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Forty-eighth session  
Agenda item 71

### GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

#### Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Macaire KABORE (Burkina Faso)

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

"(a) Notification of nuclear tests;

"(b) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;

"(c) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

"(d) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes;

"(e) Relationship between disarmament and development;

"(f) Regional disarmament;

"(g) Transparency in armaments;

"(h) International arms transfers;

"(i) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolutions 42/38 C of 30 November 1987, 47/52 B, C, D, F, G and J of 9 December 1992 and 47/52 L of 15 December 1992, and decisions 47/419 and 47/420 of 9 December 1992.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, 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 14 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely, items 57 to 75 and 77 to 82. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 14th meetings, on 18 to 22, 25, 26 and 28 October (see A/C.1/48/SR.3-14). Consideration of draft resolutions on those items took place at the 18th to 23rd meetings, on 3 to 5, 8 and 9 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.18-23). Action on draft resolutions on those items took place at the 24th to 30th meetings, on 11, 12, 15, 16, 18 and 19 November (see A/C.1/48/SR.24-30).

4. In connection with item 71, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on conventional disarmament on a regional scale (A/48/228);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on international arms transfers (A/48/324);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the Register of Conventional Arms (A/48/344 and Add.1);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between disarmament and development (A/48/400);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on notification of nuclear tests (A/48/171 and Add.1 and 2);

(f) Letter dated 10 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/86);

(g) Letter dated 16 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/115-S/25419);

(h) Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/119-S/25439);

(i) Letter dated 7 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/131-S/25552);

(j) Letter dated 12 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/135-S/25581);

(k) Letter dated 13 April 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/137-S/25593);

(l) Letter dated 15 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/154-S/25614);

(m) Letter dated 26 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/157-S/25665);

(n) Letter dated 4 May 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/160-S/25734 and Corr.1);

(o) Letter dated 11 May 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/165-S/25762);

(p) Letter dated 12 May 1993 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Czech Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/166-S/25767);

(q) Letter dated 19 May 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/179-S/25853);

(r) Letter dated 28 May 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/190-S/25890);

(s) Letter dated 23 June 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the results of the session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held at New Delhi from 9 to 17 April 1993 (A/48/222);

(t) Letter dated 12 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/260);

(u) Letter dated 16 July 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Statement of the eleventh session of the Inter-Action Council (A/48/272-S/26108);

(v) Letter dated 4 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final document of the third Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government (A/48/291-S/26242);

(w) Letter dated 6 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/300-S/26262);

(x) Letter dated 30 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Marshall Islands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Twenty-Fourth South Pacific Forum (A/48/359);

(y) Letter dated 5 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/477);

(z) Letter dated 6 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/480-S/26547);

(aa) Letter dated 6 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 4 October 1993 (A/48/484-S/26552);

(bb) Letter dated 28 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué at the Meeting of the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth held at Limassol, Cyprus, from 21 to 25 October 1993 (A/48/564);

(cc) Letter dated 11 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/594-S/26733 and Corr.1);

(dd) Letter dated 19 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/620-S/26770 and Corr.1);

(ee) Letter dated 26 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/48/658-S/26803);

(ff) Letter dated 12 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/48/3);

(gg) Letter dated 25 October 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the First Committee (A/C.1/48/6);

(hh) Letter dated 4 November 1993 from the Permanent Representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/48/8).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft decision A/C.1/48/L.4

5. On 27 October, Peru submitted a draft decision entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale" (A/C.1/48/L.4), which read:

"The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee and recalling its decision 47/420 of 9 December 1992, decided: (a) To welcome the report of the Secretary-General on this question; (b) To invite Member States that have not yet done so to convey to the Secretary-General their views on this matter; and (c) To include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled 'Conventional disarmament on a regional scale'."

At the 23rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Peru withdrew the draft decision.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.7 and Rev.1

6. On 28 October, Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (A/C.1/48/L.7).

7. At the 23rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and Bolivia, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.7/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Haiti and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and in which operative paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take action through appropriate organs for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference;"

was revised to read:

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference".

