progress has been made even on items of highest priority,

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

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

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

Taking note of the views of Member States and suggestions made by them on the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Noting with satisfaction the portion of the report of the Disarmament Commission on the item entitled "Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: preliminary assessment and suggestions to ensure progress", 23/

Welcoming the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in accordance with the joint communiqué issued by the two Governments on 8 January 1985,

/...

1. Decides to adopt the relevant portion of the report of the Disarmament Commission, 23/
2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate the implementation of the activities elaborated in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, as enumerated in the report of the Disarmament Commission,
3. Calls upon all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States:
 - (a) To reaffirm their commitment to the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
 - (b) To reaffirm their commitment to the attainment of the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;
 - (c) To adopt concrete and practical measures for preventing the outbreak of war, in particular nuclear war;
 - (d) To take appropriate steps to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race with a view to improving the international climate and enhancing the efficacy of disarmament negotiations;
 - (e) To exert greater efforts in the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade.

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M

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980, 36/92 F of 9 December 1981, 37/78 G of 9 December 1982, 38/183 I of 20 December 1983 and 39/148 N of 17 December 1984,

Recalling also the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 10/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

23/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42), para. 32 and annex VII.

/...

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 15/

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

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

Expressing its satisfaction at the establishment within the Conference on Disarmament of an ad hoc committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Deploring the fact that, despite the repeated requests of the General Assembly and the expressed wish of the great majority of members of the Conference on Disarmament, the establishment of an ad hoc committee on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and on nuclear disarmament was once again prevented during the 1985 session of the Conference,

Deploring also the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled to set up ad hoc committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", and on the prevention of nuclear war,

Noting that some progress has been made in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. Expresses its deep concern and disappointment that the Conference on Disarmament has not been enabled, this year either, to reach concrete agreements on any disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years;

2. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through negotiations and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in particular those relating to nuclear disarmament;

3. Once again urges the Conference on Disarmament to continue or to undertake, during its 1986 session, substantive negotiations on the priority questions of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly on those questions;

4. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to provide the existing ad hoc committees, including the ad hoc committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, the ad hoc committees under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war;

/...

5. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, without further delay, negotiations with a view to elaborating a draft treaty on a nuclear-test ban;
6. Also urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its work on the elaboration of a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;
7. Once again calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to organize its work in such a way as to concentrate most of its attention and time on substantive negotiations on priority issues of disarmament;
8. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;
9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

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N

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, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 10/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 34/83 C of 11 December 1979, 35/46 of 3 December 1980, 35/152 E of 12 December 1980, 36/92 M of 9 December 1981, 37/78 F of 9 December 1982, 38/183 H of 20 December 1983 and 39/148 O of 17 December 1984 and its decision S-12/24 of 10 July 1982,

Deeply concerned that no concrete results regarding the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session have been realized in the course of more than seven years since that session, that in the meantime the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, has gained in intensity, that there has been further deployment of nuclear weapons in some parts of the world, that annual global military expenditures are estimated to have reached the staggering figure of \$1,000 billion, that mankind is faced with a real danger of spreading the arms race into outer space, that urgent measures to prevent nuclear war and for disarmament have not been adopted and that continued colonial domination and foreign occupation, open threats, pressures and military intervention against independent States and violations of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations have taken place, posing the most serious threat to international peace and security,

/...

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

Further convinced that international peace and security can only be ensured through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and that, in this respect, the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States have the primary responsibility,

Believing that the preservation of the existing bilateral, regional and global system of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and the strict observance of such agreements by their parties are important elements of disarmament efforts at all levels,

Noting with great concern that no real progress in disarmament negotiations has been achieved in the course of several years, which has rendered the current international situation even more dangerous and insecure,

Expressing the desire that the launching of negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would produce agreements on preventing an arms race in outer space and on significant reductions in their strategic and intermediate-range nuclear-weapon systems, as well as that the results of these negotiations would lead to a relaxation of tension in their mutual relations and in the world at large,

Considering that bilateral negotiations should not in any way diminish the urgent need to initiate and pursue multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

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

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Stressing that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which was unanimously and categorically reaffirmed by all Member States at the twelfth special session as the comprehensive basis for efforts towards halting and reversing the arms race, retains all its validity and that the objectives and measures contained therein still represent one of the most important and urgent goals to be achieved,

1. Expresses its grave concern over the acceleration and intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, which threaten international peace and security and increase the danger of nuclear war;

/...

