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Agenda item 45

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Ernst SUCHARIPA (Austria)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

"(a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;

"(b) Confidence-building measures: report of the Secretary-General;

"(c) Study on all the aspects of regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

"(d) Study on the relationship between disarmament and international security: report of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-fourth session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 33/71 II of 14 December 1978 and 33/91 B, F, and I of 16 December 1978.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 21 September 1979, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 30 to 45, 120 and 121. The general debate on these items took place at the 4th to 30th meetings, from 6 October to 5 November (A/C.1/34/PV.4-30).

4. In connexion with item 45, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament; 1/
- (b) Letter dated 26 January 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/34/69);
- (c) Letter dated 13 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/34/85);
- (d) Letter dated 13 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/34/183);
- (e) Letter dated 22 May 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/34/275-S/13344);
- (f) Letter dated 6 July 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 4 to 9 June 1979 (A/34/357);
- (g) Letter dated 27 July 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the resolutions and final communiqué of the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 8 to 12 May 1979 (A/34/389 and Corr.1);
- (h) Letter dated 13 August 1979 from the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/34/414);
- (i) Report of the Secretary-General on confidence-building measures (A/34/416 and Add.1);
- (j) Report of the Secretary-General on disarmament and international security (A/34/465 and Corr.1);
- (k) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report for 1978 of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/34/497);
- (l) Report of the Secretary-General on all aspects of regional disarmament (A/34/519);

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

- (m) Letter dated 1 October 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Document of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979 (A/34/542);
- (n) Letter dated 10 October 1979 from the Permanent Representatives of Colombia, Fiji, Lebanon, Lesotho, Poland and Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/34/566);
- (o) Letter dated 31 October 1979 from the Permanent Representatives of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/34/4);
- (p) Letter dated 31 October 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/34/5).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.7 and Rev.1

5. On 2 November, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/34/L.7) entitled "Conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", which was introduced by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the United States of America at the 31st meeting, on 6 November. On 15 November the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution which added the phrase "through negotiation" to operative paragraph 2 (A/C.1/34/L.7/Rev.1).

6. At its 36th meeting, on 16 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.7/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 18, draft resolution A).

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.20 and Rev.1

7. On 12 November, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Zaire submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/34/L.20) entitled "Confidence-building measures", which was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 34th meeting, on 14 November. The draft resolution was subsequently revised through the deletion of the words "on a regional basis" in operative paragraph 1 (A/C.1/34/L.20/Rev.1) and sponsored in its revised form by the original sponsors and also by Chile, Mauritius, and Uruguay.

8. At the 40th meeting, on 23 November, the revised draft resolution was further orally revised by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany. The oral revision consisted of the addition at the end of operative paragraph 2 of the words "and relevant statements made at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly." A statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was submitted by the Secretary-General on 23 November (A/C.1/34/L.44).

9. At its 41st meeting, on 25 November, the First Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.20/Rev.1, as orally revised, as follows:

(a) Operative paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5, on which the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had requested a separate vote, were adopted by 109 votes to none, with 15 abstentions;

(b) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted without a vote (see para. 18, draft resolution B).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.23

10. On 14 November, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/34/L.23) entitled "Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present", which was introduced by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 37th meeting, on 19 November.

11. At its 42nd meeting, on 26 November, before the First Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.23, Egypt proposed, and the sponsors accepted, an oral amendment to the draft resolution. The amendment consisted of the addition at the end of the fourth preambular paragraph after the words "thus contributing to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons" of the words "leading eventually to the total elimination of nuclear weapons". Thereupon, draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.23, as orally amended, was adopted by 85 votes to 18, with 22 abstentions (see para. 18, draft resolution C).

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.25

12. On 14 November, Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Romania and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/34/L.25) entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes", subsequently also sponsored by Uruguay, which was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 35th meeting, on 15 November.

13. At its 41st meeting, on 23 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.25 by 107 votes to 10, with 11 abstentions (see para. 18, draft resolution D).

