

8. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requests the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate;

9. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to hold three further preparatory sessions in 1985 of a duration of two weeks each, with the possibility of holding a fourth session to be considered as required;

10. *Requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

11. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory function.

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39/150. World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2833 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2930 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3183 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3260 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3469 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/190 of 21 December 1976, 32/89 of 12 December 1977, 33/69 of 14 December 1978, 34/81 of 11 December 1979, 35/151 of 12 December 1980, 36/91 of 9 December 1981, 37/97 of 13 December 1982 and 38/186 of 20 December 1983,

Reiterating its conviction that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States should be in a position to contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Stressing anew its conviction that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could provide the realization of such an aim and that the co-operation of all nuclear-weapon Powers would considerably facilitate its attainment,

Taking note of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference,¹⁰⁴

Recalling that, in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹⁰⁵ it decided that, at the earliest appropriate time, a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 23 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, the General Assembly considered it pertinent also to recall that in paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session it had stated that at the earliest appropriate time a world disarmament conference should be convened with universal participation and with adequate preparation,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that, in paragraph 14 of its report to the General Assembly,¹⁰⁴ the *Ad Hoc* Committee

on the World Disarmament Conference stated, *inter alia*, the following:

“Having regard for the important requirements of the world disarmament conference to be convened at the earliest appropriate time, with universal participation and with adequate preparation, the General Assembly should take up the question at its thirty-ninth session for further consideration, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolution 36/91, adopted by consensus, in particular paragraph 1 of that resolution, and resolution 38/186, also adopted by consensus”;

2. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

3. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue to maintain close contact with the representatives of the nuclear-weapon States in order to remain currently informed of their positions, as well as with all other States, and to consider any relevant comments and observations which might be made to the Committee, especially bearing in mind paragraph 122 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

4. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled “World Disarmament Conference”.

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39/151. General and complete disarmament

A

REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF MILITARY OR ANY OTHER HOSTILE USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/72 of 10 December 1976, in which it referred the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification and expressed its hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Recalling that the States parties to the Convention met at Geneva from 10 to 20 September 1984 to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that in its Final Declaration the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques concluded that the obligations assumed under the Convention had been faithfully observed by the States parties,¹⁰⁶

Noting also that the Review Conference found the Convention and its objectives to be of continuing importance and that it was in the common interest of mankind to maintain its effectiveness in prohibiting the use of environmental modification techniques as a means of war,

Noting, in this context, that the Review Conference recognized the need to keep under continuing review and examination the provisions of paragraph 1 of article I of the Convention, in order to assure their continued effectiveness,

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 28 (A/39/28).

¹⁰⁵ Resolution S-10/2.

¹⁰⁶ See First Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Pro-

hibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques. Final Document (ENMOD/CONF.1/13) (Geneva, 1984), part II, art. I.

Noting that the Review Conference affirmed its belief that universal adherence to the Convention would enhance international peace and security,

Noting furthermore that the States parties to the Convention reaffirmed their strong support for the Convention, their continued dedication to its principles and objectives and their commitment to implement effectively its provisions,

1. Takes note of the positive assessment by the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques of the effectiveness of the Convention since its entry into force, as reflected in its Final Declaration;

2. Calls upon all States to refrain from military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques;

3. Reiterates its hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention.

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B

STUDY OF THE QUESTION OF NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONES IN ALL ITS ASPECTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/99 F of 13 December 1982, in which it decided that a study should be undertaken to review and supplement the *Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects*¹⁰⁷ in the light of information and experience accumulated since 1975,

Recalling also that it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of an *ad hoc* group of qualified governmental experts, to carry out the study and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,

Recalling further its resolution 38/188 I of 20 December 1983, in which it requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones for its consideration and analysis all the relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, as well as the records of the debate on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰⁸ to which is annexed a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, informing the Secretary-General that the Group has not been able to conclude the study within the time available and that the experts consider that the work could be completed if the time period of the study were extended;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the study and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Group of Governmental Experts for its consideration and

analysis all the relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, as well as the records of the debate on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones.