2. Calls upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take urgent measures in order to promote international security on the basis of disarmament, to halt and reverse the arms race and to launch a process of genuine disarmament;
3. Invites all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to take urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action contained in section III of the Final Document;
4. Calls upon great Powers to pursue their negotiations in a constructive and accommodating spirit and taking into account the interest of the entire international community in order to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and to achieve disarmament;
5. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to proceed urgently to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and on the prevention of nuclear war, to undertake and intensify negotiations on the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to elaborate drafts of treaties on a nuclear-weapon-test ban and on a complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;
6. Calls upon the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in accordance with its mandate and to continue improving its work with a view to making concrete recommendations on specific items on its agenda;
7. Invites all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament informed on the status and/or results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;
8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

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Verification in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the urgent need to reach agreements on arms limitation and disarmament measures capable of contributing to the maintenance of peace and security,

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Convinced that, if such measures are to be effective, they must be fair and balanced, acceptable to all parties, their substance must be clear and compliance with them must be evident,

Reaffirming its conviction, as expressed in paragraph 91 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ adopted by consensus at its first special session devoted to disarmament, that in order to facilitate the conclusion and effective implementation of disarmament agreements and to create confidence, States should accept appropriate provisions for verification in such agreements,

Reiterating its view that:

(a) Disarmament and arms limitation agreements should provide for adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned in order to create the necessary confidence and to ensure that they are being observed by all parties,

(b) The form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement,

(c) Agreements should provide for the participation of parties directly or through the United Nations system in the verification process,

(d) Where appropriate, a combination of several methods of verification as well as other compliance procedures should be employed,

Recalling that:

(a) In the context of international disarmament negotiations, the problem of verification should be further examined and adequate methods and procedures in this field should be considered,

(b) Every effort should be made to develop appropriate methods and procedures that are non-discriminatory and that do not unduly interfere with the internal affairs of other States or jeopardize their economic and social development,

Believing that verification techniques should be developed as an objective means of determining compliance with agreements and appropriately taken into account in the course of disarmament negotiations,

1. Calls upon Member States to increase their efforts towards achieving agreements on balanced, mutually acceptable, verifiable and effective arms limitation and disarmament measures;

2. Invites all Member States, bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1986, their views and suggestions on verification principles, procedures and techniques for promoting the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification;

/...

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report containing the views and suggestions of Member States;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

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P

Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in paragraph 11 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly stated that the nuclear-arms race, far from contributing to the strengthening of the security of all States, on the contrary weakens it and increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war and that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 47 of the Final Document the Assembly expressed the belief that nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization, that it is essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons, and that the ultimate goal in this context is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that, in the Political Declaration adopted at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was declared that the renewed escalation of the nuclear-arms race, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, had heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations, and that it was also stated that nuclear weapons were more than weapons of war, that such weapons were instruments of mass annihilation, 24/

Noting further that, in the Final Political Declaration adopted at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, it was stated that doctrines of nuclear deterrence, far from

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

contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security, lay at the root of the continuing escalation in quantitative and qualitative development of nuclear weapons, 25/

Believing that all nations have a vital interest in negotiations on nuclear disarmament because the existence of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of a handful of States directly and fundamentally jeopardizes the vital security interests of both nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States alike,

Considering that it is necessary to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems as a first step in the process which should lead to the achievement of substantial reductions in nuclear forces, and welcoming in this context the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, 26/ which was reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985, 4/

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

1. Notes the initiation of bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space arms and affirms that such negotiations in no way diminish the urgent need to initiate multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;

2. Believes that efforts should be intensified with a view to initiating, as a matter of the highest priority, multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament;

3. Again requests the Conference on Disarmament to establish an ad hoc committee at the beginning of its 1986 session to elaborate on paragraph 50 of the Final Document and to submit recommendations to the Conference as to how it could best initiate multilateral negotiations of agreements, with adequate measures of verification, in appropriate stages for:

(a) Cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;

(b) Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

25/ See A/40/854-S/17610, annex I, para. 33.

