



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/37/670
6 December 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-seventh session
Agenda item 133

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Luvsangiin ERDENECHULUUN (Mongolia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

"(a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;

"(b) Implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade and consideration of initiatives and proposals of Member States;

"(c) United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

"(d) World Disarmament Campaign: report of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session in accordance with paragraph 64 of the Concluding Document (A/S-12/32) of 9 July 1982.

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 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting on 8 October 1982, 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 133, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament; 1/
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/37/548);
- (c) Letter dated 23 July 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/37/353);
- (d) Letter dated 13 August 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/37/389);
- (e) Note by the Secretary-General (A/37/493);
- (f) Note by the Secretary-General (A/37/494);
- (g) Note by the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/37/569);
- (h) Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/37/4);
- (i) Note verbale dated 21 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/37/6);
- (j) Note by the Secretariat on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/C.1/37/9);
- (k) Letter dated 19 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of 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 and Corr.1).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.1 2/ and Rev.1

5. On 19 October, India submitted a draft resolution entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/37/L.1), which was subsequently also sponsored by the German Democratic Republic, Liberia and Mali. On 18 November, the sponsors submitted a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.1/Rev.1), adding an operative paragraph 2, which read as follows:

"2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled 'Freeze on nuclear weapons'."

6. The representative of India introduced the revised draft resolution at the 37th meeting, on 19 November.

7. At its 40th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.1/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 105 to 16, with 8 abstentions (see para. 44, draft resolution A). 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, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, 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, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

2/ The draft resolution was transmitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, in accordance with paragraph 47 of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, by a note of the Secretary-General (A/37/494).

Abstaining: China, Denmark, Guatemala, Iceland, Japan, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Somalia.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.2 2/ and Rev.1

8. On 19 October, India and Mexico submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/37/L.2), which was subsequently also sponsored by Ecuador and Liberia. The draft resolution, which was introduced by the representative of India at the 30th meeting, on 10 November, read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Gravely concerned by the continuing threat to the survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the arms race,

"Reaffirming that removal of the danger of a world war, in particular nuclear war, is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

"Bearing in mind the special responsibility of nuclear-weapon States in this regard,

"Reiterating that it is the shared responsibility of all Member States to initiate action to save succeeding generations from nuclear war,

"Recalling the provisions of paragraphs 47 to 50 and paragraphs 56 to 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly regarding procedures designed to secure the avoidance of nuclear war,

"Declaring the unacceptability of nuclear war, which would cause the destruction of not only the peoples of the warring States but also the peoples of all other States,

"Seeking to ensure the survival of mankind through avoidance of nuclear war,

"Stressing the vital importance of maximum self-restraint in the conduct of States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, and of the scrupulous observance by all States of well-established humanitarian laws and principles as well as Article 2, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Conscious that public opinion worldwide has been demanding urgent and effective measures for removal of the danger of nuclear war,

"1. Takes note of the views submitted by Member States in response to General Assembly resolution 36/81 B of 9 December 1981;

"2. Urges those States that have not yet done so to send their replies to the Secretary-General as soon as possible;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a representative group of public persons of great eminence, consisting of statesmen, scientists, physicians, jurists, religious leaders, philosophers and other suitably qualified persons, for the purpose of advising on special measures and procedures - practical, political and legal - designed for the collective control, management and resolution of critical or confrontational situations which could escalate to nuclear war, in addition to those already provided for in the Charter of the United Nations;

"4. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit for the consideration of the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, a report incorporating the considered views, suggestions and recommendations of the eminent persons mentioned in paragraph 3 above;

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled 'Prevention of nuclear war'."

9. On 19 November, the sponsors submitted a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.2/Rev.1), in which the following changes had been introduced:

(a) Operative paragraph 3 was replaced by the following paragraph:

"3. Invites Member States to transmit their views on the appointment by the Secretary-General, of a representative group of public persons of great eminence, consisting of statesmen, scientists, physicians, jurists, religious leaders, philosophers and other suitably qualified persons, for the purpose of advising on special measures and procedures - practical, political and legal - designed for the collective control, management and resolution of critical or confrontational situations which could escalate to nuclear war, in addition to those already provided for in the Charter of the United Nations".

