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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS
AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT
ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Miodrag MIHAJLOVIĆ (Yugoslavia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions
adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General"

was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session in accordance
with paragraph 115 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the
General Assembly (resolution S-10/2), adopted on 30 June 1978.

2. At its 4th and 5th plenary meetings, on 22 September 1978, the General
Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include
the item in its agenda and allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 3rd meeting, on 6 October, the First Committee decided to consider
separately items 125 and 128 and then to hold a combined general debate on the
other items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 35 to 49.
Item 125 was considered at the 4th to 19th meetings, from 16 to 27 October
(A/C.1/33/PV.4-19).

4. In connexion with item 125, the First Committee had before it the following
documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 1/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 108 of General Assembly resolution S-10/2 (A/33/305);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 98 of General Assembly resolution S-10/2 (A/33/312 and Add.1);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 94 of General Assembly resolution S-10/2 (A/33/317);

(e) Letter dated 2 October 1978 from the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué issued at the Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at the United Nations on 2 October 1978 (A/33/279).

II. PROPOSALS

5. On 18 October, Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yemen submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.1), subsequently also sponsored by Burundi, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea and Pakistan, which was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 12th meeting, on 23 October.

6. On 20 October, Algeria, Argentina, Cyprus, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.2), subsequently also sponsored by Angola, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burundi, Colombia, the Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Guinea, Jordan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay and Zaire, which was introduced by the representative of India at the 18th meeting, on 27 October.

7. On 20 October, Cyprus, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.3), which was introduced by the representative of India at the 18th meeting, on 27 October. Subsequently, on 1 November, Japan submitted amendments (A/C.1/33/L.8*) to the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"In the operative paragraph,

"1. Line 1, for all nuclear-weapon States read all States, in particular all the nuclear-weapon States,

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/33/42).

- "2. Line 3, for nuclear weapons read nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices."

Later, on 17 November, Sweden submitted amendments (A/C.1/L.33) to the draft resolution which read as follows:

"First preambular paragraph should read:

"Gravely concerned that continued testing of nuclear weapons exacerbates the arms race and constitutes a serious hazard to the environment and the health of present and future generations of mankind;

"Second preambular paragraph should read:

"Reiterating its conviction that the cessation of nuclear weapons testing in all environments would be a major step towards controlling the development of nuclear weapons and an important contribution to the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation."

On 22 November, Liberia submitted amendments (A/C.1/33/L.36) to the draft resolution which read as follows:

"Fifth preambular paragraph

"1. Delete the words the highest;

"2. After the word priority add the words second only to the complete abolition of all nuclear weapons."

Thereafter, on 24 November, Australia, Barbados, Bolivia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.3/Rev.1*), which was subsequently also sponsored by Liberia, Togo and Tunisia.

8. On 20 October, Afghanistan, the German Democratic Republic, India, Mongolia, Nigeria and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.4), which was introduced by the representative of Mongolia at the 12th meeting, on 23 October. The draft resolution was subsequently revised (A/C.1/33/L.4/Rev.1) and sponsored by Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nigeria, the United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Zambia. The Syrian Arab Republic and Mozambique later became sponsors of the revised draft resolution.

9. On 25 October, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.5), subsequently also sponsored by Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados,

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Bolivia, Botswana, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay and Zambia, which was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 33rd meeting, on 9 November.

10. On 1 November, Argentina, Cuba, Iran, Mexico, Sweden, Venezuela and Zaire submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.9), subsequently also sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Colombia, the Congo, Jordan and Peru, which was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

11. On 1 November, Argentina, Denmark, Ecuador, Mexico, Nigeria, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.10), which was introduced by the representative of Venezuela at the 30th meeting, on 7 November. It was subsequently revised (A/C.1/33/L.10/Rev.1) and sponsored by Argentina, Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Sweden, the United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay and Venezuela and, later, by the Philippines.

12. On 2 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.11). It was subsequently revised (A/C.1/33/L.11/Rev.1) and sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Burundi, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 50th meeting, on 24 November.

13. On 3 November, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Sweden, Turkey, the Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.12), which was revised (A/C.1/33/L.12/Rev.1) by its sponsors and subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, the Central African Empire, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Liberia, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, the United Republic of Cameroon and Uruguay. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 46th meeting, on 21 November. On 24 November, Pakistan, submitted amendments (A/C.1/33/L.44) to the revised draft resolution, which read as follows:

"Add a second operative paragraph to read as follows:

"2. Requests the group of governmental experts to include in their report to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly recommendations on the various possible modalities to channel resources from arms expenditures to the economic and social development of the developing countries."