26/ A/39/277-S/16587, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984, document S/16587, annex.

(c) Substantial reduction in existing nuclear weapons with a view to their ultimate elimination;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on its consideration of this subject;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament".

117th plenary meeting
16 December 1985

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Prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

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

Deeply concerned by an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

Conscious that removal of the threat of nuclear war is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

Reiterating that it is the shared responsibility of all Member States to save succeeding generations from the scourge of another world war, which would inevitably be a nuclear war,

Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

Recalling also that at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, it was stated that nuclear weapons are more than weapons of war, they are instruments of mass annihilation, 24/ and that at the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda from 4 to 7 September 1985, it was stated that measures for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament must take into account the security interests of nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States alike and ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered, 25/

Recalling further its resolutions 36/81 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 I of 9 December 1982, 38/183 G of 20 December 1983 and, in particular, its resolution 39/148 P of 17 December 1984, in which it expressed its conviction that, in view of the urgency of this matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing

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measures, it is necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war, and again requested the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1985 session, 15/

Noting with grave concern that the Conference on Disarmament was once again unable to start negotiations on the question during its 1985 session,

Taking into account the deliberations on this item at its fortieth session,

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

Also convinced that the prevention of nuclear war is a problem too important to be left to the nuclear-weapon States alone,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 27/

1. Notes with regret that, despite the fact that the Conference on Disarmament has discussed the question of the prevention of nuclear war for several years, it has been unable even to establish a subsidiary body to consider appropriate and practical measures to prevent it;
2. Reiterates its conviction that, in view of the urgency of this matter and the inadequacy or insufficiency of existing measures, it is necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war;
3. Again requests the Conference on Disarmament to undertake, as a matter of the highest priority, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on appropriate and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war and to establish for that purpose an ad hoc committee on the subject at the beginning of its 1986 session;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war".

117th plenary meeting
16 December 1985



General Assembly

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A/RES/40/153
16 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 66

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/1018)]

40/153. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean
as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983 and 39/149 of 17 December 1984, and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling further the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, 1/

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

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

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

Recalling also its decision to make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area and progress made in the harmonization of views, to finalize, in accordance with its normal methods of work, all preparations for the Conference, including the dates for its convening,

Recalling further its decision, taken at its thirty-ninth session in resolution 39/149, concerning the convening of the Conference in the first half of 1986,

Recalling the exchange of views in the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean in 1985, 2/

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

Noting further the various documents before the Ad Hoc Committee,

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

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

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

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

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

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

2/ See A/AC.159/SR.266-272, 274, 277-279, 281-285, 287 and 288.

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. Emphasizes its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted in 1971;
3. Notes that the Ad Hoc Committee has been unable, during 1985, to complete preparatory work relating to the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean and urges the Committee to continue its work with vigour and determination;
4. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee, taking into account the political and security climate in the region, to complete preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1986 in order to enable the opening of the Conference at Colombo at an early date soon thereafter, but not later than 1988, to be decided by the Committee in consultation with the host country;
5. Emphasizes that the Conference called for in its resolution 34/80 B and subsequent resolutions and the establishment and maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace require the full and active participation and co-operation of all the permanent members of the Security Council, the major maritime users and the littoral and hinterland States;
6. Decides that preparatory work would comprise organizational matters and substantive issues, including the provisional agenda for the Conference, rules of procedure, participation, stages of the Conference, level of representation, documentation, consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreements that may ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and the preparation of the draft final document of the Conference;
7. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee at the same time to seek the necessary harmonization of views on remaining relevant issues;
8. Requests the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to consult the Secretary-General, at the appropriate time, on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference;
9. Renews the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requests the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate;
10. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to hold three preparatory sessions in 1986 of a duration of two weeks each, for completion of the preparatory work;

11. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the Conference a report on its preparatory work;

12. 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 that are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

13. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory function.