(b) Operative paragraph 4 was deleted;

(c) Operative paragraph 5 was replaced by a new operative paragraph 4, which read as follows:

"4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Prevention of nuclear war", with a view to the appointment of the group, taking into account the views expressed by Member States."

10. At the 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the representative of India indicated that the sponsors had decided not to press draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.2/Rev.1 to a vote at the thirty-seventh session.

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.3 2/ and Rev.1 and 2

11. On 19 October, Mexico and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear arms freeze" (A/C.1/37/L.3), which was subsequently also sponsored by

/...

Colombia and Ecuador. On 20 October, the sponsors submitted a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.1/L.3/Rev.1), under which the word "thirty-seventh" in operative paragraphs 2 and 3 was replaced by the word "thirty-eighth" and the words "resolution S-12/- ..." in operative paragraph 3 were replaced by the words "resolution 37/- ...".

12. On 18 November, the sponsors submitted a new revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.3/Rev.2), in which the word "accepted" in subparagraph (b) of operative paragraph 1 was replaced by the words "agreed upon", and the following subparagraph was added to operative paragraph 1:

"(c) It would be of an original five-year duration, subject to prolongation in case other nuclear-weapon States join in such a freeze, as the General Assembly expects them to do."

13. The representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.3/Rev.2 at the 38th meeting, on 19 November.

14. At its 40th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.3/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 103 to 17, with 6 abstentions (see para. 44, draft resolution B). 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, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, 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: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Denmark, Guatemala, Iceland, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Somalia.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.4 2/ and Rev.1

15. On 19 October, India submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/37/L.4), which was subsequently also sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Romania, Yugoslavia and Zambia. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind and to the life-sustaining systems posed by nuclear weapons and by their use, inherent in concepts of deterrence,

"Convinced that nuclear disarmament is essential for the prevention of nuclear war and for the strengthening of international peace and security,

"Recalling its declaration, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and which would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

"Reaffirming the declaration that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, contained in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

"Decides to adopt an international convention as annexed to this resolution, 3/ prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, pending nuclear disarmament."

16. On 12 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.4/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of India at the 33rd meeting on 15 November. In the revised text, a new third preambular paragraph was added; the operative paragraph of the original text was revised and an operative paragraph 2 was added.

17. At its 40th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.4/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 103 to 17, with 9 abstentions (see para. 44, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

3/ See para. 44, draft resolution C, annex.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, 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, 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, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Malawi, Paraguay, Zaire.

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.5 2/

18. On 19 October, India submitted a draft resolution entitled "Urgent measures for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/37/L.5), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the recommendations and decisions of its first special session devoted to disarmament,

"Noting with deep concern that, despite efforts to attain the objectives agreed upon at the first special session, the international situation has continued to deteriorate and there has been a severe intensification of the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect,

"Convinced that the arms race is incompatible with the search for economic and social development and the achievement of the new international economic order,

/...

"Alarmed at the growing danger of the outbreak of nuclear war, which would have devastating consequences for all mankind and which therefore necessitates the adoption of urgent measures to prevent such a nuclear war,

"Taking note of the relevant unilateral declarations made by nuclear-weapon States in this regard,

"Conscious of the growing popular movements throughout the world against the testing, production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear weapons,

"Recognizing the right of each State to security and the need to maintain the undiminished security of all States at each stage in the process of disarmament,

"Convinced that real and lasting peace can only be ensured through strict observance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and through the effective implementation of the security system provided therein,

"Emphasizing the need to establish a world order free from the use or threat of use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, military intervention, occupation, annexation, interference in the internal affairs of States and denial of the inalienable rights to self-determination and independence of peoples and nations under colonial and alien domination in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Determined to continue negotiations on a comprehensive programme of disarmament for adoption at the earliest possible time by the General Assembly as a step towards the eventual conclusion of a treaty on general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"Reaffirming the commitment of States to pursue efforts for the achievement of general and complete disarmament and, to that end, to initiate new and intensify ongoing negotiations in the bilateral, regional and multilateral context, in accordance with the fundamental goals, priorities and procedures laid down in the Final Document of the first special session devoted to disarmament,

"1. Calls upon States to undertake the following urgent measures for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament:

"(a) A convention on the complete prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

"(b) Cessation of the testing of nuclear weapons pending the conclusion of a treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons;

"(c) A complete freeze on the development, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, along with a cut-off in the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes;

"2. Decides to keep the progress in the implementation of these measures under review."