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14. On 3 November, Argentina, Belgium, France, Greece, Portugal, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.13). It was subsequently revised (A/C.1/33/L.13/Rev.1) and sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, India, Italy, Portugal, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia and, later, also by Bangladesh, Bolivia, the Central African Empire, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Indonesia, Liberia, Mauritius, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka and Togo. It was introduced by the representative of France at the 46th meeting, on 21 November. A statement on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution was submitted by the Secretary-General on 27 November (A/C.1/33/L.47).

15. On 3 November, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.14), which was subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, the Central African Empire, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Haiti, India, Jordan, Liberia, Mali, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zambia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 46th meeting, on 21 November.

16. On 8 November, Cuba, Cyprus, Romania, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.16). It was subsequently revised (A/C.1/33/L.16/Rev.1) and sponsored by Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Liberia, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. Bangladesh, Bolivia, France and Mauritius subsequently also became sponsors of the revised draft resolution. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sri Lanka at the 43rd meeting, on 17 November.

17. On 8 November, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Romania, Senegal, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.17). It was subsequently revised (A/C.1/33/L.17/Rev.1) and sponsored by Botswana, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Jamaica, Mauritius, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zambia, and subsequently also sponsored by Bangladesh and Barbados. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 48th meeting, on 22 November.

18. On 14 November, Liberia submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/33/L.20) which was introduced by its representative at the 39th meeting, on 15 November, and was subsequently revised (A/C.1/33/L.20/Rev.1) by the sponsor.

III. VOTING

19. At its 51st meeting, on 27 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.1 (see para. 5 above) by a recorded vote of 68 to 24, with 33 abstentions (see para. 33 below, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, 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, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Barbados, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Greece, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

20. At its 51st meeting, before the First Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.2 (see para. 6 above), India announced a drafting change to operative paragraph 2; the paragraph reads in part as follows:

"Requests all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States, to submit to the Secretary-General, before the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, proposals concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons ...",

the rest of the paragraph remaining unchanged. Thereupon, the draft resolution, as revised, was adopted by a recorded vote of 84 to 16, with 18 abstentions (see para. 33 below, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

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In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

21. At its 52nd meeting, on 27 November, the First Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.3/Rev.1* (see para. 7 above). The amendments contained in documents A/C.1/33/L.8*, L.33 and L.36 were not pressed to the vote. The draft resolution was then adopted by a recorded vote of 89 to 2, with 9 abstentions (see para. 33 below, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco,

2/ Subsequently the delegations of Angola, Burundi, Democratic Yemen, Guinea, Honduras, Mauritius, Qatar, Paraguay, Togo and Venezuela indicated that, had they been present, they would have voted in favour.

/...

Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: China, France.

Abstaining: Belgium, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

22. At its 52nd meeting, on 27 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.4/Rev.1 (see para. 8 above) by consensus (see para. 33 below, draft resolution D).

23. At its 52nd meeting, before the First Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.5 (see para. 9 above), Morocco orally proposed a revision to the draft resolution which was accepted by the sponsors. It consisted of adding an additional operative paragraph 3 which read as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly a report on the implementation of the fellowships programme."

Thereupon, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted by consensus (see para. 33 below, draft resolution E).

24. At its 52nd meeting, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.9 (see para. 10 above) by consensus (see para. 33 below, draft resolution F).

25. Also at its 52nd meeting, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.10/Rev.1 (see para. 11 above) by consensus (see para. 33 below, draft resolution G).

26. At its 52nd meeting, on 27 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.11/Rev.1 (see para. 12 above) by a recorded vote of 120 to none, with 10 abstentions (see para. 33 below, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows: 3/

3/ The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland subsequently indicated that it had intended to abstain.

/...

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, 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 Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, United States of America.

27. At its 52nd meeting, the First Committee took up draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.12/Rev.1 (see para. 13 above). Pakistan did not press to the vote its amendments in A/C.1/33/L.44. The draft resolution was then adopted by consensus (see para. 33 below, draft resolution I).

