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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Latévi Modem LAWSON-BETUM (Togo)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled

"Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session;

"(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;

"(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

"(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

"(f) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;

"(g) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures;

"(h) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;

"(i) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;

"(j) Prevention of nuclear war;

"(k) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 40/152 L of 16 December 1985, 43/78 H of 7 December 1988 and 44/119 B to E and H of 15 December 1989.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1990, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October 1990, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 66. At its 4th meeting, on 16 October, the First Committee decided to consider jointly with other disarmament items agenda item 155, which was allocated to the First Committee upon a decision of the General Assembly at its 30th plenary meeting, on 15 October. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 23rd meetings, from 15 to 30 October (see A/C.1/45/PV.3-23). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 24th and 39th meetings, from 2 to 16 November (see A/C.1/45/PV.24-39).

4. In connection with item 60, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 2/

(c) Sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters - United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: request for subvention to the Institute for 1991 (A/45/7/Add.5);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures (A/45/397);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/45/498);

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42).

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade (A/40/510 and Add.1);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of multilateral disarmament agreements (A/45/705);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/45/392);

(i) Letter dated 7 March 1990 from the Permanent Representatives of Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/45/164-S/21187).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.2 and Rev.1

5. On 29 October, Nigeria submitted a draft resolution entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" (A/C.1/45/L.2), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica.

6. On 8 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.2/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 33rd meeting, on 9 November. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) In the fourth preambular paragraph, "Recalling" was replaced by "Reaffirming";

(b) In the seventh preambular paragraph, "Noting the progress in the disarmament talks" was revised to read "Noting the progress in the arms limitation and disarmament talks";

(c) In operative paragraph 3, "Decides to declare" was replaced by "Declares";

(d) In operative paragraph 4, "implement" was replaced by "pursue";

(e) Original operative paragraph 5 was deleted and the subsequent paragraph was renumbered accordingly;

(f) Original operative paragraph 6, now new operative paragraph 5, which had read:

"Requests the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade"

was revised to read:

"~~Requests~~ the Secretary-General to report as and when necessary to the General Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade".

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.2/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 24, draft resolution A).

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.12 and Rev.1

8. On 30 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Cameroon, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, Sweden, Togo, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/45/L.12), which was later also sponsored by Ghana and Romania.

9. On 15 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.12/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Indonesia at the 38th meeting, on 16 November. The revised draft resolution contained the following change: operative paragraph 10, which had read:

"10. Urges the Disarmament Commission, in accordance with the adopted 'Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission', to finalize the consideration of the working agenda for its 1991 substantive session for adoption at the 1990 organizational session",

was replaced by:

"10. Recommends that the Disarmament Commission, as a result of consultations, adopt at its 1990 organizational session the following substantive items for the inclusion in the working agenda of the 1991 session of the Commission:

- (1) Objective information on military matters;
- (2) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;
- (3) Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security;
- (4) The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields".

10. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.12/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 24, draft resolution B).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.23

11. On 30 October, Argentina, Brazil, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/45/L.23), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Chile, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Sudan, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Argentina at the 33rd meeting, on 9 November.

12. At its 34th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.23 by a recorded vote of 112 to 12, with 9 abstentions (see para. 24, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Norway, Poland, Romania.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.26 and Rev.1

13. On 31 October, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on

Disarmament" (A/C.1/45/L.26), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

14. On 14 November, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.26/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Panama. The draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) In the sixth preambular paragraph, "an extraordinary impetus" was revised to read "a new impetus";

(b) A new seventh preambular paragraph was added, reading:

"Taking note with satisfaction of the relevant paragraphs of the report of the Conference on Disarmament, on the progress towards improved and effective functioning of the Conference, and expressing the hope that the process will continue in all aspects of its work".

15. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.26/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 108 to 8, with 16 abstentions (see para. 24, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

3/ Subsequently, the delegation of Zaire indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey.

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.32

16. On 31 October, Indonesia, Mexico, Myanmar, Peru and Sri Lanka submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament" (A/C.1/45/L.32), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 24th meeting, on 2 November.

17. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.32 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 96 to 13, with 20 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(b) Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.32, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 102 to 6, with 22 abstentions (see para. 24, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.36

18. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Togo, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/45/L.36), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Nepal, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal and Turkey. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Germany at the 25th meeting, on 5 November.

19. At its 33rd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.36 without a vote (see para. 24, draft resolution F).

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.53 and Rev.1

20. On 31 October, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Tenth anniversary of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research" (A/C.1/45/L.53), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Philippines, Portugal and Singapore. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 32nd meeting, on 8 November.

21. On 14 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.53/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Panama. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) At the end of operative paragraph 4, the phrase "and to fulfil the objectives set out in section IV of General Assembly resolution 44/201 B of 21 December 1989" was added;

(b) Operative paragraph 7, which had read:

"7. Requests the Institute to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts, a research report on the economic aspects of disarmament and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session"

was revised to read:

"7. Requests the Institute to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts, a research report on the economic aspects of disarmament and to report to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, at its forty-seventh session, the costs of this research project being shared between the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions".

22. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/45/L.62).

23. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.53/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 24, draft resolution G).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

24. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

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

A

Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, in which it declared the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 34/75 of 11 December 1979, in which it directed the Disarmament Commission to prepare elements of a draft resolution entitled "Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade" for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for consideration and adoption,

Bearing in mind that the Second Disarmament Decade declared by its resolution 35/46 has come to an end,

Reaffirming its resolution 43/78 L of 7 December 1988, in which it decided to declare the decade of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 44/119 H of 15 December 1989, in which it directed the Disarmament Commission, at its 1990 substantive session, to finalize the preparation of elements of a draft resolution to be entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" and to submit them to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for consideration and adoption,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations in the attainment of disarmament,

Noting the progress in the arms limitation and disarmament talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as well as other general recent positive developments in international relations and their positive impact on the attainment of global peace and security,

Desirous of maintaining the current momentum in the disarmament process,

Convinced that a third disarmament decade will accelerate the disarmament process,

/...

1. Welcomes with satisfaction the work of the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 session, at which it successfully concluded a draft Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade; 4/
2. Adopts the text of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade adopted by the Disarmament Commission, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;
3. Declares the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade;
4. Calls upon all States to support the objectives of the Decade and pursue the activities elaborated in the Declaration of the Third Disarmament Decade;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to report as and when necessary to the General Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade.

ANNEX

Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade

1. The present Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade is addressed to the global community, and deals with the hopes and aspirations of people for lasting peace and security.
2. After a period of heightened tensions, the latter part of the decade of the 1980s saw a noticeable improvement in the way many States conducted their relations with one another. Despite this favourable trend, the specific goals of the Second Disarmament Decade were not fully realized.
3. In a world of growing interdependence, it is essential for the international community to stimulate and deepen awareness of the common interests of the global society and of the universal interest in achieving disarmament and strengthening international peace and security. The challenges facing the international community today are enormous. Accordingly, the solution of these difficult and complex issues will require the political will of States in conducting dialogue and negotiations and in promoting international co-operation, including confidence-building measures aimed at reducing tensions and the risk of military confrontation among States, bearing in mind specific conditions prevailing in the region concerned. It will also require acknowledgement of the profound interrelationship of questions relating to disarmament, social and economic development and environmental protection.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42), para. 35.

