

32/89. 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 and 31/190 of 21 December 1976,

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

Taking into account the provisional agenda of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,⁴⁴ to be held in May and June 1978, and the recommendations proposed in the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament,⁴⁵ endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 32/88 A and B of 12 December 1977,

1. Requests the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference to submit to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament a special report on the state of its work and deliberations;

2. Requests the *Ad Hoc* Committee to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to remain currently informed of their respective attitudes, as well as to consider any relevant comments and observations which might be made to the Committee and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

*100th plenary meeting
12 December 1977*

32/152. Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the suffering of civilian populations and combatants could be significantly reduced if general agreement can be attained on the prohibition or restriction for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects,

Mindful that positive results as regards the non-use or restriction of use for humanitarian reasons of spe-

cific conventional weapons would serve, in addition, as encouragement in the broader field of disarmament and might facilitate subsequent agreement on the elimination of such weapons which were completely banned for use,

Recalling that the issue of prohibitions or restrictions for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons has been the subject of substantive discussion for a number of years, notably at the sessions of the Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons held, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, at Lucerne from 24 September to 18 October 1974⁴⁶ and at Lugano from 28 January to 26 February 1976,⁴⁷ and at four sessions of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and in the General Assembly since 1971,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General⁴⁸ on the work of the Diplomatic Conference relevant to the present resolution,

Having concluded from these reports that discussions have taken place primarily on the questions of prohibiting the use of conventional weapons, the primary effect of which is to injure by fragments not detectable by X-ray, of restrictions in the use of land-mines and booby traps, and of prohibitions or restrictions of use of incendiary weapons, including napalm, and that consideration was also given to other conventional weapons, such as small-calibre projectiles and certain blast and fragmentation weapons, and to the possibility of prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons,

Noting resolution 22 (IV) on follow-up regarding prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 7 June 1977,⁴⁹ in which the Conference recommends, *inter alia*, that a conference of Governments on such weapons should be convened not later than 1979,

1. Believes that the work on such weapons should both build upon the areas of common ground thus far identified and include the search for further areas of common ground and should in each case seek the broadest possible agreement;

2. Decides to convene in 1979 a United Nations conference with a view to reaching agreements on prohibitions or restrictions of the use of specific conventional weapons, including those which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, taking into account humanitarian and military considerations, and on the question of a system of periodic review of this matter and for consideration of further proposals;

3. Decides to convene a United Nations preparatory conference for the conference referred to in paragraph 2 above and requests the Secretary-General to transmit invitations to all States and parties invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts;

⁴⁶ For the report of the first session, see *Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons* (International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, 1975).

⁴⁷ For the report of the second session, see *Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons* (International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, 1976).

⁴⁸ A/9726, A/10222, A/31/146, A/32/124 and Corr.1.

⁴⁹ A/32/124, annex II.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 17.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, paras. 17-32.

4. *Recommends* that the Preparatory Conference for the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects should meet once in 1978 for organizational purposes and, subsequently, with the task of establishing the best possible substantive basis for the achievement at the United Nations Conference of agreements as envisaged in the present resolution and of considering organizational matters relating to the holding of the United Nations Conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist the Preparatory Conference in its work;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Preparatory Conference".

*106th plenary meeting
19 December 1977*

32/153. Non-interference in the internal affairs of States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/91 of 14 December 1976 on non-interference in the internal affairs of States,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General⁵⁰ containing the views of Member States on ways by which greater respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States can be assured,

1. *Urges* all States to abide by the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 31/91, which denounce any form of interference in the internal or external affairs of other States and condemn all forms and techniques of coercion, subversion and defamation aimed at disrupting the political, social or economic order of other States;

2. *Calls once again upon* all States, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, to undertake necessary measures in order to prevent any hostile act or activity taking place within their territory and being directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of another State;

3. *Considers* that a declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of States would be an important contribution to the further elaboration of the principles for strengthening equitable co-operation and friendly relations among States, based on sovereign equality and mutual respect;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite all Member States once again to express their views on the question of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

*106th plenary meeting
19 December 1977*

32/154. Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security⁵¹ and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly concerning the implementation of the Declaration,

Noting with satisfaction current efforts towards the strengthening of international peace and security, the realization of arms limitation and disarmament measures, the universalization of the process of relaxation of tension and the promotion of peaceful co-operation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the close link existing between the strengthening of international security, disarmament, decolonization and development, and stressing the need for concerted action to achieve progress in those areas and also the importance of the early implementation of the decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth⁵² and seventh⁵³ special sessions on the establishment of the new international economic order,

Noting with profound concern the continuing existence of crises and hot-beds of tension in various regions endangering international peace and security, the continuation and intensification of the arms race as well as acts of aggression, foreign occupation, the threat or use of force, alien domination, foreign interference and the existence of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*, which remain the main obstacles to the strengthening of peace and security, and in particular the danger arising from the attempts of South Africa to acquire nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the need for objective dissemination of information about developments in the political, social, economic, cultural and other fields of all countries and the role and responsibility of the mass media in this respect, thus contributing to the growth of trust and friendly relations among States,

1. *Calls upon* all States to adhere fully to, and implement consistently, the purposes and principles of the United Nations and all the provisions of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and to contribute effectively to the increasing peace-keeping and peace-making role of the United Nations;

2. *Reiterates with emphasis* its recommendation that the Security Council should consider appropriate steps towards carrying out effectively, as provided in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

3. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination to achieve self-determination and independence and urges States to increase their support and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements and to undertake

⁵¹ Resolution 2734 (XXV).

⁵² See resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

⁵³ See resolution 3362 (S-VII).

⁵⁰ A/32/164 and Add.1, A/32/165 and Add.1 and 2.