28. At its 53rd meeting, on 28 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.13/Rev.1 (see para. 14 above) by a recorded vote of 107 to none, with 18 abstentions (see para. 33 below, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows: 4/

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark,

4/ The delegation of Luxembourg subsequently indicated that, had it been present, it would have voted in favour.

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Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

29. At its 52nd meeting, on 27 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.14 (see para. 15 above) by consensus (see para. 33 below, draft resolution K).

30. At its 53rd meeting, on 28 November, before the First Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.16/Rev.1 (see para. 16 above), Nigeria proposed, and the sponsors accepted, an oral amendment to the draft resolution, to add to its operative paragraph 1, after the words "information and comments made by Member States", the words "during the thirty-third session of the General Assembly". Mexico further orally proposed that in operative paragraph 1, after the words "paragraph 125 of the Final Document" the words "together with all the official records of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" be added. The revised operative paragraph 1 would read as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the deliberative and negotiating as well as studying organs dealing with the question of disarmament all the proposals and suggestions listed in paragraph 125 of the Final Document, together with all the official records of the tenth special session of the General Assembly as well as information and comments made by Member States at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly on those proposals and suggestions, except those covered by separate resolutions;"

The representative of Mexico also requested a separate vote on the retention of the words "as well as studying" in operative paragraph 1, and on its oral amendment.

/...

With regard to the words "as well as studying", their retention was decided upon by a recorded vote of 76 to 17, with 28 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Denmark, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.

With regard to the words "together with all the official records of the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament", their insertion was decided upon by a recorded vote of 103 to 9, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Angola, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan,

Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, France, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Fiji, Iran, Malta, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, United States of America.

Thereupon, the revised draft resolution, as orally amended, was adopted by consensus (see para. 33 below, draft resolution L).

31. At its 53rd meeting, on 28 November, the First Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.17/Rev.1 (see para. 17 above) by consensus (see para. 33 below, draft resolution M).

32. Also at its 53rd meeting, before the First Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/33/L.20/Rev.1 (see para. 18 above), Liberia orally revised the draft resolution by deleting from operative paragraph 2, after the word "with assistance", the words "if necessary" and "qualified experts, including". Thus, the paragraph, as orally revised, read as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Advisory Board, to study the ways and means whereby the objectives in paragraph 1 above can be accomplished and report to the thirty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly;".

Thereupon, the revised draft resolution, as further orally revised, was adopted by consensus (see para. 33 below, draft resolution N).

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

Review of the implementation of the recommendations
and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its
tenth special session

A

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned over the continued and rapid Israeli military build-up,

Alarmed by the increasing evidence regarding Israeli attempts to acquire nuclear weapons,

Expressing its alarm over the use by Israel of cluster bombs against refugee camps and civilian targets in southern Lebanon,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976 and 32/82 of 12 December 1977 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recognizing that the continued escalation of Israeli armament constitutes a threat to international peace and security and underlies Israel's persistent defiance of General Assembly resolutions and its policy of expansion, occupation and denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people,

Further recalling its repeated condemnations of the intensification of military collaboration between Israel and South Africa and its resolution 32/105 F of 14 December 1977, entitled "Military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa",

1. Calls upon all States to co-operate fully in effective international action, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to avert this grave menace to international peace and security;

2. Requests the Security Council, in particular, to call upon all States, under Chapter VII of the Charter and irrespective of any existing contracts:

(a) To refrain from any supply of arms, ammunition, military equipment or vehicles, or spare parts thereof, to Israel, without any exception;

(b) To ensure that such supplies do not reach Israel through other parties;

(c) To end all transfer of nuclear equipment or fissionable material or technology to Israel;

/...

3. Further requests the Security Council to establish machinery for supervising the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 2 above:

4. Invites all Governments and organizations to take all appropriate actions to promote the purposes of the present resolution.

B

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,

Recalling the declaration of the General Assembly contained in the Final Document adopted at its tenth special session 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", 5/

1. Declares that:

(a) The use of nuclear weapons will be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity;

(b) The use of nuclear weapons should therefore be prohibited, pending nuclear disarmament;

2. Requests all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States, to submit to the Secretary-General, before the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, proposals concerning the non-use of nuclear weapons, avoidance of nuclear war and related matters, in order that the question of an international convention or some other agreement on the subject may be discussed at that session.

