

**General Assembly**Distr.
GENERALA/37/662 + Corr. 1
6 December 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-seventh session
Agenda item 50REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSIONReport of the First CommitteeRapporteur: Mr. Luvsangiin ERDENECHULUUN (Mongolia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

- "(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
- "(b) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- "(c) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(d) Nuclear weapons in all aspects: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- "(e) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(f) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;
- "(g) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- "(h) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session: report of the Committee on Disarmament"

was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 33/71 D of 14 December 1978 and 36/92 A to M of 9 December 1981.

2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 to 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November (see A/C.1/37/PV.3-28).

4. In connection with item 50, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament; 1/
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 2/
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of multilateral disarmament agreements (A/37/560);
- (d) Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);
- (e) Letter dated 9 August 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the statement by the Presidium of the League of the German Democratic Republic for the United Nations on the outcome of the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (A/37/380);
- (f) Report of the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/37/455);
- (g) Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540-S/15454);
- (h) Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions adopted by the 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held in Rome from 12 to 23 September 1982 (A/37/578);

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/37/42).

- (i) Letter dated 25 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting III held at Suva from 14 to 18 October 1982 (A/37/586-S/15472);
- (j) Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/37/4);
- (k) Letter dated 29 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/37/8).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.11

5. On 5 November, the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Obligation of States to contribute to effective disarmament negotiations" (A/C.1/37/L.11) which was introduced at the 29th meeting, on 9 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the General Assembly adopted at its tenth special session, the first 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 and 36/92 M of 9 December 1981,

"Deploring that no tangible progress has been achieved in the implementation of these resolutions,

"Stressing the importance of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly as the comprehensive and long-term basis for efforts towards halting and reversing the arms race, which was unanimously and categorically reaffirmed by all Member States at the twelfth special session,

"Recalling paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, stating that 'all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations' and that 'consequently all States have the duty to contribute to efforts in the field of disarmament', and stating further that 'while disarmament is the responsibility of all States, the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and, together with other militarily significant States, for halting and reversing the arms race', and that 'it is therefore important to secure their active participation',

/...

"Bearing in mind the fundamental importance of disarmament for the accomplishment of the principal purpose of the United Nations, i.e. maintaining international peace and security and settling international disputes by peaceful means,

"Convinced that the active participation of Member States in effective disarmament negotiations is imperative for discharging their responsibility to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security,

"Stressing the commitment of States, which they have undertaken under terms of international law in various existing international instruments, to conduct negotiations which would lead to early agreements on disarmament measures, in particular on nuclear disarmament, and which serve the overall objective of general and complete disarmament,

"Bearing in mind the solemn commitment of all Member States to the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and their pledge to respect the priorities in disarmament negotiations as agreed to in its Programme of Action,

"Fully aware of the profound preoccupation of people everywhere over the growing risk of nuclear war, the prevention of which is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

"Aware also of the necessity to proceed to serious negotiations on disarmament in good faith, aimed at the achievement of early results, in particular at the prevention of nuclear war, in order to save mankind from the most acute danger facing it,

"1. Expresses its alarm about the continued escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, which is constantly increasing the danger of nuclear war, while disarmament negotiations are being endlessly protracted, blocked or discontinued;

"2. Expresses its conviction that it is the foremost obligation of all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and the other militarily significant States, to live up to their commitment undertaken in international instruments and to the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session of the General Assembly and to conduct, without any pre-conditions, serious negotiations in good faith on arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of equality, reciprocity and undiminished security of each side;

"3. Urges these States to intensify their efforts and to bring to a successful end the negotiations currently held in the Committee on Disarmament and other international forums, to resume suspended negotiations and to start new negotiations on effective international agreements according to the priorities established in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

"4. Recommends that the Committee on Disarmament should concentrate its work on the substantive and priority items on its agenda with a view to achieving tangible results in order to make a major contribution to the

implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the tenth special session of the General Assembly and to the accomplishment of the tasks set forth in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;

