

Emphasizing the need for maximum economy and maximum results in the administration of the Campaign,

Recognizing the potential beneficial effects in terms of results, efficiency and economy in the use of field offices to carry out all regional or local activities in the context of the programme of activities of the Campaign,

Reaffirming that the United Nations should furnish the informational material and should in general co-ordinate the implementation of the Campaign and that the Department of Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat should supervise and centralize such co-ordination,

Aware of the specific needs of developing countries with regard to programmes of information, research and training in the fields of arms limitation and disarmament,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide assistance to such Member States in the regions concerned as may request it with a view to establishing regional and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, on the basis of existing resources and of voluntary contributions which Member States may make to that end;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

K

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned over the sharp deterioration in world affairs characterized by the continued recourse to the use of force, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, and the escalation of the arms race, particularly in new and more destructive nuclear weapons, adding to their quantity and quality,

Concerned also over the vast expenditure, amounting to many billions of dollars, in escalation of the arms race while millions are dying from famine this year,

Bearing in mind that under Article 26 of the Charter the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating plans for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments,

Considering that in these circumstances, coinciding as they do with the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, the international community must cross the threshold and take a historical decision to bring the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, to a halt before it is too late,

1. *Calls upon* the Security Council to hold a series of meetings devoted to the consideration of the escalating arms race — particularly the nuclear-arms race — with a view to initiating due procedures, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, for bringing it to a halt;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

39/64. Reduction of military budgets

A

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the ever-spiralling arms race and growing military expenditures, which constitute a heavy burden for the economies of all nations and have extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Reaffirming once again the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, according to which the gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute figures or in terms of percentage, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities for the reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,⁵⁴

Convinced that the freezing and reduction of military budgets would have favourable consequences on the world economic and financial situation and might facilitate efforts made to increase international assistance for the developing countries,

Recalling that at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, all Member States unanimously and categorically reaffirmed the validity of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, as well as their solemn commitment to it,⁵⁵

Recalling also that, in the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second United Nations Disarmament Decade, it is provided that during this period renewed efforts should be made to reach agreement on the reduction of military expenditures and the reallocation of resources thus saved to economic and social development, especially for the benefit of developing countries,⁵⁶

Recalling further the provisions of its resolution 34/83 F of 11 December 1979, reaffirmed in its resolutions 35/142 A of 12 December 1980, 36/82 A of 9 December 1981, 37/95 A of 13 December 1982 and 38/184 A of 20 December 1983, in which it considered that a new impetus should be given to the endeavours to achieve agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain, in a balanced manner, military expenditure, including adequate measures of verification satisfactory to all parties concerned,

Aware of the various proposals submitted by Member States and of the activities carried out so far within the framework of the United Nations in the field of the reduction of military budgets,

Convinced that identification and elaboration of the principles which should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets could contribute to harmonizing the views of States and create confidence among them conducive to achieving international agreements in the reduction of military budgets,

Considering that the identification and elaboration of the principles which should govern further actions of States in freezing and reducing military budgets and the other current activities within the framework of the United Nations related to the question of the reduction of military budgets should be regarded as having the fundamental objective of reaching international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

⁵⁴ Resolution S-10/2, para. 89.

⁵⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, para. 62.

⁵⁶ See resolution 35/46, annex, para. 15.

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission on the work accomplished during its session in 1984 on the question of the reduction of military budgets;⁵⁷

1. *Declares once again its conviction* that it is possible to achieve international agreements on the reduction of military budgets without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security, self-defence and sovereignty;

2. *Reaffirms* that the human and material resources released through the reduction of military expenditures could be reallocated to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States, in particular the most heavily armed States, to reinforce their readiness to co-operate in a constructive manner with a view to reaching agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures;

4. *Appeals* to all States, in particular to the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to real-locating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries;

5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its 1985 substantive session, the consideration of the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets" on the basis of the relevant working paper annexed to its report,⁵⁸ as well as other proposals and ideas on the subject-matter, with a view to finalizing the identification and elaboration of the principles which should govern further actions of States in the field of freezing and reduction of military expenditures, keeping in mind the possibility of embodying such principles in a suitable document at an appropriate stage;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

B

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the arms race and present tendencies to increase further the rate of growth of military expenditures, the deplorable waste of human and economic resources and the potentially harmful effects on world peace and security,

Considering that a gradual reduction of military expenditures on a mutually agreed basis would be a measure that would contribute to curbing the arms race and would increase the possibilities of reallocating resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Convinced that such reductions could and should be carried out on a mutually agreed basis without detriment to the national security of any country,

Reaffirming its conviction that provisions for defining, reporting, comparing and verifying military expenditures will have to be basic elements of any international agreement to reduce such expenditures,

Recalling that an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures has been introduced in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, and that annual reports on military expenditures are now being received from a number of Member States,

Considering that a wider participation in the reporting system of States from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems would promote its further refinement and would, by contributing to greater openness in military matters, increase confidence between States,

Noting, in this connection, the proposal to convene an international conference on military expenditures,

Recalling its resolution 37/95 B of 13 December 1982, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts and with the voluntary co-operation of States, to undertake the task of constructing price indices and purchasing-power parities for the military expenditures of participating States,

Emphasizing that the above-mentioned activities and initiatives, as well as other ongoing activities within the United Nations related to the reduction of military budgets, have the objective of facilitating future negotiations aimed at the conclusion of international agreements on the reduction of military expenditures,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General⁵⁹ containing the replies received in 1984 from Member States in the framework of the above-mentioned reporting system;

2. *Stresses* the need to increase the number of reporting States with a view to the broadest possible participation from different geographic regions and representing different budgeting systems;

3. *Reiterates its recommendation* that all Member States should report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General, using the reporting instrument, their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available;

4. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the progress report of the Secretary-General⁶⁰ on the ongoing exercise undertaken in pursuance of resolution 37/95 B, and which will result in a final report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets with the necessary assistance and Secretariat services;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

39/65. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

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CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol

⁵⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42)*, para. 24.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 42 (A/39/42), annex X.

⁵⁹ A/39/521 and Add.1 and 2.

⁶⁰ A/39/399.