C

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned that continued testing of nuclear weapons exacerbates the arms race and constitutes a serious hazard to the environment and the health of present and future generations of mankind,

Reiterating its conviction that the cessation of nuclear weapons testing in all environments would be a major step towards controlling the development of nuclear weapons and an important contribution to the prevention of nuclear-weapons proliferation,

Recalling the determination of the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water ^{6/} expressed in that Treaty to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Recalling its resolutions on the question of nuclear weapon testing adopted each year since 1958 by very large majorities and, in particular, resolution 32/78 of 12 December 1977,

Reaffirming that a comprehensive test ban is a matter of the highest priority,

Recalling the various views expressed by non-nuclear-weapon States during the tenth special session of the General Assembly that pending the conclusion of comprehensive test-ban treaty the world community would be encouraged if all the nuclear-weapon States refrained from testing nuclear weapons,

Regretting that the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament has not been able to commence negotiations on the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty owing to the non-submission of the joint draft treaty expected from the three nuclear-weapon States,

Calls upon all States, in particular all the nuclear-weapon States, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, to refrain from conducting any testing of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices.

D

The General Assembly,

Expressing its grave concern over the continued arms race,

Emphasizing the urgent need for and the importance of wide and continued mobilization of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race in all its aspects,

Recalling that, at its special session devoted to disarmament, the General Assembly proclaimed the week starting on 24 October, the day of the founding of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament,

Desirous of promoting broad measures on mobilization of world public opinion in the celebration of such a week in order to create an international atmosphere conducive to the implementation of further practical measures on the cessation of the arms race and disarmament,

^{6/} United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

1. Invites all States to carry out through dissemination of information and organization of symposiums, meetings, conferences and other national and international forums effective measures to expose the danger of the arms race, propagate the need for its cessation and increase the public understanding of the urgent tasks in the field of disarmament, in particular, the provisions of the Final Document adopted by the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament; 7/

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a model programme which may assist States that so desire in developing their local programmes for Disarmament Week;

3. Invites governmental as well as non-governmental organizations to undertake annual activities to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week and invites Governments to inform the Secretary-General of such activities not later than 30 April of each following year;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth and subsequent sessions on the information obtained by him in accordance with paragraph 3 of the present resolution.

E

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision at the tenth special session to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, 8/

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the guidelines for the programme of fellowships, 9/

1. Approves the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make adequate arrangements in order that the programme of fellowships on disarmament can be commenced during the first half of 1979;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the fellowships programme.

7/ Resolution S-10/2.

8/ Ibid., para. 108.

9/ A/33/305.

F

The General Assembly,

Having considered its resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978 and the Final Document embodied therein, with the view to examining the present status of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted at its tenth special session, the first which the United Nations has devoted entirely to disarmament,

Reaffirming the alarm expressed in that resolution regarding the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race, and recalling the devastation inflicted by all wars,

Convinced that the provisions of the Final Document constitute a consistent and articulated whole which provides a solid basis to set in motion an international disarmament strategy that permits at the same time:

- (a) To carry out what is the most acute and urgent task of the present day, removing the threat of a world war, which would inevitably be a nuclear war,
- (b) To channel the negotiations among States towards the final goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, in the understanding that such negotiations shall be conducted concurrently with negotiations on partial measures of disarmament,
- (c) To strengthen international peace and security and to promote the economic and social advancement of all peoples, thus facilitating the achievement of the new international economic order,

Noting that the recommendations and decisions adopted at its tenth special session regarding the multilateral disarmament machinery, both negotiating as well as deliberative, have already resulted, or will do so soon, in a considerable revitalization of that machinery,

Noting also that various measures have been, or are about to be, adopted which will turn into reality several recommendations and decisions regarding studies, information, teaching and training on disarmament included in the Final Document of the special session,

Having concluded that the situation is quite different with regard to the other numerous recommendations and decisions contained in the Programme of Action of the Final Document,

Recalling the consensus that, in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, which has maximum priority, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility,

Bearing in mind that in adopting the Final Document Member States solemnly proclaimed in the Declaration contained therein that "they will respect the

/...

objectives and principles stated" in it and that they will "make every effort faithfully to carry out the Programme of Action", 10/

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the measures adopted, or about to be adopted, to revitalize the multilateral disarmament machinery available to the United Nations among which, in particular, the fact that the Disarmament Commission has just held its first session on organizational matters and that the Committee on Disarmament is already properly constituted in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Final Document embodied in its General Assembly resolution S-10/2;