19. At the 37th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of India withdrew draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.5.

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.35

20. On 17 November, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Mauritania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/37/L.35), which was subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt and Indonesia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 35 meeting, on 17 November.

21. At its 39th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.35 without a vote (see para. 44, draft resolution D).

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.39 and Rev.1

22. On 17 November, Argentina, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Kenya, Pakistan and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament and international security" (A/C.1/37/L.39), which was subsequently also sponsored by Algeria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, the Congo, Costa Rica, India, Malta, the Sudan and Yugoslavia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cyprus at the 38th meeting, on 19 November.

23. On 23 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.39/Rev.1), in which the following changes had been introduced:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph, the words "the lowest possible ebb of understanding" were replaced by the words "the lowest point of understanding";

(b) In the third preambular paragraph, the word "manifest" was deleted from the phrase "the manifest incapacity of the United Nations"; and the words "devoid of the means" were replaced by the words "without the means";

(c) The following words were added to the end of the fourth preambular paragraph: "and the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war increased";

(d) A new preambular paragraph was added after the ninth preambular paragraph.

24. At its 43rd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.39/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 103 to none, with 25 abstentions (see para. 44, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, 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, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam.

H. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.58 and Rev.1

25. On 18 November, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution on regional disarmament (A/C.1/37/L.58), which was subsequently also sponsored by Colombia, Costa Rica and Malta. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reiterating its concern at the arms race and, in particular, the nuclear-arms race, and at the steadily mounting expenditure on armaments,

"Recalling that all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and other major military Powers, bear the responsibility for halting and reversing the arms race,

"Reaffirming the sovereign right of each State to determine the conditions appropriate for its security and to take all necessary action in that connection, while bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the specific circumstances of each region,

"Bearing fully in mind the decisions and recommendations of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, particularly paragraph 114,

"Stressing the importance of regional measures already adopted and of regional efforts undertaken in regard to both nuclear and conventional disarmament,

"Mindful of the studies which have already been made and are of importance for regional disarmament,

"Recalling its resolutions 35/156 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/97 H of 9 December 1981 concerning the study on all the aspects of regional disarmament and the views of Member States on that study,

"Recalling also that one of the objectives of regional disarmament is to promote the ultimate aim of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"Confirming that regional disarmament measures, adopted on the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned, are important and potentially effective in that they can contribute to the achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

"1. Expresses the hope that, when the situation in the region so permits, Governments will consult together with a view to agreeing on effective measures for regional disarmament adopted on the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned;

"2. Encourages Governments to consider the establishment or possible strengthening at the regional level of institutional arrangements, wherever appropriate, that may help to promote the implementation of such measures;

"3. Calls upon Governments and existing regional institutions which are competent in the matter and may have adopted measures to that end to communicate them to the Secretary-General;

"4. Requests the Secretariat of the United Nations in particular the Centre for Disarmament, and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to provide assistance to States and regional institutions which request such assistance within the framework of regional disarmament initiatives;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a progress report on this question;

"6. Decides to include in the agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled 'Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General'."

26. On 19 November, the sponsors submitted a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.58/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Belgium at the 38th meeting, on 19 November. The revised draft resolution contained changes in all preambular and most operative paragraphs.

27. At its 39th meeting, on 22 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.58/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 44, draft resolution F).

I. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.9

28. On 4 November, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia and the United Republic of Cameroon submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament" (A/C.1/37/L.9), which was subsequently also sponsored by Ghana, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. The draft resolution, which was introduced by the representative of Norway at the 29th meeting, on 9 November, read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 33/91 G of 16 December 1978, 35/156 I of 12 December 1980 and 36/97 J of 9 December 1981,

"Having considered the relevant parts of chapter II F of the report of the Committee on Disarmament, 4/

"Reaffirming paragraph 28 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

"Reaffirming also the importance of the Committee on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, in conformity with paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

"Noting that it was not possible to complete the first review of the membership of the Committee on Disarmament during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly in conformity with paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and with resolution 36/97 J,

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

"Noting also that the consultations in the Committee on Disarmament on the basis of paragraphs 55 and 62 of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly have not been completed,

"Requests the Committee on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the review of the membership of the Committee, taking into account paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and paragraphs 55 and 62 of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly."

