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REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Virgilio A. REYES (Philippines)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly;

"(a) Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly;

"(b) Freeze on nuclear weapons;

"(c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;

"(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia;

"(e) World Disarmament Campaign;

"(f) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/39 H on a nuclear-arms freeze;

"(g) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;

"(h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;

"(i) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 42/39 A, B, C, D, G, H, I, J and K of 30 November 1987.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, 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 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 51 to 69, 139, 141, and 145. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and the 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November (see A/C.1/43/PV.3-25). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between 3 and 18 November (see A/C.1/43/PV.26-43).

4. In connection with item 65, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

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

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia (A/43/568);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America (A/43/614);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/43/642);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/43/685);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/43/689);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (A/43/719);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (A/43/798);

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27).

(i) Letter dated 11 January 1988 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/88-S/19427);

(j) Letter dated 2 February 1988 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Stockholm Declaration adopted on 21 January 1988 (A/43/125-S/19478);

(k) Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the seventy-ninth session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Guatemala City from 8 to 16 April 1988 (A/43/370);

(l) Note verbale dated 21 July 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/485);

(m) Note verbale dated 26 July 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/487);

(n) Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 5 to 10 September 1988 (A/43/667-S/20212);

(o) Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/668);

(p) Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988 (A/43/709);

(q) Note verbale dated 24 October 1988 from the Permanent Representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/43/6).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.24

5. On 31 October, Cyprus submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament and international security" (A/C.1/43/L.24), which was introduced by its representative at the 20th meeting, on 3 November.

6. At its 41st meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.26 by a recorded vote of 109 to 1, with 21 abstentions (see para. 2, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

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

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.26 and Rev.1

7. On 31 October, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru and Sweden submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/39 H on a nuclear-arms freeze" (A/C.1/43/L.26), which was later also sponsored by India and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

8. On 15 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze" (A/C.1/43/L.26/Rev.1), containing the following changes:

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

"Recalling also that, on those occasions, it pointed out that existing arsenals of nuclear weapons are more than sufficient to destroy all life on Earth and stressed that mankind is therefore confronted with a choice: halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, or face annihilation",

/...

was replaced by a preambular paragraph, reading:

"Convinced that in this nuclear age lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,";

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

"Noting with deep concern that nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,";

(c) Operative paragraph 1, which had read:

"1. Urges once more the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to proclaim, either through simultaneous unilateral declarations or through a joint declaration, an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

"(a) It would embrace:

"(i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

"(ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

"(iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

"(iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

"(b) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification;

"(c) It would be of an initial five-year duration, subject to prolongation when other nuclear-weapon States join in such a freeze, as the General Assembly urges them to do",

was replaced by new operative paragraphs 1 and 2, reading:

"1. Urges once more the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to agree to an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, inter alia, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

"2. Calls upon all nuclear weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

"(a) It would embrace:

"(i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

"(ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

"(iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

"(iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

"(b) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification";

(d) Operative paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. Requests the above-mentioned two major nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report or two separate reports to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-fourth session, on the implementation of the present resolution",

was renumbered operative paragraph 3 and revised to read:

"3. Requests the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-fourth session, on the implementation of the present resolution";

(e) Operative paragraph 3, which had read:

"3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/_____ on nuclear-arms freeze",

was renumbered operative paragraph 4 and revised to read as follows:

"4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".

9. At its 40th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.26/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 116 to 13 with 3 abstentions (see para. 28, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: China, Iceland, Spain.

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.33

10. On 31 October, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" (A/C.1/43/L.33), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Philippines and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

11. At its 35th meeting on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.33 by a recorded vote of 128 to none, with 10 abstentions (see para. 28, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus,

Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.41

12. On 31 October, the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the Member States that are members of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa" (A/C.1/43/L.41). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Zaire, on behalf of the Group of African States, at the 28th meeting, on 7 November.

13. In this connection, at the 35th meeting on 14 November the Secretary of the Committee informed the Committee that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.41 without a vote (see para. 28, resolution D).

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.55

15. On 31 October, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Romania, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/43/L.55), which was later also sponsored by Malaysia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 30th meeting, on 8 November.

16. At its 34th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.55 by a recorded vote of 112 to 17, with 4 abstentions (see para. 28, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows: 2/

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

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Greece, Ireland, Israel, Japan.

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.56

17. On 31 October, India and Romania submitted a draft resolution entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/43/L.56), which was introduced by the representative of India at the 30th meeting, on 8 November. The draft resolution reads as follows:

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

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 37/100 A of 13 December 1982, 38/73 B of 15 December 1983, 39/63 G of 12 December 1984, 40/151 E of 16 December 1985 and 41/60 E of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 B of 30 November 1987 concerning a freeze on nuclear weapons,

"Convinced that in this nuclear age lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"Further convinced that the highest priority objectives in the field of disarmament have to be nuclear disarmament and the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction,

"Recognizing the urgent need to halt the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons,

"Recognizing further the urgent need for a negotiated reduction of nuclear-weapon stockpiles leading to their complete elimination,

"Noting with deep concern that nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any action in response to the call made in the above-mentioned resolutions,

"1. Once again calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons, which would, inter alia, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

"2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Freeze on nuclear weapons".

18. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.56.

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.64

19. On 31 October, Algeria, Argentina, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Venezuela and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme" (A/C.1/43/L.64), which was later also sponsored by Djibouti, Ghana, Mauritania, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 31st meeting, on 9 November. Subsequently, the delegation of Greece formally requested that Greece be included among the co-sponsors of the draft resolution.

20. At its 35th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.64 without a vote (see para. 28, resolution F).

H. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.68

21. On 31 October, Nepal submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia" (A/C.1/43/L.68), which was introduced by its representative at the 30th meeting, on 8 November.

22. In this connection, at the 35th meeting, on 14 November the Secretary of the Committee informed the Committee that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.68 without a vote (see para. 28, resolution G).

I. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.71

24. On 31 October, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America" (A/C.1/43/L.71), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador and Togo. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 30th meeting, on 8 November.

25. At its 35th meeting, on 14 November, the sponsors orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.71, as follows:

(a) In the sixth preambular paragraph, the words "Foreign Ministers" were replaced by the words "Ministers for Foreign Affairs";

(b) In operative paragraph 3, the words "implementation of peace" were replaced by the words "promotion of peace".

26. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee informed the Committee that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

27. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.71, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 28, draft resolution H).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the
Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

A

Disarmament and international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 A of 11 December 1979, 35/156 J of 12 December 1980, 36/97 K of 9 December 1981, 37/100 E of 13 December 1982, 38/73 H of 15 December 1983, 39/63 K of 12 December 1984 and 40/151 A of 16 December 1985,

Expressing the growing alarm of the world community over the dangers of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and its adverse social and economic consequences,

Noting that the present state of the international situation requires that the disarmament principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations become part and parcel of any collective efforts aimed at ensuring a truly safe world, including those undertaken by the Security Council,

Reaffirming that the United Nations under its Charter plays a central role and bears main responsibility in the area of disarmament and the strengthening of international security,

Recalling paragraph 13 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ in which the Assembly acknowledged that genuine and lasting peace can only be created through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example,

Recalling that, under Article 26 of the Charter, the Security Council is responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee, plans for establishing an arms regulation system,

Noting the fact that the Security Council, which is vested under the Charter with the principal responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, has not yet conducted any examination of the question of the adverse effects of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, on international peace and security, as provided for in the relevant General Assembly resolutions,

3/ Resolution S-10/2.

Welcoming the entry into force of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, 4/ which opens the process of genuine disarmament,

Mindful of the need to use all avenues for further progress through effective measures in the field of disarmament,

1. Calls upon the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, within the framework of its main task, to contribute to establishing and maintaining international peace and security with the least possible diversion of world human and economic resources to armament, and to take the necessary steps for the effective implementation of Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to enhancing the central role of the United Nations in facilitating solutions to the issues of arms limitation, primarily in the nuclear field, and disarmament, as well as the strengthening of international peace and security;

2. Recommends that the nuclear-weapon States, which at the same time are the five permanent members of the Security Council, hold joint meetings and provide regular information to the General Assembly, as well as to the Conference on Disarmament, about the state of affairs as regards the range of issues related to disarmament, especially in the nuclear field, the prevention of a nuclear war and the status of the current agreements in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, and about progress at those negotiations which include the participation of the nuclear-weapon States;

3. Recommends that the Security Council consider the question of establishing, under Article 29 of the Charter, such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions to facilitate a solution to disarmament issues;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution within the framework of the agenda item entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly".

B

Nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted

4/ See CD/798.

in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, 5/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

Convinced that, in this nuclear age, lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the improvement of the relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and the conclusion of the Treaty on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, 4/ as well as their agreement in principle to reduce by 50 per cent their strategic nuclear arsenals,

Convinced of the urgency further to pursue negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that at the same time it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Convinced that the undertakings derived from the freeze can be effectively verified,

Noting with deep concern that nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,

1. Urges once more the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to agree to an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, inter alia, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

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

(a) It would embrace:

- (i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles;
- (ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;
- (iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(b) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification;

3. Requests the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-fourth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".

C

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

Recalling also its resolution 42/39 G of 30 November 1987,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 19 May 1988 6/ and 4 October 1988 7/ on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system,

6/ A/S-15/9.

7/ A/43/642.

Having also examined the part of the report of the Secretary-General of 10 October 1988, dealing with the activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, 8/ as well as the Final Act of the Sixth United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign, 9/ held on 27 October 1988,

1. Reiterates its commendation of the manner in which, as described in the above-mentioned reports, the World Disarmament Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war"; 10/

2. Recalls that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it is likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive "the co-operation and participation of all States"; 10/

3. Endorses once more the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the Third United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign 11/ to the effect that such co-operation implies that adequate funds be made available and that consequently the criterion of universality also applies to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding will have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation;

4. Reiterates its regret that most of the States that have the largest military expenditures have not so far made any financial contribution to the Campaign;

5. Decides that at its forty-fourth session there should be a seventh United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet announced any voluntary contribution may do so;

6. Reiterates its recommendation that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities inasmuch as it is most desirable that

8/ A/43/685, sect. II.D.