8. At its 26th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.7/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 43, draft resolution A).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.8 and Rev.1 and 2

9. On 28 October, Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/48/L.8), which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

"Recognizing the fundamental changes that have taken place with respect to international security, which have permitted agreements on deep reductions in nuclear armaments of the States possessing the largest inventories of such weapons,

"Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of international tension and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

"Stressing the importance of strengthening international peace and security through disarmament,

"Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

"Stressing that it is the responsibility of all States to adopt and implement measures towards the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the intermediate-range nuclear forces agreement and the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms,

"Noting that there are still significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest stockpiles,

"Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by those States to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and removing such weapons from a deployed status,

"Noting the new climate of relations between two major Powers, which permit them to intensify their cooperative efforts so as to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons,

"Urging the further intensification of such efforts to accelerate the implementation of agreements and unilateral decisions relating to nuclear-arms reduction,

"Welcoming the reductions made by other nuclear-weapon States in some of their arsenals, and encouraging all nuclear-weapon States to consider appropriate measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

"Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

"1. Expresses its satisfaction at the continued implementation of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles, 1/ in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the Treaty;

"2. Welcomes the signing of the Second Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring this Treaty into force at the earliest possible date;

"3. Also welcomes the announcement by the United States of America to seek a ban on the production of nuclear materials for weapons as well as international inspection of its stockpiles;

"4. Encourages the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomes the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well;

"5. Further encourages and supports the United States of America and the Russian Federation in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give these efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

"6. Invites the United States of America and the Russian Federation to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions."

10. At the 23rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Indonesia, on behalf of Australia, Bolivia, France, Indonesia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.8/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) The seventh preambular paragraph was revised to read:

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1/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12, 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

"Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the Treaty between the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Elimination of Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles and the treaties on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms";

(b) The tenth preambular paragraph, was revised to read:

"Noting the new climate of relations between the United States of America and the States of the former Soviet Union, which permits them to intensify their cooperative efforts to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons";

(c) Operative paragraph 1 became operative paragraph 3;

(d) Operative paragraphs 2 and 3 were replaced by the following text:

"1. Welcomes the actions taken towards the ratification of the Treaty between the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms signed in Moscow on 31 July 1991 and the protocol to that Treaty signed in Lisbon on 23 May 1992 by the four parties thereto, and urges the parties to take the necessary steps to ensure its entry into force at the earliest possible date;

"2. Also welcomes the signing of the Treaty between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the United States of America on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Moscow on 3 January 1993, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring that Treaty into force at the earliest possible date".

11. On 11 November, the sponsors, now joined by Finland, Honduras, Japan, the Marshall Islands, Norway, Sweden and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.8/Rev.2), which was later also sponsored by Italy, New Zealand, Paraguay and Portugal, and in which the word "arsenals" was replaced by the words "nuclear-weapon programmes" in the twelfth preambular paragraph.

12. At its 27th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.8/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 43, draft resolution B).

#### D. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.10

13. At the 21st meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution entitled "General and complete disarmament" (A/C.1/48/L.10), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia and Rwanda.



14. At its 25th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.10 by a recorded vote of 94 to 5, with 39 abstentions (see para. 43, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lao Peoples's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Israel, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine.

#### E. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.17

15. At the 21st meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes" (A/C.1/48/L.17), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia and Haiti.

16. At its 26th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.17 without a vote (see para. 43, draft resolution D).

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2/ Subsequently, the delegation of Djibouti indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.18

17. At the 20th meeting, on 5 November, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, the Central African Republic, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Transparency in armaments" (A/C.1/48/L.18), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Bolivia, Cape Verde, Chile, Estonia, Haiti, Lithuania, Malta, Nicaragua, Panama and Slovenia.

18. At its 24th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.18 without a vote (see para. 43, draft resolution E).