29. The text of draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.9 was subsequently incorporated in draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.67 and Corr.1, submitted under agenda item 55 (c) (see A/37/667, para. 36).

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.10 and Rev.1

30. On 4 November, the Bahamas, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Nigeria, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, the United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament" (A/C.1/37/L.10), which was subsequently also sponsored by Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, the Congo, Ecuador, Liberia, Mali, Pakistan, Panama, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkey, Viet Nam and Zaire. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 29th meeting, on 9 November.

31. On 24 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.10/Rev.1), in which the following changes were introduced:

(a) The following words were added to the end of the second preambular paragraph: "and bearing in mind the savings that can be made within existing budgetary appropriations";

(b) The following words were added to the end of operative paragraph 2: "bearing in mind the savings that can be made within existing budgetary appropriations".

32. In this connection, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.69).

33. At its 44th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.10/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 124 to none (see para. 44, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows: 5/

5/ The delegations of Ghana and Malta subsequently indicated that they had intended to vote in favour.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, 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, 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, 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.

K. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.34

34. On 17 November, Bulgaria, Mongolia and Romania submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" (A/C.1/37/L.34), which was subsequently also sponsored by Viet Nam. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 38th meeting, on 19 November.

35. At the 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Bulgaria orally revised operative paragraph 1 by substituting the word "Invites" for the words "Calls upon", and operative paragraph 2 by substituting the words "Also invites" for the words "Also calls upon". At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.34, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 80 to none, with 38 abstentions (see para. 44, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows: 6/

6/ The delegation of Jordan subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, 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, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Columbia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.50

36. On 18 November, India, Mexico, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" (A/C.1/37/L.50), which was subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh and Colombia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 39th meeting, on 22 November.

37. At its 45th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.50 by a recorded vote of 129 to none (see para. 44, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, 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, Ivory Coast,

Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, 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.

M. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.65

38. On 18 November, Indonesia and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign: peace and disarmament movements" (A/C.1/37/L.65), which was subsequently also sponsored by Australia, the Bahamas, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Kenya, Mali, Norway, Singapore and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States of America at the 38th meeting, on 19 November.

39. At the 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics orally proposed to amend operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution by adding after the words "the flow of a broad range of", the word "pravdivy" in Russian, which, as he stated, could be translated as "truthful" or "authentic". The representative of the United States of America, while accepting in principle, the proposed amendment, stated his preference for the use of the word "truthful". That was not objected to by the representative of the USSR.

40. At the 43rd meeting, also on 24 November, the representative of Nigeria orally suggested the use of the word "accurate" instead of "truthful" or "authentic".

41. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico orally proposed to amend the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution by replacing the last part of the paragraph, beginning with the words "a broad range of information", by the words "a broad range of information in conformity with the provision of paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly".

42. At the same meeting, following a ruling by the Chairman of the Committee that the amendment proposed by Nigeria be put to the vote, that amendment was adopted by a recorded vote of 42 to 2, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Belgium, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Kenya, Singapore.

Abstaining: Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Congo, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, Uganda, Zambia.

43. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.65, as orally amended, by a recorded vote of 119 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 44, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, 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, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brazil, Ireland.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth
Special Session of the General Assembly

A

Freeze on nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that in this nuclear age lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Further convinced that the highest priority objectives in the field of disarmament have to be nuclear disarmament and the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction,

Recognizing the urgent need to halt the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,

Recognizing further the urgent need for a negotiated reduction of nuclear-weapon stockpiles leading to their complete elimination,

1. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would, inter alia, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons".

B

Nuclear arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 7/ in 1978, it expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

7/ Resolution S-10/2.

Recalling also that, on the same occasion, it pointed out that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons were more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth and stressed that mankind was therefore confronted with a choice: halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, or face annihilation,

Noting that the conditions prevailing today are a source of even more serious concern than those existing in 1978 because of several factors such as the deterioration of the international situation, the increase in the accuracy, speed and destructive power of nuclear weapons, the promotion of illusory doctrines of "limited" or "winnable" nuclear war and the many false alarms which have occurred owing to the malfunctioning of computers,

Believing that it is a matter of the utmost urgency to stop any further increase in the awesome arsenals of the two major nuclear-weapon States, which already have ample retaliatory power and a frightening overkill capacity,

