

## C

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 for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,<sup>38</sup> and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington, on 10 April 1972,<sup>39</sup>

*Noting with concern* reports that chemical weapons have been used, as well as indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals,

*Expressing concern* at the increasing risk that chemical weapons may be resorted to again,

*Noting* international efforts to strengthen relevant international prohibitions, including efforts to develop appropriate fact-finding mechanisms,

*Recalling* its resolution 39/65 A of 12 December 1984,

*Rededicating* its efforts to protect mankind from chemical and biological warfare,

1. *Reaffirms* the need for strict observance of existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons and condemns all actions that contravene those obligations;

2. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons;

3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

4. *Calls upon* all States, pending the conclusion of such a comprehensive ban, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons.

*113th plenary meeting  
12 December 1985*

**40/93. Israeli nuclear armament***The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is 39/147 of 17 December 1984,

*Recalling* resolution 39/54 of 12 December 1984, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon all countries of the Middle East, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

*Recalling further* Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981 in which, *inter alia*, the Council called upon Israel urgently to place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

*Noting with grave concern* Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy

Agency, and to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

*Aware* of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on this question;<sup>41</sup>

2. *Reiterates its condemnation* of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

3. *Requests once more* the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and places all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in these activities;

5. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;

6. *Reaffirms its condemnation* of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon as appropriate to the General Assembly.

*113th plenary meeting  
12 December 1985*

**40/94. General and complete disarmament**

## A

CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT ON A REGIONAL  
SCALE*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war that is expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

*Again recognizing* the urgent need for the harmonizing of political wills in order to promote initiatives aimed at reducing expenditure on armaments so that the resources thus released can be devoted to the social and economic development of all peoples,

*Recalling* paragraph 2 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>10</sup> in which it is stated, *inter alia*, that the nuclear and conventional arms build-up threatens to stall the efforts aimed at reaching the goals of development, to become an obstacle on the road of achieving the new international economic order and to hinder the solution of other vital problems facing mankind,

*Recalling further* paragraphs 45 and 46 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,<sup>10</sup> in which it declared, *inter alia*, that priorities in disarmament negotiations should be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces; and that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

<sup>41</sup> A/40/520, annex.