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.25

19. At the 23rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/48/L.25).

20. At the 30th meeting, on 19 November, the sponsors decided not to press for action on draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.25, which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Conscious that the continuing existence and development of nuclear weapons pose serious risks to humanity,

"Mindful that States have an obligation under the Charter of the United Nations to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State,

"Recalling its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980, 36/92 I of 9 December 1981, 45/59 B of 4 December 1990 and 46/37 D of 6 December 1991 in which it declared that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

"Welcoming the progress made on the prohibition and elimination of weapons of mass destruction, including the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological)

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and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction 3/ and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, 4/

"Convinced that the complete elimination of nuclear weapons is the only guarantee against the threat of nuclear war,

"Noting the concerns expressed in the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, 5/ that insufficient progress had been made towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons at the earliest possible time,

"Recalling that the General Assembly, convinced of the need to strengthen the rule of law in international relations, has declared the period 1990-1999 the United Nations Decade of International Law, 6/

"Noting that Article 96 (1) of the Charter of the United Nations empowers the General Assembly to request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question,

"Recalling the recommendation of the Secretary-General, made in An Agenda for Peace, 7/ that United Nations organs that are authorized to take advantage of the advisory competence of the International Court of Justice turn to the Court more frequently for such opinions,

"Welcoming resolution 46/40 of 14 May 1993 of the Assembly of the World Health Organization, in which the organization requests the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on whether the use of nuclear weapons by a State in war or other armed conflict would be a breach of its obligations under international law, including the Constitution of the World Health Organization,

"Decides, pursuant to Article 96 (1) of the Charter, to request the International Court of Justice to urgently render its advisory opinion on the following question, 'Is the threat or use of nuclear weapons in any circumstance permitted under international law?'. "

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3/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), appendix I.

5/ NPT/CONF.IV/45/I.

6/ Resolution 45/40.

7/ A/47/277-S/24111.

H. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.27 and Rev.1

21. At the 21st meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of Australia, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Slovakia, Sri Lanka and Turkey introduced a draft resolution entitled "International arms transfers" (A/C.1/48/L.27), which was later also sponsored by Kenya, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago and Zimbabwe.

22. On 15 November, the original sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.27/Rev.1), in which the words "to consider including the issue of international arms transfers" were replaced by the words "to include the question of international arms transfers" in operative paragraph 4.

23. At its 28th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.27/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 143 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 43, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows: 8/

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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8/ Subsequently, the delegations of Afghanistan and Djibouti indicated that they had intended to vote in favour.

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Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

I. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.28

24. At the 23rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Germany, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America introduced a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament" (A/C.1/48/L.28), which was later also sponsored by Cape Verde, Haiti, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.

25. At its 28th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.28 without a vote (see para. 43, draft resolution G).

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.31 and Rev.1 and 2

26. At the 23rd meeting, on 9 November, the representative of Afghanistan introduced a draft resolution entitled "Measures to curb the transfer and use of illicit arms" (A/C.1/48/L.31), which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991 and its decision 47/419 of 9 December 1992 on international arms transfers,

"Considering that most of the armed conflicts around the world are caused by a massive increase in the availability of conventional weapons,

"Stressing the need for restriction on export and sale of such weapons,

"Recognizing that the excessive quantity of conventional weapons in a number of developing countries constitutes a source of destabilization of their national, as well as their regional, security,

"Convinced that peace and security are imperatives for economic development and reconstruction,

"1. Invites Member States to take appropriate enforcement measures aimed at putting an end to illegal export of conventional weapons from their territories;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on effective ways and means for collecting weapons illegally distributed in many developing countries and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session."

27. On 11 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.31/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) The second preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Considering that the availability of massive quantities of conventional weapons is a contributory factor to armed conflicts around the world";

(b) The third preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Stressing the need for measures which curb the transfer and use of illicit arms".

28. On 18 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.31/Rev.2) which contained the following changes:

(a) The title was revised to read "Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms";

(b) The third preambular paragraph was further revised to read:

"Stressing the need for measures that curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms".

29. At the 30th meeting, on 19 November, the representative of Cuba introduced an amendment (A/C.1/48/L.56) to draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.31/Rev.2, by which:

(a) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the word "developing" before the word "countries" would be deleted;

(b) In operative paragraph 2, the words "many developing countries" would be replaced by the words "countries, in the event that such countries so request,".