Believing also that it is equally urgent to activate negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute the most effective first step for the achievement of the above-mentioned two objectives, since it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of the reduction negotiations while, at the same time, preventing the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations would take place,

Firmly convinced that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze, since the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are now equivalent in nuclear military power and it seems evident that there exists between them an overall rough parity,

1. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to proclaim, either through simultaneous unilateral declarations or through a joint declaration, an immediate nuclear arms freeze which would be a first step towards the comprehensive programme of disarmament and whose structure and scope would be the following:

- (a) It would embrace:
 - (i) A comprehensive test ban of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
 - (ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
 - (iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
 - (iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(b) It would be subject to all relevant measures and procedures of verification which have already been agreed by the parties in the case of the SALT I and SALT II treaties, as well as those agreed upon in principle by them during the preparatory trilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban held at Geneva;

(c) It would be of an original five-year duration, subject to prolongation in case other nuclear-weapon States join in such a freeze, as the General Assembly expects them to do;

2. Requests the above-mentioned two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a report to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its thirty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Implementation of resolution 37/___ on a nuclear arms freeze".

C

Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind and to the life-sustaining system posed by nuclear weapons and by their use, inherent in concepts of deterrence,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament is essential for the prevention of nuclear war and for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Further convinced that a prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling its declaration, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 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 and which would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, 8/

Reaffirming the declaration that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, contained in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of

8/ Ibid., para. 58.

14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

1. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to undertake, on a priority basis, negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text of the annexed draft Convention the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons".

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by 25 Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at _____ on the _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____.

D

Confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/97 F of 9 December 1981, in which it took note of the comprehensive study on confidence-building measures 9/ prepared by the Secretary-General with the assistance of the Group of Governmental Experts on Confidence-building Measures appointed by him on an equitable geographical basis,

9/ A/36/474 and Corr.1. The study was subsequently issued with the title Comprehensive Study on Confidence-building Measures (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.3).

/...

Expressing its concern about the deterioration of the international situation and the further escalation of the arms race, which both reflects and aggravates the unsatisfactory international political climate, tension and mistrust,

Desirous of strengthening international peace and security and, at the same time, creating and improving conditions conducive to further measures of disarmament,

Noting again the findings of the comprehensive study on confidence-building measures and in particular the important role that confidence-building measures can play with regard to regional and world-wide stability as well as to progress in disarmament,

Mindful of the fact that, while confidence-building measures cannot serve as a substitute for concrete disarmament measures, they play a very significant role in achieving disarmament,

Convinced of the usefulness of confidence-building measures freely arrived at by the States concerned and agreed upon, taking into account the particular conditions and requirements of the regions concerned,

Convinced of the need to reduce mistrust and fear among States through the realization of confidence-building measures, such as those recommended by consensus in the comprehensive study on confidence-building measures, including pertinent and timely information on military activities and other matters pertaining to mutual security, and measures concerning the peacetime military conduct of States, as well as through progress on concrete measures of disarmament,

Recalling that confidence reflects a set of interrelated factors of a military as well as of a non-military character and that a plurality of approaches is needed to overcome fear, apprehension and mistrust between States and to replace them by confidence,

1. Urges all States to encourage and assist all efforts designed to explore further the ways in which confidence-building measures can strengthen international peace and security;

2. Invites all States to consider the possible introduction of confidence-building measures in their particular regions and, where possible, to negotiate on them in keeping with the conditions and requirements prevailing in the respective regions;

3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider the elaboration of guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level;

4. Further requests the Disarmament Commission to submit a progress report on its deliberations on this item to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

5. Further recommends that all States consider the inclusion of a reference to, or an agreement on, confidence-building measures, as appropriate, in any joint statements or declarations of a political nature;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of the thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Consideration of guidelines for confidence-building measures".