"5. Calls upon States engaged in disarmament negotiations outside the United Nations framework to intensify their efforts with a view to achieving concrete results without any delay, and to implement such results immediately so as to create favourable conditions for further progress;

"6. Calls upon all States to refrain from any actions which have or may have negative effects on the outcome of disarmament negotiations as well as to implement without delay agreements achieved in negotiations within and outside the United Nations framework;

"7. Invites all States engaged in disarmament and/or arms limitation and reduction negotiations outside the United Nations framework to keep the General Assembly and the Committee on Disarmament informed of the results of such negotiations in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document;

"8. Recommends that at subsequent sessions of the General Assembly special attention should be attached to the continuous review of the status of disarmament negotiations on the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels."

6. At the 40th meeting, on 23 November, the German Democratic Republic withdrew the draft resolution.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.12 and Rev.1

7. On 5 November, Indonesia, Mexico and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" (A/C.1/37/L.12) subsequently also sponsored by Colombia, Ghana and Yugoslavia, which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 28th meeting, on 5 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that in its first special session devoted to disarmament approved by consensus a Declaration included in the Final Document, in which, inter alia, it proclaimed that, in order to discharge effectively the central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament which belong to it in accordance with the Charter of the Organization, 'the United Nations should be kept appropriately informed of all steps in this field, whether unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral, without prejudice to the progress of negotiations',

"Recalling also that in the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament the Member States have reiterated 'their solemn commitment' to implement the Final Document of 1978, the validity of which received their 'unanimous and categorical reaffirmation',

/...

"1. Urges the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in conformity with the provisions of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to transmit to the General Assembly, before 22 November 1982, authentic official information on the proposals respectively submitted by them - as well as on the meaning and scope which they attribute to such proposals - in the bilateral conversations relating to nuclear weapons of intermediate or medium range begun in Geneva on 30 November 1981, and those which, with the acronym START, deal with strategic nuclear weapons and began in the same city on 29 June 1982;

"2. In the light of the contents of the reports received from the two above-mentioned States, the General Assembly will examine whether to formulate recommendations in connection with this matter and, in the affirmative, which would be the most appropriate."

8. At the 39th meeting, on 22 November, Mexico introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.12/Rev.1), in which the following changes had been made:

(a) A new third preambular paragraph was added, which read as follows:

"Noting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have been carrying out in Geneva two series of bilateral nuclear arms negotiations, begun respectively on 30 November 1981 and 29 June 1982";

(b) Three new operative paragraphs were added, which read as follows:

"1. Requests the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 September 1983, a joint report or two separate reports on the stage reached in their above-mentioned negotiations, for its consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

"2. Requests also the two negotiating parties to bear constantly in mind that not only their national interests but also the vital interests of all the peoples of the world are at stake in this question;

"3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled 'Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations'."

9. At its 40th meeting, on 23 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.12/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 99 to 1, with 28 abstentions (see para. 33, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic

Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.19

10. On 11 November, Afghanistan, Angola, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam, and Yemen submitted a draft resolution entitled "International co-operation for disarmament" (A/C.1/37/L.19), subsequently also sponsored by Benin, Guinea, Guyana and Mali, which was introduced by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 34th meeting, on 16 November.

11. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.19 by a recorded vote of 92 to 14, with 17 abstentions (see para. 33, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana,

3/ At the same meeting, the delegation of Cyprus indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

/...

Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.21 and Rev.1

12. On 12 November, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" (A/C.1/37/L.21), subsequently also sponsored by Cuba and Mongolia, which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 33rd meeting, on 15 November.