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the amendment in paragraph 29 (a) above by a recorded vote of 105 to 1, with 34 abstentions. The voting was as follows: 9/

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China,

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9/ Subsequently, the delegations of the Dominican Republic and Nigeria indicated that they had intended to vote in favour.

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Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

31. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the amendment in paragraph 29 (b) above by a recorded vote of 100 to 1, with 40 abstentions. The voting was as follows: 9/

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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Against: Afghanistan.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

32. Also at its 30th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.31/Rev.2, as amended, by a recorded vote of 108 to none, with 33 abstentions (see para. 43, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows: 9/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Ghana, Guyana, Jamaica, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.



K. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.36

33. At the 28th meeting on 18 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Italy, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nepal, New Zealand, the Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States of America, Vanuatu and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Regional disarmament" (A/C.1/48/L.36), which was later also sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Malta, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

34. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.36 by a recorded vote of 139 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 43, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows: 10/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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10/ Subsequently, the delegation of Djibouti indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

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Against: None.

Abstaining: India.

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.38 and Rev.1

35. On 4 November, the representative of Pakistan submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels" (A/C.1/48/L.38).

36. At the 28th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of Pakistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.38/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Haiti, Panama and Swaziland. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) The third preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Aware that the preservation of a balance in the defence capabilities of States at the lowest level of armaments, both in qualitative and quantitative terms, would contribute to peace and stability and should be a prime objective of conventional arms control"

was revised to read:

"Aware that the preservation of a balance in the defence capabilities of States at the lowest level of armaments would contribute to peace and stability and should be a prime objective of conventional arms control";

(b) Operative paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, as a first step, to consider the formulation of principles that could be applied to regional arms control negotiations and looks forward to a report of the Conference on this subject"

was revised to read:

"2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, as a first step, to consider the formulation of principles that can serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looks forward to a report of the Conference on this subject";

37. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.38/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 123 to none, with 15 abstentions (see para. 43, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows: 11/

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11/ Subsequently, the delegation of Djibouti indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

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In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Singapore, Slovakia, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

M. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.42

38. At the 24th meeting, on 11 November, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Croatia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mongolia, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Togo and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines" (A/C.1/48/L.42), which was later also sponsored by Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Greece, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia, Panama, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

39. At its 28th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.42 without a vote (see para. 43, draft resolution K).

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N. Draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.44 and Rev.1

40. On 4 November, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, India, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Sweden, the United States of America and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapon purposes" (A/C.1/48/L.44).

41. At the 27th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Canada, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Belgium, Cameroon, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Panama, Portugal and Spain, introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/48/L.44/Rev.1), in which the title was revised to read "Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices".

42. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/48/L.44/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 43, draft resolution L).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

General and complete disarmament

A

Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 12/ concerning the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, 13/

Recalling further its resolution 47/52 F of 9 December 1992,

Bearing in mind the final documents of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, 14/

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12/ Resolution S-10/2.

13/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

14/ See A/47/675-S/24816, annex.

Stressing the growing importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General 15/ and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; 16/

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

B

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and  
nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the fundamental changes that have taken place with respect to international security, which have permitted agreements on deep reductions in the nuclear armaments of the States possessing the largest inventories of such weapons,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of international tension and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Stressing the importance of strengthening international peace and security through disarmament,

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

Stressing that it is the responsibility of all States to adopt and implement measures towards the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the Treaty between the former Union of Soviet

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15/ A/48/400.

16/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8, para. 35.

Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Elimination of Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles <sup>17/</sup> and the treaties on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms,

Noting that there are still significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest stockpiles,

Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by those States to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and removing such weapons from a deployed status,

Noting the new climate of relations between the United States of America and the States of the former Soviet Union, which permits them to intensify their cooperative efforts to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons,

Urging the further intensification of such efforts to accelerate the implementation of agreements and unilateral decisions relating to nuclear-arms reduction,

Welcoming the reductions made by other nuclear-weapon States in some of their nuclear-weapon programmes, and encouraging all nuclear-weapon States to consider appropriate measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. Welcomes the actions taken towards the ratification of the Treaty between the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms signed in Moscow on 31 July 1991 and the protocol to that Treaty signed at Lisbon on 23 May 1992 by the four parties thereto, and urges the parties to take the necessary steps to ensure its entry into force at the earliest possible date;

2. Also welcomes the signing of the Treaty between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the United States of America on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Moscow on 3 January 1993, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring that Treaty into force at the earliest possible date;

3. Expresses its satisfaction at the continuing implementation of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-range and Shorter-range Missiles, <sup>17/</sup> in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the Treaty;

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<sup>17/</sup> The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12, 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

4. Encourages the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomes the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well;

5. Further encourages and supports the Russian Federation and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give those efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

6. Invites the Russian Federation and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions.

C

General and complete disarmament

The General Assembly,

Aware of its role in the field of disarmament,

Aware also of the interest of the international community in continuing and intensifying consideration of the question of the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a short report containing a brief description of the question of the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery and to transmit it, no later than 1 May 1994, to a representative intergovernmental group of experts for its consideration and suggestions regarding further study of the question by the international community in various multilateral disarmament forums;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit his report, together with the suggestions of the representative intergovernmental group of experts, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects".

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D

Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolutions CM/Res.1153 (XLVIII) of 1988 18/ and CM/Res.1225 (L) of 1989, 19/ adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa,

Welcoming resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session, 20/

Welcoming also resolution GC(XXXIV)RES/530 establishing a Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste, adopted on 21 September 1990 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-fourth regular session, 21/

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, 22/ inter alia, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Recalling resolution CM/RES.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa, 23/

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of radioactive wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and its implications for regional and international security, in particular for the security of developing countries,

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18/ See A/43/398, annex I.

19/ See A/44/603, annex I.

20/ See International Atomic Energy Agency, Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirty-third Regular Session, 25-29 September 1989 (GC(XXXIII)/RESOLUTIONS (1989)).

21/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Regular Session, 17-21 September 1990 (GC(XXXIV)/RESOLUTIONS (1990)).

22/ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

23/ See A/46/390, annex I.



Recalling its resolutions 43/75 Q of 7 December 1988, 44/116 R of 15 December 1989, 45/58 K of 4 December 1990, 46/36 K of 6 December 1991 and 47/52 D of 9 December 1992,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 24/

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to a future convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons; 25/

2. Expresses grave concern regarding any use of nuclear wastes that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

3. Calls upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention;

5. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session the progress recorded in the negotiations on this subject;

6. Takes note of resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of Africa Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa;

7. Expresses the hope that the effective implementation of the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste will enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories;

8. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue keeping the subject under active review, including the desirability of concluding a legally binding instrument in this field;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

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24/ Resolution S-10/2.

25/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27), para. 40.

E

Transparency in armaments

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/36 L of 9 December 1991 and 47/52 L of 15 December 1992,

Continuing to take the view that an enhanced level of transparency in armaments contributes greatly to confidence-building and security among States and that the establishment of the Register of Conventional Arms constitutes an important step forward in the promotion of transparency in military matters,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the first year of operation of the Register of Conventional Arms, 26/

Encouraged by the response of Member States to the request contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of its resolution 46/36 L to provide data on their imports and exports of arms, as well as available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies,

Welcoming the work of the Conference on Disarmament under the item of its agenda entitled "Transparency in armaments",

Welcoming also the organization by Member States of initiatives and seminars intended to promote transparency in military matters through a widespread reporting of data to the Register of Conventional Arms,

1. Reaffirms its determination to ensure the effective operation of the Register of Conventional Arms as provided for in paragraphs 7, 9 and 10 of its resolution 46/36 L;

2. Calls upon all Member States to provide the requested data and information for the Register to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually;

3. Reaffirms its request to the Secretary-General to prepare a report, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 1994 on the basis of equitable geographical representation, on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the work of the Conference on Disarmament and the views expressed by Member States, so that a decision may be taken at the forty-ninth session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for the United Nations Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register;

5. Encourages the Conference on Disarmament to continue its work undertaken in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 12 to 15 of resolution 46/36 L;

6. Reiterates its call upon all Member States to cooperate at a regional and subregional level, taking fully into account the specific conditions prevailing in the region or subregion, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in armaments;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on progress made in implementing the present resolution;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Transparency in armaments".