4. The international community stands on common ground in determining to make progress in the 1990s by resolutely pursuing disarmament along with other efforts necessary for attaining genuine peace and security. As members of the international community, we have identified the following common goals. In the nuclear field, we must continue urgently to seek early reductions in, and the eventual elimination of, nuclear weapons and work towards a comprehensive nuclear-test ban. To achieve the objective of non-proliferation in all its aspects, all States are encouraged to make every effort further to strengthen the non-proliferation régime and other measures to halt and prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The aim of the international community should be to promote co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy on a non-discriminatory basis and under agreed and appropriate international safeguards. The prevention of an arms race in outer space remains an important area to be further addressed. Many States also see the need to address naval confidence-building measures and disarmament issues. In the conventional field, we must seek reductions in arms and armed forces in all areas of the world and, in particular, where levels of concentrations of armaments are highest. In this regard, we urgently seek the successful conclusion of the negotiations on conventional forces in Europe. We aim for continued consideration of arms transfers in all their aspects. In the chemical field, we must work for the earliest conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction. The international community also calls for strict compliance with 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. ^{a/} As further steps forward, openness and transparency on all appropriate military matters should be developed, the scope and techniques of verification advanced, the use of science and technology for peaceful purposes promoted and non-military threats to security addressed. All other initiatives to halt and reverse the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, in both its qualitative and quantitative aspects deserve careful consideration. Such initiatives include the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among States of the region concerned and the creation of zones of peace under appropriate conditions defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone. In the pursuit of the foregoing goals, the international community acknowledges the particular responsibility of countries with the largest military arsenals. Resources freed through disarmament could be used for the benefit of a balanced world development. These goals should be included in a comprehensive programme of disarmament, which should be concluded at an appropriate time.

5. The United Nations will continue to foster multilateral co-operation for disarmament, wherein bilateral and regional efforts can be complementary and mutually supportive in attaining the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The international community can further promote disarmament through the United Nations by building upon its achievements in this field, including the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2), which was adopted by consensus.

^{a/} League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

6. The international community affirms the positive role that an informed public can play in the process of disarmament by promoting a constructive and realistic dialogue on issues related to disarmament. In this regard, the pursuit of the World Disarmament Campaign and the observance of Disarmament Week will continue to play a useful role. Reflecting a growing understanding and commitment in dealing with the global problems of peace and security, it recognizes that non-governmental organizations play an invaluable role. It also supports an enhanced role for women in developing the conditions for enduring peace.

7. As the world moves towards the twenty-first century, it is evident that future generations will need increasing knowledge and understanding of the interdependent nature of life on the planet. Education on international peace and security issues will play a fundamental part in allowing every individual to realize his or her role as a responsible member of the world community.

B

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission, 5/

Emphasizing again the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 6/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Taking into account the relevant sections of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 7/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Also taking into account widespread views expressed during the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-Fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42).

6/ Resolution S-10/2.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32.

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980, 36/92 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, 38/183 E of 20 December 1983, 39/148 R of 17 December 1984, 40/152 F of 16 December 1985, 41/86 E of 4 December 1986, 42/42 G of 30 November 1987, 43/78 A of 7 December 1988 and 44/119 C of 15 December 1989,

1. Takes note of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission; 5/
2. Notes with appreciation that the Disarmament Commission has concluded its consideration of all substantive items on its agenda, except the item on objective information on military matters;
3. Commends the Disarmament Commission for its adoption by consensus of the specific recommendations on the following subjects on its agenda: (a) South Africa's nuclear capability, (b) the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, (c) conventional disarmament and (d) the draft Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade;
4. Notes that the findings and recommendations contained in the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the item regarding naval armaments and disarmament 8/ are endorsed by all participants in his consultations;
5. Also notes that no consensus could be reached on specific recommendations for the item regarding various aspects of the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, as well as a general approach to negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament;
6. Recalls the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;
7. Stresses the importance for the Disarmament Commission of working on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;
8. Notes with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission adopted by consensus a set of "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission" at its 1990 substantive session;
9. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission";

8/ Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42), para. 33.

