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Agenda item 66

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS  
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Dimitris PLATIS (Greece)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled

"Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

"(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;

"(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

"(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

"(f) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;

"(g) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;

"(h) Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter;

"(i) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;

"(j) Prevention of nuclear war;

"(k) Disarmament Week;

"(l) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;

"(m) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 36/92 H of 9 December 1981, 38/183 O of 20 December 1983, 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, 40/152 L of 16 December 1985 and 43/78 A to M of 7 December 1988.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, 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 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 25th meetings, from 16 October to 1 November (see A/C.1/44/PV.3-25). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 26th and 41st meetings, from 2 to 17 November (see A/C.1/44/PV.26-41).

4. In connection with item 66, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

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

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 2/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade (A/44/435 and Add.1);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/44/446 and Add.1 and 2);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter (A/44/514 and Add.1 and 2);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of multilateral disarmament agreements (A/44/619);

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/44/42).

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/44/654);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/44/421);

(i) Letter dated 3 March 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/44/163);

(j) Letter dated 13 April 1989 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the communiqué, the declaration and the appeal issued by the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its session held at Berlin on 11 and 12 April 1989 (A/44/228);

(k) Letter dated 27 April 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/44/260);

(l) Letter dated 11 May 1989 from the representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Amazon Declaration, adopted at Manaus, Brazil, on 6 May 1989 by the Presidents of the States Parties to the Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation (A/44/275-E/1989/79);

(m) Letter dated 24 May 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Appeal of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty to the Member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (A/44/295);

(n) Letters dated 6 and 23 June 1989 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary-General (A/44/305-S/20676, A/44/347-S/20702);

(o) Letter dated 15 June 1989 from the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/44/326);

(p) Letter dated 16 June 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/44/333);

(q) Letter dated 11 July 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Bucharest on 7 and 8 July 1989 (A/44/386);

(r) Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final documents of the Ministerial

Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989 (A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2);

(s) Letter dated 30 August 1989 from the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/44/498);

(t) Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 (A/44/551-S/20870);

(u) Letter dated 25 September 1989 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Secretary of State of the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General (A/44/578-S/20868);

(v) Letter dated 25 October 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Declaration of Brasilia, issued by the Ministers of State in charge of environmental management and the representatives of the countries participating in the Sixth Ministerial Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Brasilia on 30 and 31 March 1989 (A/44/683);

(w) Letter dated 2 November 1989 from the Permanent Representatives of Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/44/705-S/20940);

(x) Letter dated 1 December 1989 from the Permanent Representatives of Italy and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the joint Italian-Soviet declaration signed in Rome on 30 November 1989 (A/44/838-S/21003);

(y) Letter dated 8 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué of the Meeting of the Committee of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Warsaw on 26 and 27 October 1989 (A/C.1/44/7).

## II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

### A. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.2 and Rev.1

5. On 26 October, Mexico submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.2), which was introduced by its representative at the 27th meeting, on 6 November.

6. On 8 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.2/Rev.1), which contained the following change:

In operative paragraph 1, the phrase "to resume, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the work of the Ad Hoc Committee" was revised to read "to consider, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the resumption of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee".

7. At its 38th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.2/Rev.1, as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 112 to none, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

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

(b) Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.2/Rev.1, as a whole, was adopted by 129 votes to none, with 1 abstention (see paragraph 27, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei

Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

#### B. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.3

8. On 26 October, Bulgaria, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia and Romania submitted a draft resolution entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/44/L.3), which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 27th meeting, on 6 November.

9. At the 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the representative of the German Democratic Republic orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.3, as follows:

Before the penultimate preambular paragraph, a paragraph was added, reading:

"Noting that the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 stressed the need for the conclusion of an international agreement prohibiting all use of nuclear weapons".

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.3, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 106 to 16, with 8 abstentions (see para. 27, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Spain.

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.8 and Rev.1

11. On 27 October, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, the German Democratic Republic, Haiti, Indonesia, Nigeria, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/44/L.8), which was introduced by the representative of Zaire at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

3/ Subsequently, the delegations of Afghanistan, Kenya and Mauritania indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

12. On 14 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.8/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Zaire at the 39th meeting, on 16 November. It contained the following changes:

(a) Operative paragraph 5, which had read:

"5. Notes that consultations on the question of ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission in the field of disarmament are under way and the result could be considered at the Commission's organizational session in December 1989"

was revised to read:

"5. Notes that consultations have been held on the question of ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission in the field of disarmament";

(b) A new operative paragraph 6 was added, reading:

"6. Commends the fact that as a result of the above-mentioned consultations, the measures with respect to the ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission have been agreed, as annexed"

and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

13. At the same meeting, the representative of Zaire orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

Operative paragraph 6 was revised to read:

"6. Notes with satisfaction the results of those consultations on ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission, as annexed".