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C

STUDY ON CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions in which, *inter alia*, it approved the carrying out of a study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces, to be undertaken by the Secretary-General with the assistance of a group of qualified experts appointed by him on a balanced geographical basis,

Recalling the discussions at the 1981 and 1982 substantive sessions of the Disarmament Commission on the general approach to the study, its structure and scope, which resulted in the establishment of agreed guidelines for the study,¹⁰⁹

Recalling also its resolution 38/188 A of 20 December 1983, by which it took note of the status report of the Secretary-General¹¹⁰ and requested him to continue the study and to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General¹¹¹ containing the study,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces,¹¹² prepared by the Secretary-General;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Experts on All Aspects of the Conventional Arms Race and on Disarmament relating to Conventional Weapons and Armed Forces who assisted him in the preparation of the study;

3. Draws the attention of all the Member States to the study and its conclusions;

4. Invites all Member States to inform the Secretary-General, no later than 31 May 1985, of their views regarding the study;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication¹¹² and to give it the widest possible distribution;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its fortieth session containing the views of Member States received regarding the study.

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¹⁰⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.1.7.

¹⁰⁸ A/39/400.

¹⁰⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-12/3)*, annex III.

¹¹⁰ A/38/437.

¹¹¹ A/39/348.

¹¹² *Ibid.*, annex. The study was subsequently issued with the title *Study on Conventional Disarmament* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1).

D

NUCLEAR-WEAPON FREEZE

The General Assembly,

Expressing its deep alarm over the continuation and intensification of the nuclear-arms race, which seriously increases the threat of nuclear war,

Conscious of the fact that further buildup and improvement of nuclear weapons is not only dangerous but senseless,

Taking into account the great responsibility of nuclear-weapon States for the preservation of universal peace and the prevention of nuclear war,

Recalling its previous resolutions calling for a nuclear-weapon freeze both in quantitative and in qualitative terms,

Recalling also that on several occasions it has expressed the firm conviction that at present the conditions are most propitious for such a freeze,

Noting the wide support for the Joint Declaration of the Heads of State or Government of six States Members of the United Nations, issued on 22 May 1984,¹¹³ which contained an appeal to the nuclear-weapon States to halt testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery,

Deeply regretting that some nuclear Powers have not responded positively to its relevant appeals or to appeals and proposals by other States made repeatedly during the last two years,

Convinced that a nuclear-weapon freeze would raise the level of trust among States, ease international tension and create a favourable atmosphere for drastic reductions of nuclear arsenals,

Convinced also that striving for such reductions on the basis of equal security up to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons should become a binding norm of conduct for the nuclear-weapon States,

1. *Reaffirms its appeal* to all nuclear-weapon States to freeze, from a specific date, their nuclear arsenals on a global scale and under appropriate verification, as provided for in its resolution 38/76 of 15 December 1983;

2. *Urges once again* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the largest nuclear arsenals, to freeze, in the first place and simultaneously, their nuclear weapons on a bilateral basis by way of example to the other nuclear-weapon States;

3. *Strongly believes* that all the other nuclear-weapon States should subsequently and as soon as possible freeze their nuclear weapons;

4. *Stresses* the urgent need to intensify efforts aimed at the speedy achievement of agreements on substantial limitations on and radical reductions of nuclear weapons, with a view to their complete elimination as the ultimate goal.

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¹¹³ A/39/277-S/16587, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16587, annex.

¹¹⁴ A/39/544.

E

CONTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM TO THE CAUSE OF ARMS LIMITATION AND DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 J of 20 December 1983,

Reaffirming that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament and should, accordingly, play a more active role in this field,

Reaffirming also the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral negotiating body,

Stressing again the close relationship between matters concerning international security and disarmament, and the interest in close co-operation between the units in the Secretariat dealing with them,

Convinced that all possible avenues should be effectively utilized for the cause of preventing war, in particular nuclear war, and achieving disarmament,

Reaffirming further the close link existing between disarmament and development,

Convinced that disarmament would contribute to the effective economic and social development of all States, in particular developing countries, by contributing to reducing the economic disparities between developed and developing countries and establishing the new international economic order on the basis of justice, equality and co-operation, and towards solving other global problems,

Convinced also that there is a close relationship between the development of international co-operation in various fields, such as trade, economic development, exploration and use of outer space, environmental protection, health and the prevention of war, in particular nuclear war, and the achievement of arms limitation and disarmament,