9/ A/CONF.146/1.

10/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9-13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4.

11/ See A/CONF.131/SR.1.

the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the General Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign;

7. Notes with appreciation that the Secretary-General has given permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1989 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1990;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

D

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament
in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 J of 30 November 1987,

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, in which the Heads of State or Government, inter alia, reaffirmed the need to strengthen the role of the regional bodies in mobilizing support for the World Disarmament Campaign and, in this regard, welcomed the establishment of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa at Lomé, 12/

Bearing in mind resolution AHG/Res.164 (XXIII), 13/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-third ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987, by which it, inter alia, endorsed the Lomé Declaration on

12/ See A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, para. 58.

13/ See A/42/699, annex II.

Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa and the Programme of Action for Peace, Security and Co-operation in Africa, 14/

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General, 15/

1. Expresses its satisfaction that the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, inaugurated on 24 October 1986, has become operational;
2. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts in taking the necessary measures to ensure the effective functioning of the Centre and requests him to continue to lend all the necessary support to the Centre;
3. Expresses its gratitude to the Member States and the international, governmental and non-governmental organisations that have already made contributions to ensure the functioning of the Centre;
4. Appeals once again to Member States, as well as to international, governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the effective functioning of the Centre;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the threat to the survival of mankind and to the life-sustaining system posed by nuclear weapons and by their use, inherent in concepts of deterrence,

Conscious of an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament is essential for the prevention of nuclear war and for the strengthening of international peace and security,

14/ See A/40/761-S/17573, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17537, annex.

15/ A/43/689.

Further convinced that a prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in 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 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1988 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 41/60 F of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 C of 30 November 1987,

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. Further requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the results of those negotiations.

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at _____ on the ____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____.

F

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 5/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, inter alia, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 I of 30 November 1987,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the programme, will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

/...

1. Reaffirms its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General 16/ approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Japan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America for inviting the 1988 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. Commends the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the programme.

G

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament
in Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/39 D of 30 November 1987, by which it decided to establish the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia with headquarters at Kathmandu,

Taking into account its decision that the Centre should provide, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the Asian region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament through appropriate utilization of available resources, and shall co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities in Asia under the World Disarmament Campaign,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General of 19 October 1988; 17/

2. Welcomes the signing of an agreement and a memorandum of understanding between the Government of Nepal and the United Nations regarding

16/ A/33/305.

17/ A/43/568.

the establishing of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia;

3. Commends the administrative measures taken by the Secretary-General to ensure the establishment and functioning of the Centre and requests him to continue lending all possible support;

4. Invites Member States and interested organizations to make voluntary contributions for the effective functioning of the Centre;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

H

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and
Development in Latin America

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/60 J of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 K of 30 November 1987,

Welcoming the inauguration of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America on 9 October 1987,

Recalling also the Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy signed by the Heads of State of States members of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action on 29 November 1987, 18/ as well as the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Permanent Mechanism held at Cartagena, Colombia, in February 1988,

Taking into account that the scope of action of the Centre includes Latin America and the Caribbean,

Also welcoming the holding by the Centre of the Workshop-Seminar of Experts on Disarmament from 4 to 6 May 1988,

Taking note of the final documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 5 to 10 September 1988, 19/

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States that have made valuable contributions to the functioning of the Centre,

18/ A/42/844-S/19314, annex.

19/ A/43/667-S/20212, annex.

Convinced that, in carrying out its activities, the Centre will seek to promote relationships based upon mutual confidence and security among countries of the region in a spirit of harmony, solidarity and co-operation aimed at the implementation of measures that foster peace, disarmament and social and economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

1. Reaffirms that the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America, in conformity with its mandate contained in resolution 41/60 J, is called upon to explore new avenues for concerted political action among the countries of the region and to strengthen further the intra-Latin American and Caribbean links in a framework of harmony, solidarity and co-operation that will enable Latin America and the Caribbean to become an effective area for peace;
2. Takes note with satisfaction of the holding of the Conference of Experts on the Strengthening of Political Co-operation in Latin America and the Caribbean in the fields of peace, disarmament, development and security, within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, to be held at Lima from 6 to 9 December 1988, which will also examine various conceptual and organizational aspects of the Centre to enable it to fulfil its objectives;
3. Recommends that the Centre hold two meetings during 1989 with a view to reaffirming its role as a centre for documentary collection, information and dissemination, as a forum for the promotion of peace, disarmament and development measures in the context of the World Disarmament Campaign and as an organ for the co-ordination of studies, research and programmes in the fields of its competence;
4. Invites once again Member States and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations to make voluntary contributions to the Centre;
5. Decides to rename the Centre "Regional Centre of the United Nations for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean";
6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit that appeal to all Member States in order to ensure the effective functioning of the Centre;
7. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth regular session on the implementation of the present resolution.