14. At that meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.8/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 27, draft resolution C).

#### D. Draft decision A/C.1/44/L.18

15. On 30 October, Czechoslovakia, Mexico and New Zealand submitted a draft decision entitled "International co-operation for disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.18), which was later also sponsored by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The draft decision was introduced by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

16. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.1/44/L.18 without a vote (see para. 28, draft resolution).



E. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.30

17. On 30 October, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.30), which was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

18. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.30 by a recorded vote of 119 to 7, with 10 abstentions (see para. 27, draft resolution D). 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, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, 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, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.34

19. On 30 October 1989, Argentina, Brazil, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, the German Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Romania, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and

prevention of nuclear war" (A/C.1/44/L.34), which was later also sponsored by Costa Rica, Guatemala and Mongolia.

20. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.34 by a recorded vote of 114 to 12, with 5 abstentions (see para. 27, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows: 4/

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Norway.

#### G. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.42

21. On 30 October, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Samoa, and Solomon Islands submitted a draft resolution entitled "South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty" (A/C.1/44/L.42). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of New Zealand at the 27th meeting, on 6 November.

4/ Subsequently, the delegations of Afghanistan, Benin, Kenya, Mauritania and Peru indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

22. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.42 by a recorded vote of 132 to none, with 5 abstentions (see para. 27, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows: 5/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, 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, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, 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: Argentina, France, Papua New Guinea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

#### H. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.61

23. On 30 October, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Disarmament Week" (A/C.1/44/L.61), which was later also sponsored by Angola and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mongolia at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

5/ Subsequently, the delegations of Mauritania and Solomon Islands indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

24. At its 32nd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.61 without a vote (see para. 27, draft resolution G).

I. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.62

25. On 30 October, Nigeria submitted a draft resolution entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" (A/C.1/44/L.62), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November.

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.62 without a vote (see para. 27, draft resolution H).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

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 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 43/78 K of 7 December 1988, in which it noted the agreement of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament of the Conference on Disarmament to "resume its work at the outset of the 1989 session of the Conference with the firm intention of completing the elaboration of the programme for its submission to the General Assembly, at the latest at its forty-fourth session",

Having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament concerning its work during the 1989 session of the Conference on Disarmament, which is an integral part of the report of the Conference, 6/

Recognizing the efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament and the substantial progress achieved thus far,

Conscious of the need to continue the work on the comprehensive programme of disarmament, building on the texts already agreed to, with a view to resolving the outstanding issues and thus concluding negotiations on it,

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6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27), para. 100.

Recalling its resolution 43/78 L of 7 December 1988, in which it declared the decade of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade,

Considering 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. Calls 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;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament".

B

Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in accordance with paragraph 20 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority and that this commitment was reaffirmed by the Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document, it is stated that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, should consider as soon as possible various proposals designed to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives, where possible through international agreement, and thereby ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered,

Recalling further that at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament, it was generally recognized that the prevention of nuclear war was of utmost concern and that specific efforts, bilateral, regional or multilateral, should be vigorously pursued and measures should be strengthened to reduce and ultimately eliminate the risk of nuclear war,

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

Reaffirming that the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and for undertaking measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war, and that in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility,

Stressing that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Welcoming the entry into force and implementation 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 8/ as a first valuable step towards the reduction of nuclear weapons, as well as measures taken by the two States to reduce the risk of nuclear war, including the establishment and operation of nuclear risk reduction centres,

Expressing the hope that further measures will be undertaken to reduce and ultimately eliminate the risk of nuclear war,

Taking note of ideas directed to that end, including the suggestion to consider the establishment of a multilateral nuclear alert centre to reduce the risk of fatal misinterpretation of unintentional nuclear launchings,

Noting that the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, stressed the need for the conclusion of an international agreement prohibiting all use of nuclear weapons, 9/

Welcoming recent progress in the field of disarmament, including the beginning at Vienna of new negotiations on conventional armed forces and on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe,

Emphasizing that, for the sake of international peace and security, military concepts and doctrines must be of a strictly defensive character,

1. Considers that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, concerning their respective obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, offer an important avenue to decrease the danger of nuclear war;

2. Expresses the hope that those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so will consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons;

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

9/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

3. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on the item in its agenda concerning prevention of nuclear war and to consider, inter alia, the elaboration of an international instrument of a legally binding character laying down the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war".

C

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission, 10/

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, 7/ 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, 11/ 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,

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10/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/44/42).