13. On 12 November, a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.21/Rev.1) was submitted by the sponsors, in which the following changes had been made:

(a) The fourteenth preambular paragraph, which read:

"Considering that possibilities will continue to be explored in the Committee on Disarmament for reaching agreement on a negotiating role for the Committee, bearing in mind the high priority accorded to the question of the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament in the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,"

was revised to read:

"Considering that efforts will continue to be made in order to enable the Committee on Disarmament to fulfil its negotiating role with regard to the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, bearing in mind the high priority accorded to this question in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,"

(b) Operative paragraph 1, which read:

"1. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to initiate negotiations regarding the elaboration of a nuclear disarmament programme, in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly, and to establish for this purpose an ad hoc working group on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament,"

was revised to read:

"1. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and especially to elaborate a nuclear disarmament programme, and to establish for this purpose an Ad Hoc Working Group on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament;"

14. At its 43rd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.21/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 94 to 18, with 10 abstentions (see para. 33, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows: 4/

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

4/ The delegations of Angola and the Sudan indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

/...

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

Abstaining: Angola, Greece, Guatemala, Israel, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Uruguay, Zaire.

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.24

15. On 15 November, Afghanistan, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Mozambique submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.24), entitled "Disarmament Week", subsequently also sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Congo, Mali, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam, which was introduced by the representative of Mongolia at the 34th meeting, on 16 November.

16. At its 39th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.24 without a vote (see para. 33, draft resolution D).

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.25

17. On 15 November, Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon" (A/C.1/37/L.25), which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 34th meeting, on 16 November.

18. At its 39th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.25 by a recorded vote of 59 to 14, with 52 abstentions (see para. 33, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Fiji, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Iceland, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.26 and Rev.1

19. On 15 November, Algeria, Argentina, the Bahamas, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session" (A/C.1/37/L.26), subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Benin, the Congo, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Qatar and Sierra Leone, which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 36th meeting, on 18 November.

20. On 22 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.26/Rev.1), in which the following changes had been made:

(a) The fifth preambular paragraph, which read:

"Convinced that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt 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 special obligations and responsibilities,"

was revised to read:

"Convinced 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,"

(b) At the end of the preambular part, a new preambular paragraph was added, which read:

"Recalling the commitment of States undertaken in various international agreements to negotiate on disarmament measures, in particular on nuclear disarmament,"

(c) Operative paragraph 3, which read:

"3. Invites all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to undertake urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions of the first special session on disarmament and to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in its Programme of Action as well as in the Concluding Document of the second special session on disarmament;"

was revised to read:

"3. Invites all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to undertake urgent measures with a view to implementing the recommendations and decisions of the first special session on disarmament concerning nuclear disarmament, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in its Programme of Action and in the Concluding Document of the second special session on disarmament;"

(d) In operative paragraph 4, the words "in good faith" were inserted between the words "disarmament negotiations" and "at all levels".

21. At its 44th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.26/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 114 to none, with 10 abstentions (see para. 33, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

H. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.27

22. On 15 November, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament" (A/C.1/37/L.27), subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Benin, Colombia, the Congo, the German Democratic Republic, Madagascar, the United Republic of Cameroon and Yugoslavia, which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 35th meeting, on 17 November.

23. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.27 by a recorded vote of 113 to none, with 17 abstentions (see para. 33, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

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

I. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.42

24. On 17 November, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Liberia, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/37/L.42), subsequently also sponsored by the Bahamas, Ecuador, Morocco and Zaire, which was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 36th meeting, on 18 November.

25. At its 44th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.42 by a recorded vote of 125 to none (see para. 33, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, 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, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.45

26. On 17 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/37/L.45), subsequently also sponsored by Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, the German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Qatar and Sri Lanka, which was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 36th meeting, on 18 November.

27. At its 43rd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.45 by a recorded vote of 111 to none, with 17 abstentions (see para. 33, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German

Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

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

K. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.47

28. On 17 November, Cuba and the German Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/37/L.47), subsequently also sponsored by Romania and Viet Nam, which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 37th meeting, on 19 November.

29. At its 41st meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.47 by a recorded vote of 87 to 19, with 18 abstentions (see para. 33, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

- 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.
- Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, China, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Uruguay, Zaire.

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.55

30. On 18 November, Argentina, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, the Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Republic of Cameroon and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Monitoring of international disarmament agreements and strengthening of international security: proposal for the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency" (A/C.1/37/L.55), subsequently also sponsored by Algeria, Costa Rica, Liberia and Malta, which was introduced by the representative of France at the 39th meeting, on 22 November.

