UNITED NATIONS





General Assembly

Distr. LIMITED

A/C.1/45/L.23 30 October 1990 ENGLISH ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND SPANISH

Forty-fifth session FIRST COMMITTEE Agenda item 60 (i) and (j)

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION: CESSATION OF THE NUCLEAR-ARMS RACE AND NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT: PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

Argentina, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

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,

Recalling also that the international community, through the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ 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,

^{1/} Resolution S-10/2.

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Noting the reaffirmation by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, 2/ 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. <u>Believes</u> 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; 1/
- 3. <u>Reiterates</u> 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. <u>Decides</u> 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".