2. Expresses the hope that all nuclear-weapon States will participate in the Committee on Disarmament, and is confident that the Committee will include in its rules of procedure provisions to ensure that it may function effectively as a multilateral negotiating disarmament body;

3. Notes with satisfaction that progress has been, or is being, made in the adoption of measures aimed at promoting studies, information, teaching and training on disarmament;

4. Regrets, however, that with regard to the Programme of Action it has not yet been possible to achieve any of the priority agreements enunciated therein, in particular the agreement for a comprehensive test ban and the agreement pursued in the second series of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks;

5. Urgently calls upon all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to make every effort "to proceed along the road of binding and effective international agreements in the field of disarmament", in accordance with what was approved at the tenth special session, in order to translate into practical terms the measures called for in the Programme of Action;

6. Invites all States to communicate as appropriate to the Secretary-General all those measures adopted outside the aegis of the United Nations regarding the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session, whether unilateral, bilateral, regional or multilateral;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit periodically the above information, together with any reports he may prepare on similar measures taken within the framework of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, both to the General Assembly and the Disarmament Commission.

G

The General Assembly,

Aware of the grave dangers inherent in the arms race,

Convinced that it is essential that both the Governments and the peoples of the world should be better informed of the dangers of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and of the efforts made to contain it,

Recalling that, at its tenth special session devoted to disarmament, the General Assembly recognized that, in order to mobilize world public opinion in favour of disarmament, concrete measures must be taken to increase the dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament,

1. Urges Member States, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as non-governmental organizations and concerned research institutes, to promote education and information programmes relating to the arms race and disarmament;

2. Requests Member States to report to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, on their activities in the field of dissemination of information on the arms race and disarmament;

3. Welcomes the initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in planning to hold a world congress on disarmament education and, in that connexion, invites the Director-General of that organization to report to the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, on the preparations for that event;

4. Requests the United Nations Centre for Disarmament, in preparing the United Nations Yearbook on Disarmament and the disarmament periodical, to take account of the recommendations of the General Assembly regarding the form and content of such publications;

5. Further requests the United Nations Centre for Disarmament to increase contacts with non-governmental organizations and research institutions, in accordance with paragraph 123 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and, after appropriate consultations, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on other ways of encouraging the role of such organizations and institutions in the field of disarmament;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to include in any studies on arms limitation and disarmament prepared under the auspices of the United Nations a summary of those studies, drafted in easily understood language, to facilitate their dissemination among the general public;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of co-ordinating the public information activities relating to disarmament of all United Nations specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

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H

The General Assembly,

Having reviewed the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session,

Having in mind the contribution of the tenth special session of the General Assembly towards highlighting the gravity of the problems facing the international community in the field of disarmament and identifying the steps conducive to their solution,

Convinced of the need to broaden and deepen the degree of agreement reached and to preserve the momentum initiated at the tenth special session,

Conscious of the widely expressed interest of Member States in an urgent implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session, which found expression in the course of the consideration of this item at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly,

Determined to encourage the taking of urgent measures in order to secure the implementation of the recommendations and decisions endorsed by Member States in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and aimed at halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to proceed to disarmament,

I

Reaffirming that nuclear weapons pose the most serious threat to mankind and its survival and that it is therefore essential to proceed to nuclear disarmament and to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming also that all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility for the fulfilment of the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament,

Expressing the deep concern and disappointment of the international community over the fact that the ongoing negotiations have not yet been successfully concluded and that urgent negotiations among the nuclear-weapon States have not yet been initiated,

1. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States involved in the negotiations on the conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests to submit to the Committee on Disarmament the draft of such a treaty, at the beginning of its 1979 session;

2. Calls upon the United States of America and on the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to speed up their negotiations on the second series of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and to transmit the text of such an agreement to the General Assembly in accordance with resolution 33/___;

3. Urges all nuclear-weapon States to proceed, in accordance with paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, to consultations regarding an early initiation of urgent negotiations on the halting of the nuclear

arms race and on a progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery within a comprehensive phased programme with agreed time-frames, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination;

4. Requests the nuclear-weapon States to inform the United Nations, at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, of the results of their consultations and eventual negotiations;

II

Noting with satisfaction the decision of the General Assembly at its tenth special session on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

