

Assembly,¹³ according to which it should continue to consider what concrete steps should be taken to facilitate the reduction of military budgets, bearing in mind the relevant proposals and documents of the United Nations on this question.

Convinced that reductions of military expenditures could be carried out without affecting the military balance to the detriment of the national security of any country,

Recalling its resolution 33/67 of 14 December 1978, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an *ad hoc* panel of experienced practitioners in the field of military budgeting:

(a) To carry out a practical test of the proposed reporting instrument with the voluntary co-operation of States from different regions and representing different budgeting and accounting systems,

(b) To assess the results of the practical tests,

(c) To develop recommendations for further refinement and implementation of the reporting instrument,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁴ submitted in pursuance of resolution 33/67, containing recommended steps leading to the early implementation of the revised instrument in a general and regular system for the international reporting of military expenditures, ensuring an increasing participation with a view to universal reporting by an ever-widening set of States and at the same time recommending that a further study should be undertaken of the problems of comparing military expenditures among different States and in different years as well as the problems of verification that will arise in connexion with agreements on reduction of military expenditures,

Recognizing with satisfaction that a carefully elaborated reporting instrument has now become available for general and regular implementation, in the course of which it may be further refined, in particular through its testing by a widening set of States,

Emphasizing the value of such a reporting instrument, once fully implemented in its refined form, as a means to increase confidence between States by contributing to greater openness in military matters,

Convinced that the systematic reporting of military expenditures is an important first step in the move towards agreed and balanced reductions in military expenditures,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the above-mentioned report to be issued as a United Nations publication and widely distributed;

2. *Recommends* that all Member States should make use of the reporting instrument and report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data are available, presenting their first report preferably not later than 30 April 1981;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on these matters to the General Assembly on an annual basis;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an *ad hoc* group of qualified experts in the field of military budgets;¹⁵

(a) To refine further the reporting instrument on the basis of future comments and suggestions received from States during the general and regular implementation of the reporting instrument;

(b) To examine and suggest solutions to the question of comparing military expenditures among different States and between different years as well as to the problems of verification that will arise in connexion with agreements on reduction of military expenditures;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of paragraph 4 above to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the group of experts with the necessary financial assistance and secretariat services;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

94th plenary meeting
12 December 1980

35/143. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 34/71 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 32/76 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/58 of 14 December 1978 and 34/71 of 11 December 1979 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),¹⁶

Taking into account that within the zone of application of that Treaty, to which twenty-two sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories which, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the States that *de jure* or *de facto* are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Recalling with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of the Netherlands became parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969 and 1971, respectively,

1. *Regrets* that the signature of Additional Protocol I by the United States of America and by France, which the General Assembly duly noted with satisfaction and which took place on 26 May 1977 and 2 March 1979, respectively, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratifications, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the invitations that the Assembly has addressed to them and which it reiterates with special urgency in the present resolution;

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/143 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the

¹³ Resolution S-10/2.

¹⁴ A/35/479.

¹⁵ Subsequently referred to as the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets.

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

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35/144. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to that Convention,

Recalling that, in paragraph 73 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹⁷ it expressed the opinion that all States which have not yet done so should consider adhering to the Convention,

Recalling that the States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 3 to 21 March 1980 to review the operation of the Convention,

Noting with satisfaction that, at the time of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, eighty-one States had ratified the Convention, six States had acceded to the Convention and a further thirty-seven States had signed but had yet to ratify the Convention,

1. Welcomes the final declaration of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,¹⁸ in which the States parties to the Convention, *inter alia*:

(a) Reaffirmed their strong determination, for the sake of all mankind, to exclude completely the possibility of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins being used as weapons, their strong support for the Convention and their continued dedication to its principles and objectives and their commitment to implement effectively its provisions;

(b) Expressed the belief that article I had proved sufficiently comprehensive to have covered recent scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention;

(c) Considered that the flexibility of the provisions concerning consultations and co-operation on any problems which might arise in relation to the objective, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention enabled interested States parties to use various international procedures which would make it possible to ensure effectively and adequately the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, taking into account the concern expressed by the participants in the Conference to this effect—these procedures include, *inter alia*, the right of any State party subsequently to request that a consultative meeting open to all States parties be convened at the expert level—and, having noted the con-

cerns and differing views expressed on the adequacy of article V, believed that this question should be further considered at an appropriate time;

(d) Reaffirmed the obligation assumed by the States parties to the Convention to continue negotiations in good faith towards the recognized objectives of an early agreement on complete, effective and adequately verifiable measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for their destruction;

(e) Noted that during the first five years of the operation of the Convention the provisions of articles VI, VII, XI and XIII had not been invoked;

2. Calls upon all signatory States which have not ratified the Convention to do so without delay and upon those States which have not yet signed the Convention to consider doing so at an early date as a significant contribution to international confidence.

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B

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2827 A (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2933 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3077 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3256 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3465 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/65 of 10 December 1976, 32/77 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/59 A of 14 December 1978 and 34/72 of 11 December 1979, relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and of their destruction,

Reaffirming also the 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 1925,¹⁹ 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,²⁰

Having considered the report of the Committee on Disarmament,²¹ which embodies, *inter alia*, the report of its *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Chemical Weapons,

Taking note of the joint report on progress in the bilateral negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to the Committee on Disarmament on 7 July 1980, which regrettably have not yet resulted in the elaboration of a joint initiative,

Considering it necessary that all efforts be exerted for the earliest successful conclusion of the negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

1. Notes with satisfaction the work of the Committee on Disarmament during its session held in 1980 regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, in partic-

¹⁹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

²⁰ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

²¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/35/27).*

¹⁷ Resolution S-10/2.

¹⁸ BWC/CONF.1/10, sect. II.