F

International arms transfers

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/75 I of 7 December 1988, 46/36 H of 6 December 1991 and 47/54 A of 9 December 1992, and its decisions 45/415 of 4 December 1990 and 47/419 of 9 December 1992,

Realizing the urgent need to resolve underlying conflicts, to diminish tensions and to accelerate efforts towards general and complete disarmament with a view to maintaining regional and international peace and security in a world free from the scourge of war and the burden of armaments,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the commitment of Member States to take concrete steps in order to strengthen that role,

Recognizing that, in the context of international arms transfers, the illicit arms traffic is a disturbing, dangerous and increasingly common phenomenon, and that, with the technical sophistication and destructive capability of conventional weapons, the destabilizing effects of the illicit arms traffic increase,

Considering that, in the context of international arms transfers, the illicit arms traffic, by its clandestine nature, defies transparency and until now has escaped inclusion within the Register of Conventional Arms,

Realizing that arms obtained through the illicit arms traffic are most likely to be used for violent purposes, and that even small arms so obtained, directly or indirectly, by underground organizations such as mercenary groups can pose a threat to the security and political stability of the States affected,

Stressing that effective control over the imports and exports of conventional weapons falls under the responsibility of Member States,

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1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General; 27/
2. Calls upon all Member States to give priority to eradicating the illicit arms traffic associated with destabilizing activities, such as terrorism, drug trafficking and common criminal acts, and to take immediate action towards this end;
3. Urges Member States to monitor arms transfers effectively and to strengthen or adopt strict measures in an effort to prevent arms from falling into the hands of parties engaged in the illicit arms traffic;
4. Requests the Disarmament Commission, at its organizational session in 1993, to include the question of international arms transfers, with particular reference to General Assembly resolution 46/36 H, in the agenda of its substantive session in 1994 and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session;
5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "International illicit arms traffic".

G

#### Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/52 G and 47/52 J of 9 December 1992,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and to international law in the conduct of their international relations,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Noting that regional arrangements for disarmament and arms limitation may free resources of participating States for peaceful purposes, inter alia, the promotion of their economic and social development,

Reaffirming its firm conviction that the regional approach to disarmament is essential to strengthening international peace and security at the regional and global levels,

Welcoming the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional level,

Noting with satisfaction the important progress made in various regions of the world through the adoption of arms limitation, peace, security and cooperation agreements, including those related to the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, and encourages States in the regions concerned to continue implementing those agreements,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments for all the participating States, would enhance the security of all States and would thus contribute to international peace and security,

Recognizing the useful role played by the United Nations regional centres,

Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission, containing the text, adopted by the Commission at its 1993 substantive session, of the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security, 28/

Expressing its appreciation for the work accomplished by the Disarmament Commission in finalizing the text of those guidelines and recommendations,

1. Endorses the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security 28/ adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session, and recommends them to all Member States for implementation;

2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. Affirms also that multifaceted cooperation among States of a region, especially encompassing the political, economic, social and cultural fields, can be conducive to the strengthening of regional security and stability;

4. Encourages States to reach, wherever possible, freely concluded agreements at the regional level on confidence- and security-building measures, disarmament and arms limitations, arrangements to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in all its aspects, zones of peace, zones free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as consultative and cooperative arrangements;

5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional level in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at the regional level;

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28/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42), annex II.