E

Disarmament and international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 A of 11 December 1979, 35/156 J of 12 December 1980 and 36/97 K of 9 December 1981,

Viewing with concern the aggravation of the deteriorating world situation which has reached the lowest point of understanding and co-operation for peace and security, thus making the survival of mankind extremely precarious,

Alarmed at the present critical world situation and the incapacity of the United Nations to take decisive action, thus bringing into sharp focus the reality that the Security Council finds itself without the means to give effect to its decisions, even when they were unanimously adopted,

Gravely concerned over the continuing stagnation in the disarmament negotiating efforts, while the arms race has been rapidly escalating with threatening consequences and the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war has increased,

Conscious of the need for a new and more positive approach to the whole problem of disarmament based on rendering operable the collective security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations in conjunction with efforts towards disarmament agreements,

Convinced that to this end the first step is to restore to the Security Council its meaningfulness by making effective its decisions for the maintenance of international security and peace, as required by the Charter,

Recognizing that this process would create the necessary conditions for the cessation of the arms race and would facilitate productive negotiations on a comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Recognizing further that such an approach in its implementation would engender a climate of confidence in the United Nations, thereby initiating a stable détente that would harmonize the actions of nations - more significantly among the major Powers - for co-operation towards peace and survival,

Aware that the principles of disarmament embodied in the Charter are an integral part of the system of collective international security and flow from it,

Recalling paragraph 13 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 10/ in which it is recognized that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces by international agreement and mutual example,

Recalling further paragraph 62 of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 11/ stressed the need for strengthening the central role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter in accordance with the Final Document,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, 12/ in which he, inter alia, emphasized that "our most urgent goal is to reconstruct the Charter concept of collective action for peace and security so as to render the United Nations more capable of carrying out its primary function" and appealed to all Governments to make a serious effort for "a more stable system of collective international security",

Reaffirming its resolution 36/97 K of 9 December 1981 in which it called for carrying out the provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/156 J of 12 December 1980, adopted by consensus,

1. Calls upon all States to take prompt action for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/97 K and to co-operate towards making more effective the system of security as provided for in the Charter of the United Nations, thus effectively facilitating substantial disarmament;

2. Requests the Security Council - and more significantly its permanent members - to proceed with a sense of urgency to the necessary measures for the effective implementation of the decisions of the Council in accordance with the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

F

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reiterating its concern over the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspects, and the continuing increase in arms expenditure,

10/ Resolution S-10/2.

11/ A/S-12/32.

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

Recalling that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, have the responsibility for halting and reversing the arms race,

Reaffirming the right of each State to make a sovereign assessment of the conditions necessary for its security and to take all appropriate measures in this respect, taking into account the objectives and principles of the United Nations as well as the specific conditions of each region,

Taking account of the decisions and recommendations of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 10/, inter alia, in its paragraph 114,

Stressing the importance of the regional measures that have already been adopted, as well as of efforts of a regional nature undertaken in the field of nuclear and conventional disarmament,

Aware of the studies that have already been carried out and are of relevance to regional disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 35/156 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/97 H of 9 December 1981 concerning the Study on All the Aspects of Regional Disarmament 13/ and the views of Member States on that study,

Recalling also that one of the aims of regional disarmament is to assist in promoting the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Confirming the importance and the potential effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all the States concerned, in that they can contribute to the realization of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

1. Expresses the hope that Governments, where circumstances of the region permit, will consult with each other on appropriate regional disarmament measures, which could be taken at the initiative and with the participation of all the States concerned;

2. Encourages Governments to consider the possible establishment or strengthening at the regional level, where appropriate, of institutional arrangements capable of promoting the implementation of such measures;

3. Calls upon Governments and the existing competent regional institutions which may have taken measures to that end to inform the Secretary-General;

13/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.2.

4. Requests the Secretariat, in particular the Department for Disarmament Affairs, 14/ and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to lend assistance to States and regional institutions which may request it in the context of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all the States concerned;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

6. Decides to include in the agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General".

G

United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, 15/ as well as its subsequent resolutions 33/71 E of 14 December 1978, 34/83 D of 11 December 1979, 35/152 A of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 A of 9 December 1981, in which it, inter alia, decided to continue the programme,

Recalling also its decisions, contained in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, of the General Assembly, 16/ in which it, inter alia, decided to continue the programme to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983, and to request the Secretary-General to submit the financial implications of awarding twenty-five fellowships, taking into account the necessary staffing requirements to meet the level of activities and structure of the programme and bearing in mind the savings that could be made within existing budgetary appropriations,

Bearing in mind that the level of activities, including the programme elements as outlined by the Secretary-General, 17/ has increased since the inception of the fellowship programme in 1979,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the implementation of the programme for 1983, in accordance with the guidelines

14/ See A/37/667, para. 40, draft resolution K, sect. V.

15/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 108.