10. Recommends that the Disarmament Commission, as a result of consultations, adopt at its 1990 organizational session the following substantive items for the inclusion in the working agenda of the 1991 session of the Commission:

- (1) Objective information on military matters;
- (2) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;
- (3) Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security;
- (4) The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields;

11. Requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1991 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament, 9/ together with all the official records of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

13. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages, and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to this end;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

C

Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament
and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Believing that all nations have a vital interest in negotiations on nuclear disarmament because the existence of nuclear weapons jeopardizes the vital security interests of both nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States alike,

Recalling its resolution 44/119 E of 15 December 1989,

9/ Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

Recalling also that the international community, through the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 10/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, has agreed that the nuclear-arms race, far from contributing to the strengthening of the security of all States, increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war,

Noting the reaffirmation by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, 11/ held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, that nuclear disarmament is a process in which all nations should participate, and its view that the ongoing process of disarmament could be accelerated and its coverage widened through the common endeavour of the entire international community,

Taking into account that all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those with the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility for the fulfilment of the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament,

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all people of the world,

Encouraged by the continued recognition by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Aware of the fact that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are inextricably linked with the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, and that consequently they should be viewed in their interrelationship as essential elements of a process of general and complete disarmament,

Convinced that all avenues should be explored to ensure that progress is made in these two vital fields, and also convinced of the imperative need to take constructive multilateral action to complement and reinforce the bilateral process under way,

1. Reaffirms that multilateral and bilateral negotiations on nuclear questions should complement and facilitate each other;

2. Believes that efforts should be intensified in order to initiate multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; 10/

10/ Resolution S-10/2.

11/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

3. Reiterates that, in view of the importance of the matter, it is equally necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to establish ad hoc committees at the beginning of its 1991 session on both the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war with adequate mandates in order to allow a structured and practical analysis of how the Conference on Disarmament can best contribute to progress on these two urgent matters;

5. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on its consideration of those subjects;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the items entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" and "Prevention of nuclear war".

D

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980, 36/92 F of 9 December 1981, 37/78 G of 9 December 1982, 38/183 I of 20 December 1983, 39/148 N of 17 December 1984, 40/152 M of 16 December 1985, 41/86 M of 4 December 1986, 42/42 L of 30 November 1987, 43/78 M of 7 December 1988 and 44/119 D of 15 December 1989,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 12/

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should have the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Expressing its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was not able in 1990 to commence negotiations on the nuclear issues on its agenda,

Expressing its expectation that the Conference on Disarmament, in view of the positive current process in some fields of disarmament, will be in a position to reach concrete agreements on disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned the greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years,

Considering that in the present international climate it is more than ever imperative to give a new impetus to negotiations on disarmament at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future,

Taking note with satisfaction of the relevant paragraphs of the report of the Conference on Disarmament, on the progress towards improved and effective functioning of the Conference, 13/ and expressing the hope that the process will continue in all aspects of its work,

1. Reaffirms the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. Notes the progress in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention as soon as possible;

3. Also notes the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban;

4. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to strengthen its work, to further its mandate through substantive negotiations, within the framework of ad hoc committees as the most appropriate mechanism, and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; 14/

5. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to provide negotiating mandates to ad hoc committees on all agenda items, in keeping with the fundamental role of the Conference as identified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

6. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

E

Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade and requested, inter alia, the then Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to work out "a comprehensive programme, dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

13/ Ibid., paras. 16-18.

14/ Resolution S-10/2.

which would provide the Conference with a guideline to chart the course of its further work and its negotiations",

Recalling also its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, by which it adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, which, inter alia, called for the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament with the utmost urgency,

Recalling further its resolution 44/119 A of 15 December 1989, in which it called upon the Conference on Disarmament to consider, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the resumption of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament with the aim of resolving the outstanding issues in order to conclude the elaboration of the programme,

Having examined the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament which contains the agreement that the organizational framework to deal with the comprehensive programme of disarmament, as in the case of other of its agenda items, shall be considered at the beginning of the 1991 session. 15/

Bearing in mind the conclusions reached by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament in its report of 1989 to the effect that "it should resume work with the view to resolving the outstanding issues in the near future, when circumstances are more conducive to making progress in this regard", 16/

Considering that the present improvement in East-West relations provides the appropriate scenario for a renewed effort towards the conclusion of the comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Considering also that the conclusion of the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament would constitute an important contribution to the success of the Third Disarmament Decade and to the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

1. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament;

2. Recommends that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament continue its work, building on the texts already agreed to, with the view to resolving the outstanding issues and thus concluding negotiations on it;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament".