Welcoming the decision to establish the Disarmament Commission as a deliberative body of the General Assembly with the function of considering, in addition to the specific tasks deriving from the decisions and recommendations adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, various problems in the field of disarmament and to make recommendations thereon,

1. Invites the Disarmament Commission, taking into account General Assembly resolution 33/___, to consider on a regular basis the reports and other documents of the Committee on Disarmament submitted by the Secretary-General through the General Assembly;

2. Recommends the inclusion in the agenda of the forthcoming session of the Disarmament Commission, apart from the consideration of elements of a comprehensive programme on disarmament as a priority item, the following questions related to disarmament:

(a) Consideration of various aspects of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, in order to expedite negotiations aimed at effective elimination of the danger of nuclear war;

(b) Harmonization of views on concrete steps to be undertaken by States regarding a gradual, agreed reduction of military budgets and reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries, noting the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

III

Bearing in mind the decision of the General Assembly at its tenth special session to fix, during its thirty-third session, the date of the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Desiring to contribute to the furthering and broadening of positive processes initiated through the laying down of the foundations of an international disarmament strategy at the tenth special session of the General Assembly,

/...

1. Decides to convene a second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1982 at United Nations Headquarters in New York;

2. Decides also to set up, at its thirty-fifth session, a preparatory committee for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

IV

Welcoming the agreement reached at the tenth special session of the General Assembly on the constitution of the Committee on Disarmament,

Bearing in mind that the Committee on Disarmament will meet at Geneva in January 1979,

1. Invites the Committee on Disarmament to take into account, when determining its priorities and programme of work, the priorities established in paragraph 45 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and the resolution adopted during the thirty-third session of the General Assembly;

2. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to undertake, at its first session in January 1979, on a priority basis, negotiations on:

(a) A treaty on the complete prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests;

(b) A treaty or convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

3. Requests the Committee on Disarmament to submit reports to the General Assembly annually or more frequently, as appropriate, and provide its formal and other relevant documents to Member States on a regular basis;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Consideration of the report of the Committee on Disarmament".

I

The General Assembly,

Aware of the disproportion existing between the resources allocated to military expenditure and those devoted to development assistance,

Convinced of the need to take concrete measures reflecting the desire of Member States to encourage the allocation to development assistance of the resources released by reductions in military expenditures,

Recalling the concerns expressed in that regard by the General Assembly at

/...

its tenth special session, in particular concerning the harmful economic and social consequences of pursuing the arms race,

Noting that a study on the relationship between disarmament and development has been initiated by the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 94 and 95 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, for its consideration, the proposal to establish an international disarmament fund for development which was submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session. 11/

J

The General Assembly,

Aware of the essential role to be played by appropriate international monitoring measures, satisfactory to all interested parties, in establishing and implementing disarmament agreements, and in strengthening international security and confidence,

Considering the progress made in the field of earth observation satellite technology,

Convinced of the important contribution which such technology can make to the solution of monitoring problems, taking into account, in particular, the need to provide for international measures which are non-discriminatory and do not constitute interference in the internal affairs of States,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to obtain, not later than 31 March 1979, the views of Member States on the proposal to establish an international satellite monitoring agency, as explained in a memorandum dated 30 May 1978 submitted to the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; 12/

2. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, as from 1 May 1979, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, a study on the technical, legal and financial implications of establishing an international satellite monitoring agency;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, on the replies received from Governments and the preliminary conclusions of the group of experts.

11/ See A/S-10/AC.1/28.

12/ A/S-10/AC.1/7.

K

The General Assembly,

Convinced that negotiations on disarmament and the continuing effort to ensure greater security must be based on objective in-depth technical studies,

Convinced also that sustained research and study activity by the United Nations in the field of disarmament would promote informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts,

Considering that, in addition to the work being done in this field by the United Nations Centre for Disarmament, with a view to gathering basic data on disarmament problems and, in particular, facilitating the negotiations currently in progress, it is advisable to undertake more forward-looking research, within the framework of the United Nations,

Noting that various proposals that studies of this type should be carried out have been put forward at the tenth special session and thirty-third session of the General Assembly, thus reflecting the need of the international community to be provided with more diversified and complete information on problems relating to disarmament,

Aware of the importance of ensuring that such studies should be conducted in accordance with the criteria of scientific independence,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, on possible ways of establishing, operating and financing an international institute for disarmament research, 13/ under the auspices of the United Nations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to seek in this regard, inter alia, the advice of the advisory board established in implementation of paragraph 124 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session, in view of the competence to be assigned to that body in respect of a programme of studies on disarmament.

