

proposals designed to secure these objectives and in accordance with paragraphs 57 and 58 of the Final Document, and thereby to ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered:

(h) Further steps to prohibit military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques;

(i) Multilateral regional and bilateral measures on the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Final Document;

(j) Reduction of military expenditures;

(k) Confidence-building measures, taking into account the particular conditions and requirements of different regions, with a view to strengthening the security of States.

#### D. *Disarmament and development*

15. Peace and development are indivisible. During the Second Disarmament Decade, utmost efforts should be made towards the implementation of the specific measures whereby disarmament will contribute effectively to economic and social development and thus facilitate the full and early realization of the new international economic order. To this end, renewed efforts should be made to reach agreement on the reduction of military expenditures and the re-allocation of resources from military purposes to economic and social development especially for the benefit of developing countries.

16. Efforts should also be made to strengthen international co-operation for the promotion of the transfer and utilization of nuclear technology for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries, taking into account the provisions of all relevant paragraphs of the Final Document, in particular to ensure the success of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, to be convened in principle by 1983, as decided upon in General Assembly resolution 34/63 of 29 November 1979, as well as other promotional activities in this field in the United Nations system, including those within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

#### E. *Disarmament and international security*

17. An essential condition for progress in the field of disarmament is the preservation and strengthening of international peace and security and the promotion of confidence among States. Nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization. It is essential to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons. The ultimate goal in this context is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Significant progress in nuclear disarmament would be facilitated both by parallel political and international legal measures to strengthen the security of States and by progress in the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments of the nuclear-weapon States and other States in the regions concerned.

18. All States Members of the United Nations have, in the Final Document, reaffirmed their full commitment to the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and their obligation strictly to observe its principles as well as other relevant and generally accepted principles of international law relating to the maintenance of international peace and security. Disarmament, relaxation of international tension, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter and the strengthening of international peace and security are directly related to each other. Progress in any of these spheres has a beneficial effect on all of them; in turn, failure in one sphere has negative effects on others. In the decade of the 1980s, all Governments, in particular the most advanced military Powers, should therefore take such steps as will contribute to the widening of trust among nations of the world as well as in the various regions. This implies a commitment on the part of all States to avoid actions likely to increase tension or create new areas of threats to international peace and security and, in their relationship with other countries, strictly to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and national independence.

#### F. *Public awareness*

19. As stated in paragraph 15 of the Final Document, it is essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world

recognize and understand the dangers in the present world armaments situation, so that world public opinion will be mobilized on behalf of peace and disarmament. This will be of great importance to the strengthening of international peace and security, the just and peaceful resolution of disputes and conflicts and effective disarmament.

20. In the course of the decade of the 1980s, therefore, governmental and non-governmental information organs of Member States and those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, should, as appropriate, undertake further programmes of information relating to the danger of the armaments race as well as to disarmament efforts and negotiations and their results, particularly by means of annual activities conducted in connexion with Disarmament Week. These actions should constitute a large-scale programme further to alert world opinion to the danger of war in general and of nuclear war in particular. In keeping with its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament, the United Nations, in particular its Centre for Disarmament, should intensify and co-ordinate its programme of publications, audio-visual materials, co-operation with non-governmental organizations and relations with the media. Among its activities, the United Nations should also, in the course of the Second Disarmament Decade, sponsor seminars in the different regions of the world at which issues relating to world disarmament, in general, and to the particular region, especially, will be extensively discussed.

#### G. *Studies*

21. As part of the process of facilitating the consideration of issues in the field of disarmament, studies on specific questions should be undertaken on the decision of the General Assembly, when necessary for preparing the ground for negotiations or reaching agreement. Also, studies pursued under the auspices of the United Nations, in particular by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research established by Assembly resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979 within the framework of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, could bring a useful contribution to the knowledge and exploration of disarmament problems, especially in the long term.

