

(c) Stressed that in the Programme of Action it was established that, in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility,<sup>75</sup>

*Recalling* that the SALT II agreement—which bears the official title of “Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms”—was finally signed on 18 June 1979, after six years of bilateral negotiations, and that its text, together with the texts of the Protocol to the Treaty and of the joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, both signed on the same date as the Treaty, and that of a joint communiqué, also issued on 18 June 1979, were reproduced as a document of the Committee on Disarmament,<sup>76</sup>

*Reaffirming* that, as stated in its resolution 34/87 F of 11 December 1979, it shares the conviction expressed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the joint statement that early agreement on the further limitation and further reduction of strategic arms would serve to strengthen international peace and security and to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war,

*Bearing in mind* that in the same resolution it expressed its trust that the SALT II Treaty would enter into force at an early date, inasmuch as it constituted a vital element for the continuation and progress of the negotiations between the two States possessing the most important arsenals of nuclear weapons,

*Recalling* that, at its first special session devoted to disarmament, it proclaimed that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons alone were more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth, that the increase in weapons, especially nuclear weapons, far from helping to strengthen international security, on the contrary weakened it, and that the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race posed a threat to the very survival of mankind, for which reasons the General Assembly declared that all the peoples of the world had a vital interest in the sphere of disarmament,

*Noting* that the Disarmament Commission, at its session held in 1980, agreed, while examining the “Elements of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade”, to include, among the concrete measures which should be given the highest priority, the ratification of the strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT II) and the commencement of negotiations for a SALT III agreement,<sup>77</sup>

*Noting also* that in the debates of the Committee on Disarmament during its session held in 1980 the need for prompt ratification of the Treaty was constantly stressed,

*Convinced* that the signature in good faith of a treaty, especially if it is the culmination of prolonged and conscientious negotiations, carries with it the presumption that its ratification will not be unduly delayed,

1. *Deplores* that the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) has not yet been ratified, notwithstanding that it was signed on 18 June 1979 and in spite of the many other reasons existing for such ratification as il-

lustrated by those summarized in the preamble of the present resolution;

2. *Urges* the two signatory States not to delay any further the implementation of the procedure provided for in article XIX of the Treaty for its entry into force, taking particularly into account that not only their national interests but also the vital interests of all the peoples are at stake in this question;

3. *Trusts* that, pending the entry into force of the Treaty, the signatory States, in conformity with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties,<sup>78</sup> will refrain from any act which would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty;

4. *Reiterates* its satisfaction, already expressed in its resolution 34/87 F, at the agreement reached by both parties in the joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, signed the same day as the Treaty, to the effect of continuing to pursue negotiations, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, on measures for the further limitation and reduction in the number of strategic arms, as well as for their further qualitative limitation which should culminate in the SALT III treaty, and to the effect also of endeavouring in such negotiations to achieve, *inter alia*, the following objectives:

(a) Significant and substantial reductions in the numbers of strategic arms;

(b) Qualitative limitations on strategic offensive arms, including restrictions on the development, testing and deployment of new types of strategic offensive arms and on the modernization of existing strategic offensive arms;

5. *Invites* the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the General Assembly appropriately informed of the results of their negotiations, in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs 27 and 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled “Strategic arms limitation talks”.

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12 December 1980

### 35/157. Israeli nuclear armament

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its relevant resolutions on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 33/71 A of 14 December 1978 on military and nuclear collaboration with Israel, and its resolution 34/89 of 11 December 1979 on Israeli nuclear armament,

1. *Takes note* of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament;<sup>79</sup>

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in this regard and to submit his report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 48.

<sup>76</sup> See CD/53/Appendix III/Vol. I, document CD/28.

<sup>77</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/35/42)*, para. 19.

<sup>78</sup> See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties, Documents of the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.70.V.5), document A/CONF.39/27.

<sup>79</sup> A/35/458.

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament"

*94th plenary meeting  
12 December 1980*

### 35/158. Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

#### *The General Assembly.*

*Having considered* the item entitled "Review of the Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" and the report<sup>80</sup> of the Secretary-General prepared with the assistance of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,

*Taking note* of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security<sup>81</sup> and the important role it has played in consolidating peace and security and promoting co-operation among States on the basis of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the vast majority of Member States has adhered and actively contributed to the implementation of the provisions and principles of the Declaration,

*Profoundly disturbed* by the escalation of acts of violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles and provisions embodied in the Declaration by recourse to the threat or use of force, military intervention, interference and occupation, resulting in breaches of the peace and threats to international peace and security,

*Deeply concerned* at the continued existence of crises and focal points of tension, the emergence of new conflicts among States endangering international peace and security, the continuation and escalation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, and the further increase of military expenditure, the pursuit of the policy of rivalry, the confrontation and struggle for the division of the world into spheres of influence and domination, the continuance of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism in all its manifestations and *apartheid*, the further aggravation of the international economic situation and the widening of the gap between the developed and the developing countries, which remain the main obstacles to the strengthening of international peace and security,

*Noting* that, increasingly, the Security Council has not been able to act in accordance with its mandate under the Charter and that in several instances the General Assembly has been called upon in special and emergency special sessions to consider critical international problems affecting or threatening international peace and security,

*Noting with deep concern* that the process of relaxation of international tensions, which has evolved during the decade since the adoption of the Declaration, has remained limited, both in scope and in its geographical application, and has encountered a serious setback,

1. *Solemnly reaffirms*, on the occasion of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the

Strengthening of International Security, the universal and unconditional validity of purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as the basis of relations among States, irrespective of their size, geographical location, level of development or their political, economic, social or ideological systems, as a basic way to ensure international peace and security;

2. *Strongly condemns* any act of violation of the Charter, particularly of its principles of sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States and of the inalienable rights of peoples under colonial or racist régimes, foreign occupation and alien domination to self-determination and independence in pursuance of their national destiny, in accordance with their political, economic, social and ideological aspirations, by the use of military force or intervention and interference or by more subtle and insidious means of subversion and destabilization, or by any form of political, economic, military, psychological, financial or ideological pressure;

3. *Urges* all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitments under the Charter and, to that end, to implement consistently the principles and provisions of the Declaration;

4. *Commends* all efforts of Member States directed towards the consolidation of political and legal foundations for strengthening international peace and security and the peaceful coexistence of States on the basis of the Charter, particularly those in respect of the consolidation of the principles of the non-use of force in international relations, non-intervention and non-interference and the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, the early completion of which would contribute to the strengthening of peace and security and promote mutually beneficial co-operation and friendly relations among States;

5. *Again invites* all States to reject any support for or encouragement of any form of intervention or interference in the internal or external affairs of States for any reason whatsoever and to refuse recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force against any Member State;

6. *Urges* all States, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, to take all the necessary steps to prevent further erosion or disruption of the process of détente and to refrain from any act which may aggravate the international situation, impede the resolution of crises and the elimination of focal points of tension in various regions of the world and hamper the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly<sup>82</sup> on halting and reversing the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, which are essential for the preservation of international peace and security;

7. *Reaffirms* the decision, taken at its tenth special session, by which it called upon the Security Council to take appropriate effective measures to prevent the non-fulfilment of the objectives of the denuclearization of Africa,<sup>83</sup> and notes with alarm that the nuclear capability of South Africa poses a serious danger to the security of African States and to international peace and security;

8. *Expresses its satisfaction* that the process of decolonization is nearing its end and reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial or racist régimes, foreign domination and alien occupation

<sup>80</sup> A/35/505 and Add.1-3.

<sup>81</sup> Resolution 2734 (XXV).

<sup>82</sup> See resolution S-10/2.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 63 (c).