31. At the 41st meeting, on 23 November, the representative of France submitted an oral revision by which a new operative paragraph 4 was added, reading as follows:

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to have the report reproduced as a United Nations publication to ensure that it receives the widest possible dissemination;".

32. At its 43rd meeting on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.55, as orally revised by a recorded vote of 109 to 9, with 8 abstentions (see para. 33, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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, 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, Angola, Cuba, Cyprus, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, United States of America, Viet Nam.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its twelfth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it approved by consensus a declaration, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which, inter alia, it proclaimed that, in order effectively to discharge the central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament which belong to the United Nations in accordance with its Charter, "the United Nations should be kept appropriately informed of all steps in this field, whether unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral, without prejudice to the progress of negotiations", 5/

Recalling also that at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, Member States reiterated "their solemn commitment" to implement the Final Document, the validity of which received their "unanimous and categorical reaffirmation", 6/

Noting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have been carrying out at Geneva two series of bilateral nuclear arms negotiations, begun on 30 November 1981 and 29 June 1982 respectively,

5/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 27.

6/ A/S-12/32, para. 62.

1. Requests the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 September 1983, a joint report or two separate reports on the stage reached in their above-mentioned negotiations, for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;
2. Requests also the two negotiating parties to bear constantly in mind that not only their national interests but also the vital interests of all the peoples of the world are at stake in this question;
3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations".

B

International co-operation for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Stressing again the urgent need for an active and sustained effort to intensify the comprehensive 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 the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 7/ and confirmed in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 8/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament of 11 December 1979 9/ and General Assembly resolution 36/92 D of 9 December 1981,

Deeply concerned over the danger of a nuclear war, the continued arms race and the danger of unleashing a further, qualitatively new round of the arms race, all of which have an extraordinarily negative impact on the international situation,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, halting the nuclear-arms race and attaining disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security,

Bearing in mind the vital interest of all nations in the attainment of 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,

7/ Resolution S-10/2.

8/ A/S-12/32.

9/ Resolution 34/88.

Considering the importance of manifestations of popular peace and anti-nuclear movements against the arms race and the escalation of the danger of nuclear war throughout the world,

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,

Emphasizing the duty of States to co-operate for the preservation of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as 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, 10/ the obligation to co-operate actively and constructively for the attainment of the aims of disarmament being an indispensable part of that duty,

Expressing the conviction that concrete manifestations of political goodwill, including unilateral measures, such as an obligation not to make first use of nuclear weapons, improve conditions for resolving disarmament issues in a spirit of co-operation among States,

Taking into consideration the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in combining efforts and in supporting and developing active co-operation among States aimed at the solution of disarmament problems,

1. Calls upon all States, in implementing the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, to make active use of the principles and ideas contained in the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament by actively participating in disarmament negotiations, with a view to achieving concrete results, and by conducting them on the basis of equality and undiminished security and the non-use of force in international relations, refraining at the same time, from developing new directions and channels of the arms race;

2. Declares that the elaboration and dissemination of any doctrines and concepts justifying the unleashing of nuclear war endanger world peace, lead to deterioration of the international situation and further intensification of the arms race and are detrimental to the generally recognized necessity of international co-operation for disarmament;

3. 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 11/ is a phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament;

10/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

11/ Resolution 1514 (XV).