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.30

14. On 16 November, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Sri Lanka and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/34/L.30) entitled "Study of the institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament", subsequently also sponsored by Ireland, Pakistan, Tunisia, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, which was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 40th meeting, on 23 November. A statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was submitted by the Secretary-General on 27 November (A/C.1/34/L.51).

15. At its 44th meeting, on 27 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.30 by a recorded vote of 102 to 9, with 8 abstentions (see para. 18, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

- In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.
- Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- Abstaining: Afghanistan, Brazil, Cape Verde, Cuba, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Niger, Sierra Leone.

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.38 and Rev.1

16. On 17 November, Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/34/L.38 and Corr.1) entitled "Strategic arms limitation talks", subsequently also sponsored by Australia and Uruguay, which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 42nd meeting, on 26 November.

17. At its 43rd meeting, on 26 November, before the First Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.38 and Corr.1, Mexico, with the agreement of the other sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution by deleting, at the end of operative subparagraph 4 (a), the words "although it is an arms control rather than a disarmament measure", so that the subparagraph would end with the words "the two States possessing the most important arsenals of nuclear weapons". The Committee then voted on draft resolution A/C.1/34/L.38 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 2, on which the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had requested a separate vote was adopted by 106 votes to none, with 13 abstentions;

(b) The draft resolution as a whole, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (see para. 18, draft resolution F).

Subsequently, on 27 November, the draft resolution as orally revised (A/C.1/34/L.38/Rev.1) was distributed.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

General and complete disarmament

A

Conclusion of an international convention prohibiting the
development, production, stockpiling and use of
radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

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

/...

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

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

Convinced that such a convention would serve to spare mankind from the potential dangers of the use of radio-active materials to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of the radiation produced by the decay of such material and thereby contribute to strengthening peace and averting the threat of war,

1. Welcomes the report of the Committee on Disarmament 3/ with regard to radiological weapons and, particularly, its stated intention to continue consideration of proposals for a convention banning these weapons at its next annual session;

2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to proceed as soon as possible to achieve agreement, through negotiation, on the text of such a convention and to report to the General Assembly on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

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

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

B

Confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/91 B of 16 December 1978 on confidence-building measures,

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

2/ Resolution S-10/2.

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

Stressing again the importance of the statement in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 4/ that it is necessary, in order to facilitate the process of disarmament, to take measures and to pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

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

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

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

Convinced that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, can play an important role in creating conditions which are conducive to the consideration of confidence-building measures,

Recognizing that a minimum of trust among States in a region would facilitate the development of confidence-building measures,

Taking note of the views and experiences of Member States submitted to the Secretary-General 5/ in accordance with paragraph 2 of the aforementioned resolution,

1. Recommends that all States should continue to consider arrangements for specific confidence-building measures, taking into account the specific conditions and requirements of each region;

2. Decides to undertake a comprehensive study on confidence-building measures, taking into account the answers received by the Secretary-General 5/ and relevant statements made at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out the study with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him on an equitable geographical basis and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the work of the group of governmental experts to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

4/ Resolution S-10/2.

5/ A/34/4161 and Add.1.

5. Invites States which have not yet done so to respond to the request of the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 33/91 B and to acquaint the group of experts with their views and experiences through the Secretary-General;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Confidence-building measures".

C

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

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

Considering that the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present would constitute a step towards the larger objective of the subsequent complete withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the territories of other States, thus contributing to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons, leading eventually to the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

1. Believes it necessary to examine possibilities for an international agreement on the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to this end to call upon all States to transmit to him their opinions and suggestions regarding the possibility of concluding the agreement mentioned in paragraph 1 above of the present resolution and to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present".

D

Prohibition of the production of fissionable
material for weapon purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/91 H of 16 December 1978 in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its implementation of the proposal set forth in the Programme of Action contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 6/ 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 /General/ Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda adopted by the Committee on Disarmament includes the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the agenda for 1979 included the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament",

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

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

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

6/ Resolution S-10/2.