6. Encourages States to address, in regional arrangements for disarmament and arms limitations, the question of the accumulation of conventional weapons beyond the legitimate self-defence requirements of States;

7. Also encourages States of a region to examine the possibility of creating, on their own initiative, regional mechanisms and/or institutions for the establishment of measures in the framework of an effort of regional disarmament or for the prevention and peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts with the assistance, if requested, of the United Nations;

8. Invites Member States and regions to bring to the attention of the General Assembly results achieved on regional disarmament, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the basis of the replies received;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament".

H

Measures to curb the illicit transfer  
and use of conventional arms

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991 and its decision 47/419 of 9 December 1992 on international arms transfers,

Considering that the availability of massive quantities of conventional weapons is a contributory factor to armed conflicts around the world,

Stressing the need for measures that curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms,

Recognizing that the excessive quantity of conventional weapons in a number of countries constitutes a source of destabilization of their national and their regional security,

Convinced that peace and security are imperatives for economic development and reconstruction,

1. Invites Member States to take appropriate enforcement measures directed at ending the illegal export of conventional weapons from their territories;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on effective ways and means of collecting weapons illegally distributed in countries, in the event that such countries so request, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

/...

I

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/58 P of 4 December 1990, 46/36 I of 6 December 1991 and 47/52 J of 9 December 1992,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, 29/

Noting also the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session, 30/

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Taking note of the recent proposals for disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation at the regional and subregional levels,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

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29/ Resolution S-10/2.

30/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42), annex II.

/...

2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. Calls upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels;

4. Welcomes the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels;

5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament".

J

Conventional arms control at the regional  
and subregional levels

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the crucial role of conventional arms control in promoting regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that conventional arms control needs to be primarily pursued in the regional and subregional contexts since most threats to peace and security in the post-cold-war era arise mainly among States located in the same region or subregion,

Aware that the preservation of a balance in the defence capabilities of States at the lowest level of armaments would contribute to peace and stability and should be a prime objective of conventional arms control,

Desirous of promoting agreements to strengthen regional peace and security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces,

Believing that militarily significant States, and States with larger military capabilities, have a special responsibility in promoting such agreements for regional security,

Believing also that one of the principal objectives of conventional arms control should be to prevent the possibility of military attack launched by surprise,

1. Decides to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

/...



2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, as a first step, to consider the formulation of principles that can serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looks forward to a report of the Conference on this subject;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels".

K

Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines

The General Assembly,

Noting that there are as many as 85 million uncleared land-mines throughout the world, particularly in rural areas,

Expressing deep concern that such mines kill or maim hundreds of people each week, mostly unarmed civilians, obstruct economic development and have other severe consequences, which include inhibiting the repatriation of refugees and the return of internally displaced persons,

Recalling with satisfaction its resolution 48/7 of 19 October 1993, by which it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the problems caused by mines and other unexploded devices,

Convinced that a moratorium by States exporting anti-personnel land-mines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations would reduce substantially the human and economic costs resulting from the use of such devices and would complement the aforementioned initiative,

Noting with satisfaction that several States have already declared moratoriums on the export, transfer or purchase of anti-personnel land-mines and related devices,

1. Calls upon States to agree to a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations;

2. Urges States to implement such a moratorium;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report concerning progress on this initiative, including possible recommendations regarding further appropriate measures to limit the export of anti-personnel land-mines, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament".

L

Prohibition of the production of fissile material for  
nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the significant progress in reducing nuclear-weapon arsenals as evidenced by the substantive bilateral agreements between the Russian Federation and the United States of America and their respective unilateral undertakings regarding the disposition of fissile material,

Welcoming also the initiative of the United States of America concerning a multilateral, internationally and effectively verifiable treaty on the prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,

Welcoming further the decision taken by the Conference on Disarmament on 10 August 1993 to give its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty, 31/ and fully endorsing the contents of that decision,

Convinced that a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices would be a significant contribution to nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects,

1. Recommends the negotiation in the most appropriate international forum of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;
2. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide assistance for examination of verification arrangements for such a treaty as required;
3. Calls upon all States to demonstrate their commitment to the objectives of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices".

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31/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27), para. 31 (para. 2 of the quoted text).