4. Appeals to States which are members of military or political groupings to promote, on the basis of the Final Document, 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;

5. Calls upon all Member States to cultivate and disseminate, particularly in connection with the World Disarmament Campaign, the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament, inter alia through their educational systems, mass media and cultural policies;

6. Calls upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 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.

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,

Reaffirming once again 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,

Recalling further that, in its resolution 35/152 B of 12 December 1980, it noted with alarm the increased risk of a nuclear catastrophe associated both with the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and with the adoption of the new doctrine of limited or partial use of nuclear weapons giving rise to allusions of the admissibility and acceptability of a nuclear conflict,

Noting with alarm that to the doctrine of a limited nuclear war was later added the concept of a protracted nuclear war,

Noting also with alarm that these dangerous doctrines lead to a new twist in the spiral of the arms race, which may seriously hamper the reaching of agreement on nuclear disarmament,

Stressing the urgent need for the cessation of the development and deployment of new types and systems of nuclear weapons 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, 12/

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 J of 11 December 1979, 35/152 B and C of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 E of 9 December 1981,

Noting that the Committee on Disarmament, during its session held in 1982, discussed the question of the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and, in particular, the establishment of an ad hoc working group for negotiations on that question,

Regretting, however, that the Committee on Disarmament was unable to reach agreement on the establishment of an ad hoc working group 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 Committee on Disarmament to fulfil its negotiating role with regard to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, bearing in mind the high priority accorded to this question in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Convinced that the Committee on Disarmament is the most suitable forum for the preparation and conduct of negotiations on nuclear disarmament,

1. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to proceed without delay to negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and especially to elaborate a nuclear disarmament programme, and to establish for this purpose an ad hoc working group on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Committee on Disarmament".

D

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned over the continuing arms race,

Emphasizing 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,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session 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, 13/

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, 14/ in particular the recommendation that, in view of the fact that Disarmament Week has played a useful role in fostering the objectives of disarmament, the week starting 24 October should continue to be widely observed as Disarmament Week,

Recognizing the important role which the mass information organs of the United Nations can play in promoting more active involvement of governmental and public organizations in Disarmament Week,

1. Expresses its appreciation to all States and international and national non-governmental organizations for their energetic support of and active participation in Disarmament Week;
2. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up measures undertaken by governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week; 15/
3. Invites all States that so desire, 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, 16/ prepared by the Secretary-General;

13/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

14/ A/S-12/32.

15/ A/37/445 and Add.1.

16/ A/34/436.

4. 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 and requests them to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;
5. Invites Governments, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;
6. Invites international non-governmental organizations to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare annually, within existing resources, a compilation of the information collected by the relevant departments of the Secretariat, as well as at United Nations information centres pertaining to the holding of Disarmament Week in the preceding year;
8. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report containing the information referred to in paragraphs 4 to 7 above.

E

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, 17/ in which it is stated that the achievement of nuclear disarmament will require urgent negotiations of agreements, inter alia, on the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems,

Stressing that the nuclear neutron weapon represents a further step in the qualitative arms race in the field of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/92 K of 9 December 1981, entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon",

Sharing the world-wide concern expressed by Member States, as well as by non-governmental organizations, over 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,

17/ Resolution S-10/2.

Noting the consideration of issues connected with the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament as well as the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon, by the Committee on Disarmament during its session held in 1982,

Regretting that the Committee on Disarmament was not able to reach agreement on the commencement of negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament or on the prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon in an appropriate organizational framework,

1. Reaffirms its request to the Committee 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;
2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion of this question by the General Assembly at its twelfth special session and at its thirty-seventh regular session;
3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda at its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon".

F

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, the first special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 18/ 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 and S-12/32 of 9 July 1982,

Regretting that at its twelfth special session it was not able to achieve, despite the expectations of the international community and the efforts exerted by a large number of Member States, the main objectives of that session, namely, to adopt a comprehensive programme of disarmament and to give further impetus to, and assess the implementation of, the decisions and recommendations of the tenth special session, as well as certain urgent measures for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament,

18/ A/S-12/32.