Taking note of various activities carried out by the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in pursuance of its resolution 38/188 J as reflected in the note by the Secretary-General,¹¹⁴

Noting also the wide range of activities carried out by the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign and in observance of Disarmament Week, reflected in relevant reports of the Secretary-General,¹¹⁵

Taking note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-fourth session,¹¹⁶

1. *Reaffirms* its invitation to the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to broaden further their contribution, within their areas of competence, to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament;

2. *Recommends* that, at periodic meetings of the Secretary-General with the executive heads of the specialized agencies mentioned in paragraph 4 of its resolution 38/188 J, consideration should be given to the elaboration of a plan of co-ordination of the activities of the specialized agencies in the field of disarmament;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the

¹¹⁵ A/39/492 and A/39/493.

¹¹⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/39/38)*.

implementation of the present resolution, including information on relevant activities carried out by the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament: report of the Secretary-General".

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F

MILITARY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/99 J of 13 December 1982 in which the Secretary-General was requested to carry out, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, a comprehensive study of the military use of research and development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General¹¹⁷ to which is annexed a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Governmental Experts on Military Research and Development informing the Secretary-General that, although substantial progress has been made in the preparation of the report, certain issues remain to be resolved, and that after consultations among the experts an extension of the time period of the study is requested in order to enable the Group to resolve these issues and to submit its final report in time for the fortieth session of the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the study, bearing in mind the savings that might be made from the existing budgetary appropriations, and to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

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G

REVIEW OF THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Reaffirming its conviction that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Deeply concerned that the arms race has continued unabated and that world military expenditures are increasing,

¹¹⁷ A/39/525.

¹¹⁸ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

Conscious of the need to utilize resources spent on the arms race for constructive development purposes, particularly in the developing countries,

Reaffirming its conviction that the process of disarmament affects the vital security interests of all States and that all States must be actively concerned with and contribute to that process,

Reaffirming further that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament,

Regretting that, especially in recent years, no substantive progress has been made in the field of disarmament,

Recognizing the urgent need for meaningful measures to prevent any erosion of the security of States and initiate the long overdue process of real disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field,

Recognizing further the need for the United Nations, in discharging its central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament, to play a more active role in that field in accordance with its primary purpose under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

Recalling its resolution 31/90 of 14 December 1976 by which it, *inter alia*, decided to keep the question of the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament under continued review,

1. *Invites* all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1985, their views and suggestions on ways and means by which the United Nations can more effectively exercise its central role and primary responsibility in the field of disarmament;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit those views and suggestions to the Disarmament Commission before the convening of its substantive session in 1985;

3. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission, at its substantive session in 1985, to carry out as a matter of priority a comprehensive review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views and suggestions of Member States on the subject;

4. *Requests further* the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session an item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

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H

PROHIBITION OF THE PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL FOR WEAPONS PURPOSES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982 and 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, in which it requested the Committee on Disarmament,¹¹⁸ at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the

Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹¹⁹ and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1984 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the Conference's programme of work for both parts of its session held in 1984 contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament",¹²⁰

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items,¹²¹

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear arms race,

Considering that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices also would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

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I

CURBING THE NAVAL ARMS RACE: LIMITATION AND REDUCTION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS AND EXTENSION OF CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES TO SEAS AND OCEANS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 F of 20 December 1983,

Convinced that all channels of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, should be effectively covered by the efforts to halt and reverse it,

Disturbed by the growing threat to peace, international security and global stability posed by the continuing escalation of the naval arms race,

Alarmed by the ever more frequent use of naval fleets or other naval formations for demonstrations or use of force and as an instrument to exert pressure against sovereign States, especially developing countries, to interfere in their internal affairs, to commit acts of armed aggression and intervention and to preserve the remnants of the colonial system,

Aware that the growing presence of naval fleets and the intensification of the naval activities of some States in conflict areas or far from their own shores increase tensions in these regions and could adversely affect the security of the

international sea lanes through these areas and the exploitation of maritime resources,

Firmly convinced that the undertaking of urgent steps to curb military confrontation at sea would be a significant contribution to preventing war, especially nuclear war, and to strengthening peace and international security,

Aware of the numerous initiatives and concrete proposals to undertake effective measures aimed at limiting naval activities, limiting and reducing naval armaments and extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans,

