

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

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LETTER DATED 12 JANUARY 2005 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
OF THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE RESOLUTIONS
AND DECISIONS ON DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
MATTERS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS
FIFTY-NINTH SESSION

Addendum

I have the honour to transmit herewith the list of those resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, which make specific reference to the Conference on Disarmament, as well as the other resolutions and decisions dealing with or related to disarmament and international security matters.

(Signed): Kofi A. Annan

GE.05-62690

Annex

The General Assembly adopted three decisions on disarmament and international security issues at its fifty-ninth session:

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| 59/513 | Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia |
| 59/514 | United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament |
| 59/515 | Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus |

All documents and records on disarmament and international security items were distributed during the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly to all Members of the United Nations, including all members of the Conference on Disarmament.

59/513. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 3 December 2004, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee,¹ recalling its resolutions 52/38 S of 9 December 1997, 53/77 A of 4 December 1998, 55/33 W of 20 November 2000 and 57/69 of 22 November 2002 and its decisions 54/417 of 1 December 1999, 56/412 of 29 November 2001 and 58/518 of 8 December 2003, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled “Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia”.

59/514. United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 3 December 2004, the General Assembly, by a recorded vote of 138 to 5, with 38 abstentions,² and on the recommendation of the First Committee,¹ decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled “United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament”.

59/515. Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus

At its 66th plenary meeting, on 3 December 2004, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee,¹ decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session an item entitled “Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus”.

¹ See A/59/459, para. 91, and Corr.1.

² *In favour:* Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Palau, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey.