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Agenda item 65

### GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

#### Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Ngaré KESSELY (Chad)

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

- "(a) Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(b) Military research and development: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(c) Study on conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(d) Measures to provide objective information on military capabilities: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(e) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- "(f) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;
- "(g) Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans: report of the Secretary-General;

"(h) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament"

was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-ninth session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 37/99 F and J of 13 December 1982 and 38/188 A, C, D, E, F, I and J of 20 December 1983.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 15 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 65 and item 142 which was allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 27th plenary meeting, on 9 October, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 36th meetings, from 17 October to 12 November (see A/C.1/39/PV.3-36).

4. In connection with item 65, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

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

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the study on conventional disarmament (A/39/348);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the study on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects (A/39/400);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans (A/39/419);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on measures to provide objective information on military capabilities (A/39/436);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive study on the military use of research and development (A/39/525);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on the contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament (A/39/544);

(h) Report of the Secretary-General on measures to provide objective information on military capabilities (A/39/549);

(i) Letter dated 2 April 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/39/162 and Corr.1);

(j) Letter dated 10 April 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/39/178);

(k) Letter dated 24 April 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué on the meeting of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Warsaw Treaty, held at Budapest, on 19 and 20 April 1984 (A/39/209-S/16504);

(l) Letter dated 17 May 1984 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/39/264);

(m) Letter dated 23 May 1984 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Joint Declaration by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, Mr. Miguel de la Madrid, President of Mexico, Mr. Julius Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Olof Palme, Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Andreas Papandreou, Prime Minister of Greece, and Mr. Raúl Alfonsín, President of Argentina, issued on 22 May 1984 at Athens, Buenos Aires, Dar es Salaam, Mexico City, New Delhi and Stockholm (A/39/277-S/16587);

(n) Letter dated 1 June 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/39/285-S/16600);

(o) Note verbale dated 7 June 1984 from the Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the United Nations Secretariat (A/39/296-S/16619);

(p) Letter dated 12 June 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Appeal by the Warsaw Treaty member States to the NATO member States concerning the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of armed force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations (A/39/300-S/16617);

(q) Letter dated 12 June 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration on East-West Relations and Arms Control issued at the London Economic Summit, held from 7 to 9 June 1984 (A/39/305);

(r) Letter dated 14 June 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/39/311-S/16629);

(s) Letter dated 18 June 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/39/314);

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(t) Letter dated 22 June 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the Statement on basic lines for further developing and intensifying economic, scientific and technical co-operation among the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and of the Declaration of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance entitled "Maintenance of peace and international economic co-operation", adopted at the Economic Conference of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, held in Moscow from 12 to 14 June 1984 (A/39/323);

(u) Letter dated 27 September 1984 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/39/529);

(v) Letter dated 8 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 1 to 5 October 1984 (A/39/560-S/16773);

(w) Letter dated 29 November 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/39/720);

(x) Letter dated 15 October 1984 from the Permanent Representatives of Czechoslovakia and Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Joint Polish-Czechoslovak Statement signed at Warsaw on 7 September 1984 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic and of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (A/C.1/39/3);

(y) Final Declaration of the First Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, held at Geneva from 10 to 20 September 1984, circulated pursuant to the request of the representative of Mexico at the 36th meeting of the First Committee on 12 November 1984 (A/C.1/39/5).

## II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

### A. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.11

5. On 2 November 1984, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, India, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques" (A/C.1/39/L.11), which was later also sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Finland at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 41st meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.11 by a recorded vote of 129 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 29, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Mexico, Venezuela.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.13

7. On 2 November, Finland submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects" (A/C.1/39/L.13), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Finland at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

8. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/39/L.73).

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2/ The delegation of Malta subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

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9. At its 41st meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.13 by a recorded vote of 135 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 29, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: India, United States.

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.16

10. On 5 November, Denmark submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Study on conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/39/L.16). The draft resolution was introduced by its representative at the 37th meeting, on 14 November.

11. At the 42nd meeting, on 19 November, Denmark submitted an oral amendment to operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution, which had read:

"Commends the study and its conclusion to the attention of all Member States;" to read as follows:

"Draws the attention of all Member States to the study and its conclusions;"

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.16, as orally amended, by a recorded vote of 129 to none, with 6 abstentions (see para. 29, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

#### D. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.25

13. On 8 November, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Nuclear-weapon freeze" (A/C.1/39/L.25). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 40th meeting, on 15 November.

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3/ The delegations of Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates subsequently indicated that they had intended to vote in favour.

14. At its 44th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.25 by a recorded vote of 95 to 18, with 13 abstentions (see para. 29, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, China, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Niger, Rwanda, Sweden, Uruguay.

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.34 and Rev.1

15. On 9 November, Cuba and Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament". The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 37th meeting, on 14 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 38/188 J,

"Reaffirming that the United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament and should, accordingly, play a more active role in this field,

"Reaffirming also the role of the Conference on Disarmament as a single multilateral negotiating body,



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

"Convinced that all possible avenues should be effectively utilized for the cause of preventing war, in particular nuclear war, and achieving disarmament,

"Reaffirming further a close link existing between disarmament and development,

"Convinced that disarmament would contribute to the effective economic and social development of all States, in particular, developing countries, by contributing to reducing the economic disparities between developed and developing countries, and establishing the new international economic order on the basis of justice, equality and co-operation, and towards solving other global problems,

"Convinced also that there is a close relationship between the development of international co-operation in various fields, such as trade, economic development, exploration and use of outer space, environmental protection, health and the prevention of war, in particular nuclear war, and the achievement of arms limitation and disarmament,

"Taking note of various activities conducted by United Nations institutions and agencies in pursuance of its resolution 38/188 J as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General, 4/

"Noting also a wide range of activities carried out by the specialized agencies and other institutions and programmes in the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign and in observance of Disarmament Week, reflected in relevant reports of the Secretary-General, 5/

"Noting the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-fourth session, 6/

"1. Reaffirms its invitation to the specialized agencies and other institutions and programmes within the United Nations system to broaden further their contribution, within their areas of competence, to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament;

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4/ A/39/544.

5/ A/39/492 and A/39/493.

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/39/38).

"2. Recommends that at periodic meetings of the Secretary-General with the executive heads of the specialized agencies mentioned in paragraph 4 of its resolution 38/188 J consideration should be given to the elaboration of a plan of co-ordination of the activities of the specialized agencies in the field of disarmament;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of this resolution, including information on relevant activities carried out by the specialized agencies and other institutions and programmes within the United Nations system;

"4. Resolves to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled 'Contribution of the specialized agencies and other institutions and programmes within the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament: report of the Secretary-General'."

16. On 13 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/39/L.34/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic. In the revised text, the word "institutions" contained in the ninth and tenth preambular paragraphs, and operative paragraphs 1 and 3, was replaced by the word "organizations".

17. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.34/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 98 to 17, with 16 abstentions (see para. 29, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, China, Denmark, Djibouti, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Jamaica, Liberia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden.

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.38

18. On 9 November, Sweden submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Military Research and Development" (A/C.1/39/L.38). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 37th meeting, on 14 November.

19. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/39/L.76).

20. At its 41st meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.38 by a recorded vote of 133 to 1, with 4 abstentions (see para. 29, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows: 7/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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7/ The delegation of Turkey subsequently indicated that it had intended to abstain.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Netherlands.

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.41

21. On 9 November, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guyana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Singapore, Togo, Uganda and Zaire submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament" (A/C.1/39/L.41), which was later also sponsored by the Bahamas, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, and Niger. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cameroon at the 40th meeting, on 15 November.

22. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.41 without a vote (see para. 29, draft resolution G).

H. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.42

23. On 9 November, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, Singapore, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes" (A/C.1/39/L.42).

24. At its 44th meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.42 by a recorded vote of 125 to 1 with 9 abstentions (see para. 29, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows: 8/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius,

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8/ The delegation of Mozambique subsequently indicated that it had intended to abstain.

Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Mozambique.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, China, France, India, Nicaragua, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

#### I. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.55

25. On 12 November, Bulgaria, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans" (A/C.1/39/L.55). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 40th meeting, on 15 November.

26. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.55 by a recorded vote of 68 to 20 with 45 abstentions (see para. 29, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows: 9/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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9/ The delegation of Uruguay subsequently indicated that it had intended to abstain.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Chad, China, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Samoa, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Zaire.

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.68

27. On 12 November, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Federal Republic of and Sweden submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/39/L.68), which was later also sponsored by Japan. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 37th meeting, on 14 November.

28. At its 41st meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.68 without a vote (see para. 29, draft resolution J).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

General and complete disarmament

A

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

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling that the States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 10 to 20 September 1984 to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that the Review Conference concluded that the obligations assumed under the Convention had been faithfully observed by the States parties, 10/

Noting also that the Review Conference found the Convention and its objectives to be of continuing importance and that it was in the common interest of mankind to maintain its effectiveness in prohibiting the use of environmental modification techniques as a means of war,

Noting in this context that the Review Conference recognized the need to keep under continuing review and examination the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 1 of the Convention, in order to assure their continued effectiveness,

Noting that in its Final Declaration the Review Conference affirmed its belief that universal adherence to the Convention would enhance international peace and security, 10/

Noting furthermore that the States parties to the Convention reaffirmed their strong support for the Convention, their continued dedication to its principles and objectives and their commitment to implement effectively its provisions,

1. Takes note of the positive assessment by the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques of the effectiveness of the Convention since its entry into force, as reflected in its Final Declaration;

2. Calls upon all States to refrain from military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques;

3. Reiterates its expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention.

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10/ See Final Document of the First Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD/CONF.I/13).

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 11/ 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 38/188 I of 20 December 1983, in which it requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Group of Governmental Experts, for its consideration and analysis all the relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, as well as the records of the debate on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General, 12/ to which is annexed a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Governmental Experts, informing the Secretary-General that the Group has not been able to conclude the study within the time available and that the experts consider that the work could be completed if the time period of the study were extended;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the study and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Group of Governmental Experts for its consideration and analysis all the relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, as well as the records of the debate on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones.

C

Study on conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions in which, inter alia, it approved the carrying out of a study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces, to be

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

12/ A/39/400.



undertaken by the Secretary-General with the assistance of a group of qualified experts appointed by him on a balanced geographical basis,

Recalling the discussions at the 1981 and 1982 substantive sessions of the Disarmament Commission on the general approach to the study, its structure and scope, which resulted in the establishment of agreed guidelines for the study,

Recalling also its resolution 38/188 A of 20 December 1983, by which it took note of the status report of the Secretary-General 13/ and requested the Secretary-General to continue the study and to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,

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

1. Notes with satisfaction the study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces prepared by the Secretary-General;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Experts on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces 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 31 May 1985, 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;

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

D

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,

Conscious of the fact that further build-up and improvement of nuclear weapons is not only dangerous but senseless,

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,

Noting the wide support for the declaration of the heads of State and Government of six countries issued on 22 May 1984, 14/ which contained an appeal to the nuclear-weapon 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 two years,

Convinced that a nuclear-weapon freeze would raise the level of trust among States, ease international tension and create a favourable atmosphere for drastic reductions of nuclear arsenals,

Convinced also that striving for such reductions on the basis of equal security up to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons should become a binding norm of conduct for the nuclear-weapon States,

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 provided for in its resolution 38/76 of 15 December 1983;

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;

4. Stresses the urgent need to intensify efforts aimed at the speedy achievement of agreements on substantial limitations on and radical reductions of nuclear weapons, with a view to their complete elimination as the ultimate goal.

## E

Contribution of the Specialized Agencies and Other Organizations  
and Programmes of the United Nations System to the Cause of Arms  
Limitation and Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 J of 20 December 1983,

Reaffirming that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament and should, accordingly, play a more active role in this field,

Reaffirming also the role of the Conference on Disarmament as a single multilateral negotiating body,

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

Convinced that all possible avenues should be effectively utilized for the cause of preventing war, in particular nuclear war, and achieving disarmament,

Reaffirming further the close link existing between disarmament and development,

Convinced that disarmament would contribute to the effective economic and social development of all States, in particular developing countries, by contributing to reducing the economic disparities between developed and developing countries and establishing the new international economic order on the basis of justice, equality and co-operation, and towards solving other global problems,

Convinced also that there is a close relationship between the development of international co-operation in various fields, such as trade, economic development, exploration and use of outer space, environmental protection, health and the prevention of war, in particular nuclear war, and the achievement of arms limitation and disarmament,

Taking note of various activities conducted by United Nations organizations and agencies in pursuance of its resolution 38/188 J as reflected in the note by the Secretary-General, 15/

Noting also a wide range of activities carried out by the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes in the framework of the World

Disarmament Campaign and in observance of Disarmament Week, reflected in relevant reports of the Secretary-General, 16/

Noting the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-fourth session, 17/

1. Reaffirms its invitation to the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to broaden further their contribution, within their areas of competence, to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament;
2. Recommends that at periodic meetings of the Secretary-General with the executive heads of the specialized agencies mentioned in paragraph 4 of its resolution 38/188 J consideration should be given to the elaboration of a plan of co-ordination of the activities of the specialized agencies in the field of disarmament;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of this resolution, including information on relevant activities carried out by the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes within the United Nations system;
4. Resolves to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament: report of the Secretary-General".

F

Military Research and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 37/99 J of 20 December 1983 in which the Secretary-General was requested to carry out, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, a comprehensive study of the military use of research and development,

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16/ A/39/492 and A/39/493.

17/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/39/38).

1. Takes note of the report 18/ of the Secretary-General containing a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Experts on Military Research and Development informing the Secretary-General that, although substantial progress has been made in the preparation of the report, certain issues remain to be resolved, and that after consultations among the experts an extension of the time period of the study is requested in order to enable the Group to resolve these issues and to submit its final report in time for the fortieth session of the General Assembly;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the study, bearing in mind the savings that might be made from the existing budgetary appropriations, and to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

G

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

The General Assembly,

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 only be created 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,

Deeply concerned that the arms race has continued unabated and that world military expenditures are increasing,

Conscious of the need to utilize resources spent on the arms race for constructive development purposes, particularly in the developing countries,

Reaffirming its conviction that the process of disarmament affects the vital security interests of all States and that all States must be actively concerned with and contribute to that process,

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 urgent need for meaningful measures to prevent any erosion of the security of States and initiate the long overdue process of real disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field,

Recognizing further 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,

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

1. Invites all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1985, their views and suggestions on ways and means by which the United Nations can more effectively exercise its central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit those views and suggestions to the Disarmament Commission before the convening of its substantive session in 1985;
3. Requests the Disarmament Commission, at its substantive session in 1985, to carry out as a matter of priority a comprehensive review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, taking into account, among other things, the views and suggestions of Member States on the subject;
4. 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 fortieth session;
5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session an item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

H

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 and 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament, 19/ 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, 20/ the

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

20/ Resolution S-10/2.

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 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 1984 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the Conference's programme of work for both parts of its session held in 1984 contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament",

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

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

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

Requests the 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.

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 resolution 38/188 F of 20 December 1983,

Convinced that all channels of the arms race and, 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,

Alarmed by the ever 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 regions and could adversely affect the security of the international sea lanes through these areas 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,

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, 21/ 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,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 22/ containing 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,

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,

1. Appeals once again to all Member States, in particular the major naval Powers, to refrain from enlarging their naval activities in areas of conflict or tensions, or far from their own shores;

2. Reaffirms its recognition of the urgent need to start negotiations with the participation of the major naval Powers, the nuclear-weapon States in particular, 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;

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21/ Resolution 2832 (XXVI).

22/ A/39/419.



3. Invites Member States, particularly the major naval Powers, to consider the possibility of holding direct consultations, bilateral or/and multilateral, with a view to preparing the opening at an early date of such negotiations;
4. Invites Member States, especially those that have not yet done so, to communicate to the Secretary-General not later than April 1985 their views concerning the modalities for holding the negotiations referred to above;
5. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider this question and to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;
6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth 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".

## J

Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling  
and Use of Radiological Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 D of 20 December 1983,

1. Takes note of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, 23/ in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons and its recommendation that, in view of the fact that the Committee's mandate was not fulfilled, the Conference on Disarmament should re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons at the beginning of its 1985 session;
2. 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 fortieth session;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to 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 thirty-ninth session;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

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