E

Study of the institutional arrangements relating to
the process of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament,

Recalling with satisfaction the measures undertaken as a result of its tenth special session in order to revitalize existing disarmament machinery and appropriately to constitute forums for disarmament deliberations and negotiations with a better representative character,

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

Recalling the recommendation of the Disarmament Commission, 7/ adopted on 8 June 1979, that the requirements of an institutional and procedural nature should be examined in order to facilitate the disarmament process and to ensure implementation of disarmament agreements, including the relevant proposals referred to in paragraph 125 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly or made elsewhere,

Convinced that a comprehensive study of the institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament would be desirable in providing for carefully considered decisions regarding the organization, functions and structure required to meet present and future needs in the disarmament process,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study assessing present institutional requirements and future estimated needs in the United Nations management of disarmament affairs and outlining possible functions, structure and institutional framework that could meet those requirements and needs, including legal and financial implications, and formulating recommendations for possible later decisions on the matter;

2. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in carrying out this study, should seek the views of Member States, for the benefit of the experts, on some key issues, such as desirable functions and structure as well as institutional framework of United Nations management of disarmament affairs;

7/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/34/42), sect. IV, para. 19.

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

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

F

Strategic arms limitation talks

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2932 B (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3184 A and C (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3261 C (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3484 C (XXX) of 12 December 1975, 31/189 A of 21 December 1976 and 32/87 G of 12 December 1977,

Reaffirming its resolution 33/91 C of 16 December 1978, in which it, inter alia:

(a) Reiterated its satisfaction for the solemn declarations made in 1977 by the Heads of State of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in which they stated that they were ready to endeavour to reach agreements which would permit to start the gradual reduction of existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and move towards their complete, total destruction, with a view to a world truly free of nuclear weapons,

(b) Recalled that one of the disarmament measures deserving the highest priority, included in the Programme of Action contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 8/ was the conclusion of the bilateral agreement known as SALT II, which should be followed promptly by further strategic arms limitation negotiations between the two parties, leading to agreed significant reductions of, and qualitative limitations on strategic arms, 9/

(c) Stressed that in the Programme of Action it was established that, in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility, 10/

Noting that the SALT II agreement - which bears the official title of "Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the limitation of strategic offensive arms" - was finally signed on 18 June 1979 and that its text is reproduced in document CD/28 of the Committee on Disarmament with the texts of a protocol and a joint statement, both signed on the same date, and a joint communiqué issued also on 18 June 1979,

8/ Resolution S-10/2.

9/ Ibid., para. 52.

10/ Ibid., para. 48.

1. Shares the conviction expressed by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the "Joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms", that early agreement on the further limitation and further reduction of strategic arms would serve to strengthen international peace and security and to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war;

2. Notes that it has not been possible for the Treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II) to go beyond certain limitations which, taken together, permit considerable increments both quantitatively and qualitatively, in relation to the levels of the nuclear arsenals existing at present;

3. Welcomes the agreement reached by both parties to the effect of:

(a) Continuing to pursue negotiations, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, on measures for the further limitation and reduction in the number of strategic arms, as well as for their further qualitative limitation,

(b) Endeavouring in such negotiations to achieve, inter alia, the following objectives:

(i) Significant and substantial reductions in the numbers of strategic offensive arms;

(ii) Qualitative limitations on strategic offensive arms, including restrictions on the development, testing and deployment of new types of strategic offensive arms and on the modernization of existing strategic offensive arms;

4. Trusts that:

(a) The Treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II) will enter into force at an early date in accordance with the provisions of its article XIX, inasmuch as it constitutes a vital element for the continuation and progress of the negotiations between the two States possessing the most important arsenals of nuclear weapons;

(b) Such negotiations, intended to achieve, as soon as possible agreement on further measures for the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, will begin promptly after the entry into force of the Treaty, as provided for in its article XIV, with the objective of concluding well in advance of 1985 the new agreement which will replace the Treaty and which is usually referred to as SALT III;

5. Trusts also that the two contracting States will implement all the above-mentioned agreements and provisions and do their utmost in order that the SALT III Treaty constitute an important step towards the final goal described by their respective Heads of State as that of achieving the complete, total destruction of existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and ensuring the establishment of a world free of such weapons;

/...

6. Invites the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the General Assembly appropriately informed of the results of their negotiations, in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs 27 and 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Strategic arms limitation talks".
