

and elaboration of international instruments or United Nations arrangements relative to direct television broadcasting.

*2081st plenary meeting
9 November 1972*

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-eighth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

*2093rd plenary meeting
29 November 1972*

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2930 (XXVII). World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the responsibility of the United Nations under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and for disarmament,

Convinced that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Believing it imperative that all States exert further efforts for the adoption of effective measures of disarmament and, more particularly, nuclear disarmament,

Believing also that a world disarmament conference could promote and facilitate the realization of such aims,

Deeply convinced that substantial progress in the field of disarmament can be achieved only by ensuring adequate conditions of security for all States,

Convinced also that all States should contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Recalling resolution 2833 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which the General Assembly expressed the conviction that it is most desirable to take immediate steps in order that careful consideration be given to the convening, following adequate preparation, of a world disarmament conference open to all States,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹³ containing the views and suggestions of States on the questions relating to the holding of a world disarmament conference,

Noting also all the views and suggestions expressed by Member States during the debate in plenary meeting and in the First Committee at the current session,

1. *Invites the Governments of all States to exert further efforts with a view to creating adequate conditions for the convening of a world disarmament conference at an appropriate time;*

2. *Considers it necessary to set up a special committee to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by Governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems and to submit, on the basis of consensus, a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session;*

3. *Decides to establish a Special Committee on the World Disarmament Conference consisting of thirty-five Member States, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly after consultation with all the regional groups and taking due consideration of the necessity to ensure adequate political and geographical representation;*

4. *Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in its work;*

The President of the General Assembly subsequently informed the Secretary-General¹⁴ that, in pursuance of paragraph 3 of the above resolution, he had "decided to appoint the following thirty-one Member States to serve on the Special Committee on the World Disarmament Conference: ARGENTINA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, ITALY, JAPAN, LIBERIA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, POLAND, ROMANIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, YUGOSLAVIA and ZAMBIA". He added that "In accordance with the widely expressed wish, the remaining four seats will be reserved for the nuclear States which may wish to become members of the Special Committee in the future".

2931 (XXVII). Implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2664 (XXV) of 7 December 1970,

Having considered the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the year 1971/1972,¹⁵

Aware of the steps taken in amending article VI of the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency to expand the membership of the Board of Governors,

Noting that the International Atomic Energy Agency is carrying out a survey of the market for nuclear power in selected developing countries to assess the extent of the market for various types and sizes of nuclear reactors,

Noting further that the number of countries and international organizations participating in the International Nuclear Information System has increased and that the system is to operate with full subject scope by the end of 1972,

Noting with satisfaction that the International Atomic Energy Agency is continuing its efforts to ensure the supply to its member States, when required, of special fissionable materials, including materials for power reactors,

Taking note of the increase in the target for voluntary contributions to the programme of technical assistance of the International Atomic Energy Agency to \$US 3 million,

1. *Expresses appreciation for the action taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency on the recommendations of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States;*

2. *Hopes that, in the context of development goals, the over-all expansion in resources available to the International Atomic Energy Agency for technical co-operation will continue;*

¹⁴ A/8990.

¹⁵ International Atomic Energy Agency, Annual Report, 1 July 1971-30 June 1972 (Vienna, July 1972); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/8774).

3. *Invites* the International Atomic Energy Agency to keep under review ways and means of allowing the developing countries to benefit fully, and in accordance with their respective stages of nuclear industrialization, from the technical assistance provided by international organizations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly relating to the recommendations of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States;

5. *Invites* the International Atomic Energy Agency, in consultation with the specialized agencies and other bodies concerned, to submit, in its annual report to the General Assembly, information on further action concerning the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States.

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2932 (XXVII). General and complete disarmament

A

The General Assembly,

Conscious that all armed conflicts and the use of any weapons bring suffering and that the only effective means of eliminating this suffering is through the elimination of armed conflicts and through general and complete disarmament,

Recalling the general rules of international law that the use of weapons that cause unnecessary suffering is especially forbidden and that only military targets are legitimate objects of attack,

Convinced that the widespread use of many weapons and the emergence of new methods of warfare that cause unnecessary suffering or are indiscriminate call urgently for renewed efforts by Governments to seek, through legal means, the prohibition of the use of such weapons and of indiscriminate and cruel methods of warfare and, if possible, through measures of disarmament, the elimination of specific, especially cruel or indiscriminate weapons,

Conscious that incendiary weapons have always constituted a category of arms viewed with horror and that the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968, in its resolution XXIII on human rights in armed conflicts¹⁶ considered napalm bombing to be among the methods and means that erode human rights,

Noting that complete proposals for both elimination and non-use of incendiary weapons were advanced at the disarmament negotiations in 1933 and that proposals have recently been made to prohibit or restrict their use,

Recalling that the Secretary-General, in his reports on human rights in armed conflicts of 20 November 1969 and 18 September 1970, stated the view that the legality or otherwise of the use of napalm would seem to be a question calling for study that might eventually

be resolved in an international document that would clarify the situation,¹⁷

Recalling further that, in response to an express suggestion made by the Secretary-General¹⁸ in his report of 18 September 1970, the General Assembly, by paragraph 5 of resolution 2852 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, requested him to prepare as soon as possible, with the help of qualified governmental consultant experts, a report on napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use,

Noting that the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use*¹⁹ concludes that the massive spread of fire through incendiary weapons is largely indiscriminate in its effects on military and civilian targets,²⁰

Noting further the conclusion that burn injuries, whether sustained directly from the action of incendiaries or as a result of fires initiated by them, are intensely painful and require exceptional resources for their medical treatment that are far beyond the reach of most countries,²¹

Noting finally the conclusion that the rapid increase in the military use of these weapons is but one aspect of the more general phenomenon of the increasing mobilization of science and technology for purposes of total war, alongside which the long-upheld principle of the immunity of the non-combatant appears to be receding from the military consciousness, and that these trends have grave implications for the world community,²²

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use* and expresses appreciation to him for having submitted it without delay;

2. *Takes note* of the views expressed in the report regarding the use, production, development and stockpiling of napalm and other incendiary weapons;

3. *Deplores* the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in all armed conflicts;

4. *Commends* the report to the attention of all Governments and peoples;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to publish the report for wide circulation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the report to the Governments of Member States for their comments and to report on these comments to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

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B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, whereby it appealed to the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which on 17 November 1969 had initiated bilateral negotiations on the limita-

¹⁷ A/7720, para. 200; A/8052, para. 125.

¹⁸ A/8052, para. 126.

¹⁹ A/8803/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.I.3).

²⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 186.

²¹ *Ibid.*, para. 187.

²² *Ibid.*, para. 190.

¹⁶ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 18.