Noting with deep concern that the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session have not been implemented, that, between the two special sessions on disarmament, the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, has gained in intensity, that urgent measures to prevent nuclear war and for disarmament have not been adopted and that open threats, pressures and military intervention against independent States and violation 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 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,

Deeply concerned that negotiations on disarmament issues are lagging far behind the rapid technological development in the field of armaments and the relentless growth of military arsenals,

Considering it imperative 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,

Convinced that the success of disarmament negotiations, in which all peoples of the world have a vital interest, can be achieved through the active participation of Member States in such negotiations, contributing thereby to the maintenance of international peace and security,

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

Recalling with satisfaction that at its twelfth special session it unanimously and categorically reaffirmed the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 19/ as well as the solemn commitment of all Member States to it and their pledge to respect the priorities in disarmament negotiations, as agreed to in its Programme of Action,

Recalling the commitment of States undertaken in various international agreements to negotiate on disarmament measures, in particular on nuclear disarmament,

1. Expresses its deep concern over the constant deterioration of international relations, as well as the intensification of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, which directly threatens international peace and security and increases the danger of outbreak of war, in particular nuclear war;

19/ Resolution S-10/2.

2. Calls upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at promoting international security and leading to the effective halting and reversing of the arms race and to 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 concerning nuclear disarmament, as well as to fulfilling the priority tasks set forth in the Programme of Action of the Final Document and in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly;
4. Urges all Member States to exert the greatest effort to stimulate and accelerate disarmament negotiations in good faith at all levels, and to achieve rapid progress in resolving various disarmament issues;
5. Calls upon the Committee on Disarmament to concentrate its work on the substantive and priority items on its agenda, to proceed to negotiations on nuclear disarmament without further delay and to elaborate, as soon as possible, drafts of international agreements on those disarmament issues which have been the object of negotiations over a number of years, particularly a treaty on a nuclear-weapon test ban, on a complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;
6. Calls upon members of the Committee on Disarmament, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, to show a greater measure of readiness and flexibility in further negotiations on the elaboration of a draft comprehensive programme of disarmament, and thus enable the Committee to submit, pursuant to the decision of the twelfth special session, a revised draft of such a programme to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;
7. Calls upon the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work in considering various issues of disarmament on its agenda and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session concrete recommendations with a view to contributing to a solution of outstanding issues;
8. Calls upon nuclear-weapon States engaged in separate negotiations on issues of nuclear disarmament to exert the utmost effort with a view to achieving concrete results in those negotiations and thus contribute to the success of multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament;
9. Invites all States engaged in disarmament and arms limitation negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations to keep the General Assembly and the Committee on Disarmament informed of the results of such negotiations, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;
10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

G

Report of the Committee on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 F of 9 December 1981,

Recalling also the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 20/ and the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 21/

Having considered the report of the Committee on Disarmament, 22/

Reaffirming that the establishment of ad hoc working groups offers the best available machinery for the conduct of multilateral negotiations on items on the agenda of the Committee on Disarmament and contributes to the strengthening of the negotiating role of the Committee,

Noting that the Committee on Disarmament has set up an ad hoc working group under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear test ban",

Regretting that, despite the expressed wish of the great majority of members of the Committee on Disarmament, the establishment of an ad hoc working group to undertake multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament was once again prevented during its session held in 1982,

Expressing its deep concern and disappointment that the Committee on Disarmament has not thus far been able to reach concrete agreements on disarmament issues which have been under consideration for a number of years, particularly on those to which the United Nations has assigned greatest priority and urgency,

Convinced that the Committee 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,

Stressing that negotiations on specific disarmament issues conducted outside the Committee on Disarmament should in no way serve as a pretext for preventing the conduct of multilateral negotiations on such questions in the Committee,

20/ Resolution S-10/2.

21/ A/S-12/32.

22/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/37/27).

1. Urges the Committee on Disarmament to continue or undertake, during its session to be held in 1983, 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 General Assembly resolutions on those questions, and, in order to reach that goal, to provide the existing ad hoc working groups with appropriate negotiating mandates and to establish, as a matter of urgency, an ad hoc working group on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament;

2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to intensify its work, to make the utmost effort to achieve concrete results in the shortest possible period of time and to prepare draft international agreements on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, above all on a treaty on a nuclear-weapon test ban and on the complete and effective prohibition of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

3. Further requests the Committee on Disarmament to continue as from the beginning of its session in 1983, in accordance with the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, its intensive work on the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of disarmament and to submit the revised draft of such a programme to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

4. Invites the members of the Committee on Disarmament involved in separate negotiations on specific priority questions of disarmament to intensify their efforts in order to achieve a positive conclusion of those negotiations without further delay and to submit to the Committee a full report on their separate negotiations and the results achieved in order to contribute most directly to the negotiations in the Committee in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

5. Further requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament".

H

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission, 23/

23/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/37/42).