117th plenary meeting
16 December 1985



General Assembly

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A/RES/40/154
16 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 67

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/947)]

40/154. 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, 36/91 of 9 December 1981, 37/97 of 13 December 1982, 38/186 of 20 December 1983 and 39/150 of 17 December 1984,

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/

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 28 (A/40/28).

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 time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 23 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, the General Assembly considered it pertinent also to recall that in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session it had stated that at the earliest appropriate time a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

1. Notes with satisfaction that, in paragraph 14 of its report to the General Assembly, the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference stated, inter alia, 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 should take up the question at its fortieth session for further consideration, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolution 36/91, adopted by consensus, in particular paragraph 1 of that resolution, and resolution 39/150, also adopted by consensus";

2. Renews the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee;

3. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to continue to maintain close contact with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States in order to remain currently informed of their positions, as well as with all other States, and to consider any relevant comments 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 report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

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2/ Resolution S-10/2.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/40/155
6 January 1986

Fortieth session
Agenda item 69

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/40/896)]

40/155. Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/71 B of 15 December 1983 and 39/160 of 17 December 1984,

Recalling, in particular, its decision to convene an International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, which should be preceded by thorough preparation and should take decisions by consensus, and to set up a Preparatory Committee for the Conference, which should formulate and submit, by consensus, to the General Assembly, at its fortieth session, recommendations as to the provisional agenda, procedure, place, date and duration of the Conference,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development 1/ and approves the recommendations contained therein; 2/

2. Recommends for adoption by the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development the following provisional agenda drawn up by the Preparatory Committee:

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 51 (A/40/51).

2/ Ibid., sect. III.

1. Opening of the Conference
 2. Election of the President
 3. Adoption of the rules of procedure
 4. Election of the other officers
 5. Credentials of the representatives to the Conference:
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee
 6. Adoption of the agenda
 7. Organization of work
 8. Consideration of the relationship between disarmament and development in all its aspects and dimensions with a view to reaching appropriate conclusions
 9. Consideration of the implications of the level and magnitude of military expenditures, in particular those of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily important States, for the world economy and the international economic and social situation, particularly for the developing countries, and formulation of appropriate recommendations for remedial measures
 10. Consideration of ways and means of releasing additional resources, through disarmament measures, for development purposes, in particular for the benefit of developing countries
 11. Adoption of the final document of the Conference
 12. Adoption of the report of the Conference to the General Assembly;
3. Also recommends for adoption by the Conference the proposals relating to procedure contained in the report of the Preparatory Committee; 3/
 4. Expresses its appreciation to the Government of France for its invitation to act as host to the Conference, and accordingly decides that the Conference shall be held in Paris from 15 July to 2 August 1986;
 5. Requests the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference and to apply, as regards other participants and observers, the provisions of section XI of the provisional rules of procedure for the Conference, annexed to the report of the Preparatory Committee;
 6. Authorizes the Preparatory Committee to hold one or, if necessary, two additional sessions, each of two weeks' duration, open to all States and devoted to

3/ Ibid., part E.

consideration of the substantive questions included in the agenda for the Conference;

7. Decides that the second session of the Preparatory Committee shall be held in New York in March/April 1986 and that, if necessary, a third session shall be held in New York in June, taking into account all relevant factors, including the need for minimizing costs and for adequate representation;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint the Secretary-General of the Conference;

9. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to assist in the tasks provided for in paragraph 19 of the report of the Preparatory Committee and to ensure implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 20 (documentation), 21 (convening of a panel of eminent personalities qualified in the field of disarmament and development), 22 (appropriate information to the General Assembly on the preparatory process) and 23 (dissemination of information relating to the Conference and its preparatory work);

10. Requests the organizations of the United Nations system and the International Atomic Energy Agency to contribute fully to the preparatory work in the field of documentation, in conformity with the recommendations contained in paragraph 20 of the report of the Preparatory Committee.

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16 December 1985

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DOCUMENT IDENTICAL TO THE ORIGINAL