L

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision at the tenth special session to request the Secretary-General to transmit to the appropriate deliberative and negotiating organs dealing with the questions of disarmament all the official records of the special session devoted to disarmament, in accordance with the recommendations which the General Assembly may adopt at its thirty-third session,

Commending the active participation of Member States in the consideration of

13/ See A/S-10/AC.1/8.

the agenda items of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and the proposals and suggestions submitted by them,

Noting the valuable contribution such proposals and suggestions have made to the work of the special session and its eventual outcome,

Considering that further and more thorough study of the proposals and suggestions contained in paragraph 125 of the Final Document than was possible at the special session is essential,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the deliberative and negotiating as well as studying organs dealing with the question of disarmament all the proposals and suggestions listed in paragraph 125 of the Final Document, together with all the official records of the tenth special session of the General Assembly, as well as information and comments made by Member States at the thirty-third session of the Assembly on those proposals and suggestions, except those covered by separate resolutions;

2. Further requests the Disarmament Commission and the Committee on Disarmament to report on the state of the consideration of these proposals and suggestions to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

M

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly about the relationship between disarmament and development,

Noting with satisfaction that the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraphs 94 and 95 of the Final Document, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him, has initiated an expert study on the relationship between disarmament and development,

Re-emphasizing that a principal aim of the study should be to produce results that could effectively guide the formulation of practical measures,

1. Takes note of the organizational report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; 14/

2. Appeals to all Governments seriously to consider giving, as supplement to financial resources for the study from the regular budget of the United Nations, voluntary contributions to the Disarmament Project Fund or to finance, on a voluntary basis, in domestic currency, where appropriate, national research projects, in order to ensure adequate total resources necessary to carry out the study;

14/ A/33/317, annex.

3. Appeals to Governments to make available data and information relevant to a meaningful completion of the study;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Interim report of the Secretary-General with respect to the expert study on the relationship between disarmament and development".

N

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Programme of Action adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, 15/ devoted to disarmament, that an essential condition to the halting of the arms race, and an indispensable step to the goal of disarmament is the mobilization of a world public opinion in support of this effort,

Noting the enormous expansion of concepts of disarmament as developed at the special session and in the First Committee at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly,

Noting, in particular, the many new concepts developed as the result of advances in science and technology with respect to the growth of entirely new generations of weaponry, and their impact on changing strategies with their proliferation of military and defence alliances,

Noting also the changing concepts of disarmament in light of its relation to the economies of nations, especially its effect on the global dimensions of development,

Aware of the growing realization that the old balance-of-power approach to security is being radically altered by the rapid qualitative changes in the ever-rising complexity and proliferation of "surprise" and "secret" weapons,

Taking into account the pervading conviction of the obsolescence, in the light of the rapid uncontrollability of the new weapons and of the old concept of armed national security to which the peoples of the world are conditioned,

Observing with interest the tendency to brand the arms race in terms of moral and ethical strictures,

Convinced that the world is in fact witnessing a revolution in its mode of thinking on the historic legacy of armed national security and giving way to new concepts in a manner that will require the full partnership of peoples,

Confronted by an explosion of new ideas, new theories, new proposals and new strategies in the effort to cope with short- and long-term plans submitted by

15/ S-10/2, sect. III.

statesmen and Governments as an intolerable fragmentation which needs to be formulated into a fused and organized departure from past outmoded premises into a new philosophy on disarmament,

1. Considers it necessary that all the new ideas, new proposals, new thinking and new strategies, set forth in the broad range of general debates preceding and following the Final Document of the tenth special session devoted to disarmament, be formulated into a single comprehensive and co-ordinated system, into a new philosophy on disarmament, in a message that can effectively reach the minds of men in a mobilization of world public opinion behind the United Nations goal for the halting of the present arms race and eventually for complete and general disarmament pivoted on a new order of national and international security;
2. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Advisory Board, to study ways and means whereby the objectives in paragraph 1 above can be accomplished and report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;
3. Expresses the hope that this group may be able to report results, as appropriate, in time for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.
