

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Science and technology for disarmament".

*54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990*

45/62. 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 further 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 also 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;⁷¹

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;

⁷¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42)*, para. 35.

4. *Calls upon* all States to support the objectives of the Decade and to 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.

*54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990*

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. 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 1925.³⁴ 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 appro-

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 cooperation 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,¹⁵ which was adopted by consensus.

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,²⁸

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,¹⁵ 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,⁶³ 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,

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;

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 disarmament⁷² 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";

10. *Recommends* that the Disarmament Commission, as a result of consultations, adopt at its 1990 organizational session the following substantive items for 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;

⁷² *Ibid.*, para. 33.

- (4) The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields;

11. *Also 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,³⁷ 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".

*54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990*

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,

Recalling also that the international community, through the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹⁵ 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, 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,⁷

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 also that all avenues should be explored to ensure that progress is made in these two vital fields, and convinced further 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;

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 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".

*54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990*

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,³⁷

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 Conference⁷³ 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;¹⁵

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".

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

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

⁷³ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27), paras. 16-18.

all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, 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,⁷⁴

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",⁷⁵

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".

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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,

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 133.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27), para. 100 (para. 7 of the quoted text).

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,⁷⁶ as endorsed in that resolution,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General⁷⁷ 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 also 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 further 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,

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".

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4 December 1990

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3), para. 41 (para. 6 of the quoted text).

⁷⁷ A/45/397.

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,⁷⁸

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 also 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 Studies⁷⁹ and noted that the establishment of the Institute offered new opportunities regarding research in the field of disarmament,

Noting that the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, expressed in its final document on international security and disarmament⁷ 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 also in this regard the importance of research on the economic aspects of disarmament,

Having considered the annual report of the Director of the Institute⁸⁰ and the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters⁸¹ acting in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the Institute,

1. *Notes* 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 Institute in the 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;

⁷⁸ A/34/589.

⁷⁹ A/42/300, annex.

⁸⁰ A/45/392, annex I.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

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;

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.

*54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990*

45/63. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 44/121 of 15 December 1989,

Recalling its resolution 44/108 of 15 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981, in which, *inter alia*, the Council called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Noting that only Israel has been specifically called upon by the Security Council to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking note of resolution GC (XXXIV)/RES/526, adopted on 21 September 1990 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking into consideration the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,⁷ in paragraph 12 of which Israel was condemned for continuing to develop its nuclear military programmes and weapons of mass destruction and for its refusal to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency in this regard,

Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel and its testing of their delivery systems in the Mediterranean, thus threatening the peace and security of the region,

Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

Deeply concerned that Israel has not committed itself to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack safeguarded nuclear facilities,

1. *Reiterates its condemnation* of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Reiterates also its condemnation* of the co-operation between Israel and South Africa in the military field;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* regarding the information on Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems;

4. *Reaffirms* that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested it to place all nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities;

5. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so not to co-operate with or give assistance to Israel that could enhance its nuclear-weapons capability;

6. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

*54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990*

45/64. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987 and 43/67 of 7 December 1988,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, ten years ago, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,⁸² together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I),⁸² the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II)⁸² and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),⁸²

⁸² See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 5: 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IX.4), appendix VII.