16/ A/S-12/32, annex IV.

17/ A/S-12/8 and Corr.1.

established for it, and to submit a progress report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to provide adequate staffing at the appropriate level to meet the requirements of the increased activities and the expanded structure of the programme, bearing in mind the savings that can be made within existing budgetary appropriations;

3. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out.

H

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Aware of the public concern at the dangers of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and its negative social and economic consequences,

Noting that the World Disarmament Campaign is intended to promote public interest in and support for the goals set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 18/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and in particular for the reaching of agreements on measures of arms limitation and disarmament with a view to achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming that the universality of the World Disarmament Campaign should be guaranteed by the co-operation and participation of all States and by the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war,

Convinced that the United Nations system, Member States, with respect for their sovereign rights, and other bodies, in particular non-governmental organizations, all have their role to play in achieving the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on world-wide action for collecting signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament, 19/

18/ Resolution S-10/2.

19/ A/S-12/15 and Add.1.

Recalling its resolution 36/92 J of 9 December 1981 and the discussions thereon at the twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Welcoming voluntary contributions made by some Member States to carry out the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign,

Noting with satisfaction the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on its contribution to the World Disarmament Campaign, 20/

1. Invites Member States, in the implementation of the activities within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, to take into account various views and opinions expressed at the twelfth special session, including the proposal on launching world-wide action for collecting signatures in support of measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament;

2. Also invites Member States to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament and to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information;

3. Takes note of the programme of activities for 1983 in the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign suggested in the report of the Secretary-General and requests the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session of the progress in the implementation of the present resolution.

I

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 21/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/152 I of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 C of 9 December 1981, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 17 September 1981 22/ and 11 June 1982, 23/

20/ A/37/569, annex.

21/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 15.

22/ A/36/458.

23/ A/S-12/27.

Noting with satisfaction that the World Disarmament Campaign contemplated in the above resolutions and reports was solemnly launched on 7 June 1982 at the opening meeting of the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament;

Bearing in mind that at the twelfth special session the General Assembly defined in general terms the objectives, contents, modalities and financial implications of the World Disarmament Campaign and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session the specifics of the programme outlined in its previous report,

Having examined the new report submitted by the Secretary-General in conformity with that request, 20/

1. Approves the general framework of the World Disarmament Campaign specified by the Secretary-General in his report of 3 November 1982 relating to the programme of activities for the World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations, 24/ including the provisions of its paragraph 21 relating to the submission of an annual report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Campaign during the preceding year, and the transmission to the Assembly of the relevant views of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies;

2. Approves also the programme of activities for the World Disarmament Campaign for 1983 proposed in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. Reiterates its invitation to all Member States that have not yet done so to supplement available United Nations resources with voluntary contributions;

4. Decides that at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly there should be a Pledging Conference of contributions of Member States for the World Disarmament Campaign;

5. Declares again that voluntary contributions made by non-governmental organizations, foundations and trusts and other private sources would also be welcome;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

J

World Disarmament Campaign: peace and disarmament movements

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that well-informed discussion and debate on all points of view relating to disarmament issues may exercise a positive influence on the attainment

of meaningful arms limitation measures, progress in disarmament and the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Convinced that the best way to build trust and confidence and to advance the conditions which contribute to the cause of disarmament is through the co-operation and participation of all States and by the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinion on questions of arms limitation and disarmament,

Desirous of promoting the ability of all citizens to participate in an informed and free discussion of such matters,

Recalling that the World Disarmament Campaign was launched at the twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that at its twelfth special session the General Assembly called, inter alia, for the World Disarmament Campaign to be carried out in all regions of the world in a balanced, factual and objective manner, for the universality of the Campaign to be guaranteed by the co-operation and participation of all States and by the widest possible dissemination of information, for unimpeded access by all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions, and for the Campaign to provide an opportunity for discussion and debate in all countries on all points of view relating to disarmament issues, objectives and conditions,

1. Calls upon Member States to facilitate the flow of a broad range of accurate information on disarmament matters, both governmental and non-governmental, to and among their citizens, with a view to the furtherance of the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign and in order to advance the final objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. Calls upon all Member States to encourage their citizens freely and publicly to express their own views on disarmament questions and to organize and meet publicly for that purpose;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on implementation of the provisions of the present resolution.