15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27), sect. III.H.

16/ CD/955, para. 7.

F

Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types
of confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/78 H, adopted without a vote on 7 December 1988,

Reiterating its support for the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level, 17/ as endorsed in that resolution,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General 18/ on experience reported by Member States with the implementation of confidence-building measures,

Bearing in mind that confidence-building is a dynamic process over time and an interim assessment taking account of the experience gained may be valuable,

Noting with satisfaction the encouraging results of specific confidence-building measures agreed upon and implemented in some regions,

Bearing in mind the particular need for confidence-building measures at times of political tension and crises as well as their potential to prevent such situations from arising,

Bearing in mind also that confidence-building measures pursued at the regional level can contribute to the development of global security,

Considering that confidence-building measures, especially when applied in a comprehensive manner, can be conducive to achieving structures of security based on co-operation and openness,

Pointing to the example of progress in the implementation of confidence- and security-building measures adopted at Stockholm in 1986 that has contributed to more stable relations and increased security, reducing the risk of military confrontation in Europe,

Aware that there are situations peculiar to specific regions that have a bearing on the nature of the confidence-building measures feasible in those regions,

17/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3) and ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42).

18/ A/45/397.

1. Recommends the guidelines to all States for implementation, taking fully into account the specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned;
2. Also recommends to all States that have started to implement confidence-building measures to pursue further and strengthen this process;
3. Appeals to all States to consider the widest possible use of confidence-building measures in their international relations, including bilateral, regional and global negotiations, especially in times of political tension and crises;
4. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to collect relevant information from all Member States;
5. Appeals to all Member States that have not yet done so to make their contribution to the report of the Secretary-General;
6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures".

G

Tenth anniversary of the United Nations Institute
for Disarmament Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, 19/

Reaffirming its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, in which it approved the Statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, renewed the invitation to Governments to consider making voluntary contributions to the Institute and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give the Institute administrative and other support,

Recalling its resolution 42/42 J of 30 November 1987, in which it took note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies 20/ and noted that the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research offered new opportunities regarding research in the field of disarmament,

19/ A/34/589.

20/ A/42/300 and Corr.1, annex.

Noting that the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, expressed in its final document 21/ their appreciation for the research work conducted by the Institute and stressed the need to ensure its continued viability by assured financial support from the regular budget of the United Nations and through voluntary contributions,

Considering the need for the international community to have access to independent and in-depth research on disarmament, in particular on emerging problems and the foreseeable consequences of disarmament,

Noting in this regard the importance of research on the economic aspects of disarmament,

Having considered the annual report of the Director of the Institute 22/ and the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters 23/ acting in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research,

1. Takes note of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;
2. Recognizes the increased importance and high quality of the work of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research in execution of its mandate under its Statute;
3. Reiterates the conviction that the Institute should continue to conduct independent research on problems relating to disarmament and should be further encouraged to undertake specialized research or research requiring a high degree of expertise;
4. Calls upon all Member States and public or private institutions to consider making contributions to the Institute in order to ensure its long-term viability and to fulfil the objectives set out in section IV of General Assembly resolution 44/201 B of 21 December 1989;
5. Recommends the continued implementation of the Statute of the Institute;
6. Invites the Director of the Institute and the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters to continue to report annually to the General Assembly on the activities conducted by the Institute;

21/ A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

22/ A/45/392, annex I.

23/ A/45/392, annex II.

7. Requests the Institute to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts, a research report on the economic aspects of disarmament and to report to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, at its forty-seventh session, the costs of this research project being shared between the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions.
