the Protocol for the Prohibition ig, Poisonous or Other Gases, and Varfare, signed at Geneva on 17

need to maintain inviolate the

universal application,

the report by the United Nations spects for general and complete ernational control and, hence, for ould brighten significantly if the ockpiling of chemical and bacteriided for purposes of war were to rom all military arsenals,

which the nations of the world tive measures to deal with the

ical weapons,

observance of the principles and e Prohibition of the Use in War of her Gases, and of Bacteriological eneva on 17 June 1925, and urges lone so to accede to or ratify the

number of States in the course of Geneva Protocol and, in particular, ne Governments of Brazil, Ecuador, ya, Malawi, Malta and Morocco;

ort of the Conference of the containing an account of the ects of the problems of chemical ne number of concrete and positive Committee on Disarmament in the safeguarding and verifying any ical and biological weapons;

evention for the Prohibition of e (A/8059, CCD/255/Rev.2) subie Conference of the Committee on Kingdom of Great Britain and ng an amendment suggested by the xtend the scope of its prohibitions by a suggestion put forward by the

ention on the Prohibition of the Stockpiling of Chemical and Bacte-

riological (Biological) Weapons and on the Destruction of Such Weapons (A/8136) submitted on 23 October 1970 to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 10;

(c) The memorandum circulated in Geneva on 25 August 1970 by a group of twelve States members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (A/8059, CCD/310)11 and the important and helpful contributions made by all delegations to the

Conference;

(d) The useful working papers and expert views put forward in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;

5. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to give urgent consideration to reaching agreement on effective measures to deal with the problems of chemical and biological weapons, taking account of the proposals referred to above;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents and records of the First Committee relating to questions connected with the problems of chemical and biological weapons;

7. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to present a report on progress achieved to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session.

Tripartite Draft Resolution Introduced in the First Committee of the General Assembly: Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons, November 9, 19701

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968² and 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,3

Having considered the report of the Conference of the

Committee on Disarmament (A/8059),4

Noting that the report prepared by the United Nations Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2454 A (XXIII) with the assistance of consultant experts, on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and the effect of their possible use,5 and the report of the World Health Organization's group of consultants on health aspects of chemical and

¹⁰ Ante, pp. 533-537. 11 Ante, pp. 453-455.

A/C.1/L.527, Nov. 9, 1970. The draft resolution was sponsored by Hungary, Mongolia, and Poland. It was not voted on.

Documents on Disarmament, 1968, pp. 793-795.

³ Ibid., 1969, pp. 717-719.

Ante, pp. 500-516.

Documents on Disarmament, 1969, pp. 264-298.

bacteriological weapons,6 underline the immense importance and urgency universally felt in regard to reaching agreement to halt the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and to achieve their effective elimination from the arsenals of weapons,

Recognizing that prospects of international peace and security, as well as the achievement of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, would be enhanced if the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons were to end and if they were eliminated from all military arsenals,

Conscious of the need to maintain inviolate the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous and Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,7 and to ensure its universal applicability.

Noting with satisfaction that in the forty-fifth anniversary year of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous and Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, several countries have ratified or acceded to the Protocol, pursuant to the appeals of the General Assembly, and additional countries have announced their intention to do so,

Emphasizing the urgency of the need for achieving the earliest elimination of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 2162 B (XXI) of 5 December 19668 and calls anew for 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;

2. Invites all States which have not yet done so to accede to or ratify the Geneva Protocol.

1. Takes note of the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and on the Destruction of such Weapons submitted to the General Assembly by the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (document A/8136)9 and of the draft Convention for the

World Health Organization, Health Aspects of Chemical and Biological Weapons: Report of a WHO Group of Consultants (Geneva, 1970).

**Documents on Disament, 1969, pp. 764-765.

⁸ Ibid., 1966, pp. 798-799.

⁹ Ante, pp. 533-537.

ine the immense importance and to reaching agreement to halt the tockpiling of all chemical and ns and to achieve their effective

reapons,

international peace and security, ne goal of general and complete iternational control, would be production and stockpiling of logical) weapons were to end and ilitary arsenals,

tain inviolate the Protocol for the of Asphyxiating, Poisonous and cal Methods of Warfare, signed at d to ensure its universal appli-

n the forty-fifth anniversary year ibition of the Use in War of her Gases, and of Bacteriological Jeneva on 17 June 1925, several 1 to the Protocol, pursuant to the y, and additional countries have

ne need for achieving the earliest teriological (biological) weapons,

52 B (XXI) of 5 December 19668 nce by all States of the principles or the Prohibition of the Use in or Other Gases, and of Bacteriod at Geneva on 17 June 1925; re not yet done so to accede to or

evention on the Prohibition of the tockpiling of Chemical and Bacand on the Destruction of such al Assembly by the delegations of et Socialist Republic, Czechoslod, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet on of Soviet Socialist Republics the draft Convention for the

spects of Chemical and Biological Weapons: neva, 1970). . 764-765.

Prohibition of Biological Methods of Warfare submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/8059, CCD/255/Rev.2),¹⁰ as well as other proposals, including the Joint Memorandum on the Question of Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Methods of Warfare submitted at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament by the delegations of Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia (A/8059, $CCD/310);^{1.1}$

2. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to give urgent consideration to reaching agreement on a complete prohibition and elimination of chemical and bacteriological

(biological) weapons;

3. Considers that such an agreement should provide for joint and full prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and the exclusion of these means of warfare from arsenals of States through their destruction or diversion for peaceful uses;

4. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on progress on all aspects of the problems of the prohibition and elimination of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth

session;

5. Appeals to all States, pending agreement on a complete ban of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons to take all the necessary steps to facilitate and achieve at the earliest possible time such a prohibition and elimination of these weapons;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents and records of the First Committee relating to questions connected with the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.

Statement by the French Representative (Mattei) to the First Committee of the General Assembly, November 9, 19701

Twenty-five years ago the signing of the United Nations Charter brought the promise of an era of universal peace to a world ravaged by conflict of unprecedented violence and scope. However, only a few days later, as our Secretary-General reminds us in the Introduction to his annual report, the explosion of the first atomic bomb caused new anguish to arise in the hearts of men. And it is under that two-fold sign that the General Assembly, in its

¹⁰ Ante, pp. 428-432. 11 Ante, pp. 453-455. 1 A/C.1/PV.1754, pp. 13-22.