Stressing once again the importance of relevant measures of a regional character, such as the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,¹²² and the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security and co-operation,

Reaffirming once again that seas and oceans, being of vital importance to mankind, should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹²³ containing the replies of Member States, including a major naval Power, on the modalities for negotiations, as well as various specific ideas and new proposals for joint measures on curbing the naval arms race and naval activities,

Noting with satisfaction that the prevailing view expressed in these replies strongly favours an early commencement of negotiations aimed at curbing the naval arms race and naval activities, strengthening confidence and security at sea and reducing naval armaments,

1. *Appeals once again* to all Member States, in particular the major naval Powers, to refrain from enlarging their naval activities in areas of conflict or tensions, or far from their own shores;

2. *Reaffirms* its recognition of the urgent need to start negotiations with the participation of the major naval Powers, the nuclear-weapon States in particular, and other interested States on the limitation of naval activities, the limitation and reduction of naval armaments and the extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, especially to areas with the busiest international sea lanes or to regions where the probability of conflict situations is high;

3. *Invites* Member States, particularly the major naval Powers, to consider the possibility of holding direct consultations, bilateral and/or multilateral, with a view to preparing the opening at an early date of such negotiations;

4. *Also invites* Member States, especially those that have not yet done so, to communicate to the Secretary-General not later than April 1985 their views concerning the modalities for holding the negotiations referred to above;

5. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider this question and to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans".

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¹¹⁹ Resolution S-10/2.

¹²⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27)*, sect. II.D.

¹²¹ *Ibid.*, sect. III.B.

¹²² Resolution 2832 (XXVI).

¹²³ A/39/419 and Corr.1

J

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION,
STOCKPILING AND USE OF RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 D of 20 December 1983,

1. *Takes note* of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons¹²⁴ and its recommendation that, in view of the fact that the Committee's mandate was not fulfilled, the Conference on Disarmament should re-establish the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Radiological Weapons at the beginning of its 1985 session;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

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39/152. Question of Antarctica

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/77 of 15 December 1983,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Taking note of the study on the question of Antarctica,¹²⁵

Conscious of the increasing international awareness of and interest in Antarctica,

Bearing in mind the Antarctic Treaty¹²⁶ and the significance of the system it has developed,

Taking into account the debate on this item at its thirty-ninth session,¹²⁷

Convinced of the advantages of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming the conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Economic Declaration adopted at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983,¹²⁸

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the study on the question of Antarctica;

¹²⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/39/27)*, para. 120.

¹²⁵ A/39/583 (Part I) and Corr.1 and 2 and A/39/583 (Part II) and Corr.1, vols. I-III.

¹²⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778, p. 72.

¹²⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, First Committee*, 50th and 52nd to 55th meetings.

2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

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17 December 1984*

**39/153. Strengthening of security and co-operation
in the Mediterranean region**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/102 of 9 December 1981, 37/118 of 16 December 1982 and 38/189 of 20 December 1983,

Recognizing the importance of promoting peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and of strengthening further the economic, commercial and cultural links in the region,

Expressing concern over persistent and increasing tension in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace.

Considering, in this regard, the urgency for all States to conform in their actions with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,¹²⁹

Reaffirming the need to promote security and to strengthen co-operation in the region, as provided for in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Recalling the declarations of successive meetings of non-aligned countries concerning the Mediterranean, as well as official declarations on, and contributions to, peace and security in the Mediterranean region made by individual countries,

Reaffirming the primary role of Mediterranean countries in the promotion of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Taking note, in this connection, of the conclusion of the meeting of the Mediterranean members of the movement of non-aligned countries, held at Valletta on 10 and 11 September 1984,¹³⁰ and of the commitments assumed by the participants with the objective of contributing to peace and security in the region,

Taking note also of the debate on this item during the various sessions of the General Assembly and, in particular, of the report of the Secretary-General on this item,¹³¹

1. *Reaffirms:*

(a) That the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with European security and with international peace and security;

(b) That further efforts are necessary for the reduction of tension and of armaments and for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, security, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international borders, non-use of force or threat of use of force, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, peaceful settlement of dis-

¹²⁸ A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. III, paras. 122 and 123.

¹²⁹ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

¹³⁰ See A/39/526-S/16758 and Corr.1, annex.

¹³¹ A/39/517 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.