#### H. *Implementation, review and appraisal*

22. In the accomplishment of the activities earmarked for the Second Disarmament Decade, all Governments, particularly the most advanced military Powers, should make an effective contribution. The United Nations should continue to play a central role. The Committee on Disarmament should fully discharge its responsibility as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating body. The General Assembly should, at its annual sessions and, in particular, at its second special session devoted to disarmament to be held in 1982, make an effective contribution to the pursuit of the goals of disarmament.

23. It is pertinent also to recall that paragraphs 121 and 122 of the Final Document stated:

(a) That bilateral and regional disarmament negotiations may also play an important role and could facilitate the negotiation of multilateral agreements in the field of disarmament;

(b) That at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation.

24. In order to ensure a co-ordinated approach and to consider the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, this question should be included in the agenda of the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, envisaged for 1982.

25. In addition, the General Assembly will undertake at its fortieth session, in 1985, a review and appraisal, through the Disarmament Commission, of progress in the implementation of the measures identified in the present Declaration

### 35/47. **Preparations for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament**<sup>5</sup>

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* section III of its resolution 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, in which it decided to convene a second

<sup>5</sup> See also sect. X.B.1, decisions 35/417 and 35/430.

special session devoted to disarmament in 1982 and to set up, at its thirty-fifth session, a preparatory committee for the second special session,

*Reaffirming* the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly<sup>6</sup> and its conviction that disarmament remains one of the essential objectives of the United Nations,

*Expressing its concern* over the continuation of the arms race, which aggravates international peace and security and also diverts vast resources urgently needed for economic and social development,

*Reiterating* its conviction that peace can be secured through the implementation of disarmament measures, particularly of nuclear disarmament, conducive to the realization of the final objective, namely, general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

1. *Decides* to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament composed of seventy-eight Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographic distribution;

2. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to prepare a draft agenda for the special session, to examine all relevant questions relating to that session and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session its recommendations thereon, including those in respect of the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the Assembly at its tenth special session;

3. *Invites* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the agenda and other relevant questions relating to the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament not later than 1 April 1981;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States relevant to paragraph 3 above to the Preparatory Committee and to render to it all necessary assistance, including the provision of essential background information, relevant documents and summary records;

5. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to meet for a short organizational session of not longer than one week before the end of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly in order, *inter alia*, to set the dates for its substantive sessions;

6. *Further requests* the Preparatory Committee to submit its progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled: "Second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament".

79th plenary meeting  
3 December 1980

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*At the 79th plenary meeting, the President of the General Assembly announced that, in accordance with paragraph 1 of the above resolution and on the basis of consultations held in the First Committee, he had ap-*

*pointed the following States as members of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, it being understood that any Member State would be entitled to participate in the work of the Committee under the same conditions as those laid down for the Preparatory Committee for the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BAHAMAS, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURUNDI, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, CANADA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GREECE, GUYANA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, KENYA, LEBANON, LIBERIA, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, MALAYSIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWEDEN, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE and ZAMBIA*

### 35/141. Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

*The General Assembly.*

*Having considered* the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security",

*Deeply concerned* that the arms race, particularly in nuclear armaments and military expenditures, has continued to increase at an alarming speed, absorbing enormous material and human resources, which represents a heavy burden for the peoples of all countries and constitutes a grave danger for world peace and security,

*Convinced* that, disarmament being a matter of universal concern, there is a pressing need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about and be aware of the problems created by the armaments race and of the need for disarmament, and that the United Nations has a central role in this connexion,

*Noting* that, since the preparation of the updated report of the Secretary-General entitled *Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures*,<sup>7</sup> new developments have taken place in the fields covered by the report that are of particular relevance in the present economic and political conditions of the world,

*Recalling* its decision, as reaffirmed in its resolution 32/75 of 12 December 1977, to keep the item under constant review,

*Recalling further* paragraph 93 (c) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>8</sup> which provides that the Secretary-General shall periodically submit reports to the Assembly on the economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring up to date, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts<sup>9</sup> appointed by him, the report entitled *Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Ex-*

<sup>7</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.IX.1.

<sup>8</sup> Resolution S-10/2.

<sup>9</sup> Subsequently referred to as the Group of Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures.

<sup>6</sup> Resolution S-10/2.