

the work of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the progress achieved therein;

2. *Expresses its regret and concern* that an agreement on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been elaborated;

3. *Urges again* the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1985, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts, *inter alia*, by increasing the time during the year that the Conference on Disarmament devotes to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the 1984 mandate;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the results of its negotiations.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

D

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

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 the Convention,

Noting that, in accordance with the provisions of article XII of the Convention, the first 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 was held at Geneva from 3 to 21 March 1980,

Bearing in mind that the Review Conference decided, in its Final Declaration, that a second Review Conference should be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States parties not earlier than 1985 and, in any case, not later than 1990,⁶⁶

Recalling its resolution 35/144 A of 12 December 1980, in which it welcomed the Final Declaration of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention,

1. *Notes* that, at the request of a majority of States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, a second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention will be held in 1986, and that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee is to be established prior to the holding of the Review Conference;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including

⁶⁶ See *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, Final Document (BWC/CONF.1/10)* (Geneva, 1980), sect. II, art. XII.

summary records, as may be required for the second Review Conference and its preparation.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

E

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/98 D of 13 December 1982, and particularly paragraph 7, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, to devise procedures for the investigation of information concerning activities that may constitute a violation 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 1925,⁶⁷ or of the relevant rules of customary international law and to assemble and organize systematically documentation relating to the identification of signs and symptoms associated with the use of agents covered by the 1925 Geneva Protocol,

Recognizing that the use of such agents in war is universally condemned,

Underlining the importance of impartially and rapidly ascertaining, through an appropriate international procedure as provided for in resolution 37/98 D, facts that may constitute a violation of the provisions of the Geneva Protocol or of the relevant rules of customary international law,

Recalling its resolution 38/187 C of 20 December 1983, in which it took note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D⁶⁷ and requested him to complete during 1984, with the assistance of the Group of Consultant Experts established by him, the task entrusted to him under the terms of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session,

1. *Takes note* of the report by the Secretary-General,⁶⁸ to which is annexed the report of the Group of Consultant Experts established by him concerning the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and of resolution 38/187 C;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that, with the submission of the report of the Group of Consultant Experts, the provisions for the implementation of resolution 37/98 D are completed.

97th plenary meeting
12 December 1984

39/147. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament,

Recalling resolution 38/64 of 15 December 1983, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon all countries of the Middle East, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, and invited those countries also, pending the

⁶⁷ A/38/435.
⁶⁸ A/39/488.

establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region, to declare their support for establishing such a zone and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council,

Considering that the Israeli statements contained in a letter dated 12 July 1984⁶⁹ continue to disregard the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

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

Noting with concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

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

Recalling its repeated condemnation of nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament,⁷⁰

1. *Condemns* Israel's continued refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981), unanimously adopted by the Council on 19 June 1981, and its refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Requests* the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with the resolution and places all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Requests again* the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in these activities;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel which could contribute to Israel's nuclear capabilities;

5. *Reiterates further* its condemnation of the Israeli threat, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, to repeat its armed attack on peaceful facilities in Iraq and in other countries;

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

7. *Requests* the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, to prepare a report providing data and other relevant information relating to Israeli nuclear armament and further nuclear developments taking into account, *inter alia*, the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament,⁷¹ and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary support to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to enable it to carry out the task entrusted to it under the present resolution and for the Institute to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

⁶⁹ A/39/349.

⁷⁰ A/39/435.

⁷¹ A/37/434.

⁷² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/38/42)*, annex VI.

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1984

39/148. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

UNILATERAL NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT MEASURES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/183 J of 20 December 1983, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts and applying the methods customary in these cases, a report on ways and means that seemed advisable for stimulating the adoption of unilateral nuclear disarmament measures which, without prejudice to the security of States, would come to promote and complement bilateral and multilateral negotiations in this sphere,

Recalling also the concrete proposal submitted to the Disarmament Commission at its 1983 session to the effect that the preparation of a study on unilateral measures would be at present of particular value in view of the impasse existing in both the bilateral and the multilateral negotiations,⁷²

Recalling further the conclusion of the General Assembly at its tenth special session, to the effect that unilateral measures of arms limitation or reduction could contribute to limiting the arms race,⁷³

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General⁷⁴ transmitting the study prepared by the Group of Governmental Experts on Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament Measures,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the study on unilateral nuclear disarmament measures;⁷⁵

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Governmental Experts on Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament Measures that assisted him in the preparation of the study;

3. *Takes note* of the conclusions of the study and trusts that they may encourage nuclear-weapon States to take the steps necessary to promote and orient adequately disarmament negotiations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication⁷⁵ and, making full use of all the facilities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to publicize the report in as many languages as is considered desirable and practicable.

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17 December 1984

⁷³ See resolution S-10/2, para. 41.

⁷⁴ A/39/516.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, annex. The study was subsequently issued under the title *Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament Measures* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 85.IX.2).