/...

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, 24/ 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, 25/

Considering the important role that the Disarmament Commission has played and the significant contribution that it has made 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,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 B of 9 December 1981,

1. Takes note of the report of the Disarmament Commission;
2. Notes that the Disarmament Commission again was not able to conclude its consideration of several 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, 26/ and to that end, to direct its attention at each substantive session to specific subjects from among those which have been and will be under its consideration, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and to make concrete recommendations on such subjects to the subsequent session of the Assembly;
4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1983 and to submit a substantive report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the report of the Committee on Disarmament, together with all the official records of the thirty-seventh 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 thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

24/ Resolution S-10/2.

25/ A/S-12/32.

26/ Resolution S-10/2.

I

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,

Recalling that removal of the threat of a 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,

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, 27/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

Recalling also its resolution 36/81 B of 9 December 1981, entitled "Prevention of nuclear war", in which it urged all nuclear-weapon States to submit to the Secretary-General by 30 April 1982, for consideration at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, their views, proposals and practical suggestions for ensuring the prevention of nuclear war and invited all other Member States that so desired to do likewise,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General containing such views, proposals and practical suggestions which was submitted at the twelfth special session, 28/

Taking into account the deliberations on this item during the twelfth special session, in particular in Working Group III of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session and in the Ad Hoc Drafting Group on the Prevention of Nuclear War, as referred to in the Concluding Document of that session, 29/

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risks of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all peoples of the world,

1. Requests the Committee 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 a nuclear war, taking into account the documents referred to above, as well as other existing proposals and future initiatives;

27/ Ibid.

28/ A/S-12/11 and Add.1 and Corr.1 and Add.2-5.

29/ A/S-12/32.

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Committee on Disarmament all relevant documents to facilitate the consideration of this item by the Committee;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Committee on Disarmament".

J

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,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 30/, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 36/81 B, 36/92 I and 36/100 of 9 December 1981,

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 also its declaration, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, 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,

1. Considers that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, 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 the other nuclear-weapon States will consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons.

30/ Resolution S-10/2.

K

Monitoring of international disarmament agreements and strengthening
of international security: proposal for the establishment of an
international satellite monitoring agency

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the essential role to be played by appropriate international monitoring measures satisfactory to all interested parties in establishing and implementing disarmament agreements and in strengthening international security and confidence,

Considering the progress made in the technology of earth observation by artificial satellites,

Aware of the important contribution that such technology can make to solving problems posed by monitoring, given in particular the need to provide for international measures of a non-discriminatory character which do not constitute interference in the international affairs of States,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 J of 14 December 1978 and 34/83 E of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, a study on the technical, legal and financial implications of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency and to seek the views of Member States on this subject,

Noting with interest the very detailed report on the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency submitted by the Secretary-General 1/ to the General Assembly, 31/

Emphasizing that technological advances increase the possibilities in this area and that Member States, as well as the international community represented by its competent organs, should be in a position to benefit, in the appropriate conditions, from adequate monitoring techniques, whether through the implementation of disarmament agreements or through the strengthening of security and international confidence,

Convinced that for these reasons consideration of the proposal for the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency should be pursued in all of its aspects,

1. Takes note of the report and the study on the implications of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency;
2. Expresses its satisfaction to the Secretary-General, and the experts who helped him, for the way in which the report was prepared;

3. Takes note also of the conclusions of the study regarding the possibilities of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to have the report reproduced as a United Nations publication in order to ensure that it receives the widest possible dissemination;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the practical modalities for implementing these conclusions with respect to the institutional aspects of the draft examined in part V, chapter II, of the study.