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



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 and 43/78 A of 7 December 1988,

1. Takes note of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission; 10/
2. Notes that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda, but notes also with appreciation the progress achieved on some of these;
3. 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;
4. Stresses the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work 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;
5. Notes that consultations have been held on the question of ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission in the field of disarmament;
6. Takes note with satisfaction of the results of those consultations on ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission, as annexed to the present resolution;
7. 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, at its 1990 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the results of its 1989 substantive session;
8. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1990 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items included in its agenda, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;
9. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament, 12/ together

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12/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27).

with all the official records of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

10. 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 that end;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

## ANNEX

### Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission

#### 1. Mandate

The Disarmament Commission reaffirms its mandate contained in paragraph 118 (a) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 11/ the first special session devoted to disarmament (hereinafter referred to as the "Final Document").

#### 2. Decision-making method

The decision-making method described in paragraph 118 (b) of the Final Document should be maintained.

#### 3. Agenda items

1. The Disarmament Commission could have a general agenda and a working agenda for each substantive session. The working agenda should be agreed at the Commission's organizational session.

2. For each session, the working agenda should be limited to a maximum of four substantive items for in-depth consideration.

3. From 1991, no subject should, in principle, be maintained on the working agenda for more than three consecutive years. At each session, the Commission should review, for possible reconsideration, any subject that had been suspended.

4. If no agreement can be reached on a specific agenda item, the report of the Commission should contain a joint statement or a Chairman's summary of the proceedings to reflect views or positions of different delegations, particularly in the case of those agenda items to be suspended for a period of time.

5. At its 1990 session, the Commission should make every effort to conclude all its agenda items, except the new substantive items.

#### 4. Subsidiary bodies

1. At each annual session, the Disarmament Commission should not establish more than four subsidiary bodies for its substantive agenda items. The allocation of the agenda items to the four subsidiary bodies and the appointment of chairmen for these subsidiary bodies should be decided at the organizational session of the Commission, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

2. The chairmanship of subsidiary bodies should, in principle, be rotated each year; however, at its organizational session, the Commission may decide to extend the term of office of any chairman in the interest of effective work and the speedy conclusion of an item.

#### 5. Duration of the substantive session

1. The Disarmament Commission should meet for a period not exceeding four weeks for in-depth deliberations on substantive items.

2. The duration of each substantive session, in accordance with the established practice, should be flexible and could be shortened. In order to utilize efficiently the conference-servicing resources available, the Commission should decide the duration of each substantive session at its organizational session.

#### 6. Organization of work of the session

1. Each session may have a general debate on agenda items in the plenary meetings, not exceeding three days' duration.

2. Except in the case of new items, there should be no general exchange of views in the subsidiary bodies. The general exchange of views on new items should not exceed two meetings.

3. Subsidiary bodies could begin their work in parallel with the general exchange of views in the plenary meetings.

4. No more than two official meetings should be held simultaneously. This restriction, however, would not apply to informal consultations.

5. The meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies should be provided with full meeting services.

6. All the officers of the Commission should be elected at its organizational session.

#### 7. Consultations

The Chairman of the Disarmament Commission should conduct consultations on matters relating to the work of the Commission, in particular on its working agenda, year round, especially during the meetings of the First Committee of the General Assembly.

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 and 43/78 M of 7 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 12/

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should play the central role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Expressing its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was not able in 1989 either to establish ad hoc committees or to commence negotiations on the nuclear issues on its agenda,

Expressing its expectation that the Conference on Disarmament, in view of the positive current processes in some important fields of disarmament, would 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 it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give an additional impetus to negotiations on disarmament at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future,

1. Reaffirms the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;
2. Notes with satisfaction that further progress has been made in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention as soon as possible;
3. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly 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; 13/
4. 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;
5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;
6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

E

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 resolutions 43/78 E and F of 7 December 1988,

Recalling also that the international community, through the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 13/ 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,

Welcoming the reaffirmation by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, 9/ held at Belgrade in September 1989, that nuclear disarmament is a process in which all nations should participate, and its view that the ongoing process of disarmament could be accelerated and its coverage widened through the common endeavour of the entire international community,

Taking into account that all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those with the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility for the fulfilment of the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament,

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all people of the world,

Encouraged by the continued recognition by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Aware of the fact that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are inextricably linked with the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, and that consequently they should be viewed in their interrelationship as essential elements of a process of general and complete disarmament,

Convinced that all avenues should be explored to ensure that progress is made in these two vital fields, and also convinced of the imperative need to take constructive multilateral action to complement and reinforce the bilateral process under way,

1. Reaffirms that multilateral and bilateral negotiations on nuclear questions should complement and facilitate each other;
2. 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 1990 session on both the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war with adequate mandates in order to allow a structured and practical analysis of how the Conference on Disarmament can best contribute to progress on these two urgent matters;
5. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on its consideration of those subjects;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the items entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" and "Prevention of nuclear war".

## F

South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3477 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it endorsed the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific and invited the countries concerned to carry forward consultations about ways and means of realizing that objective,

Recalling also article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 14/ which acknowledges the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories,

Bearing in mind paragraph 60 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 13/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, which states that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned constitutes an important disarmament measure,

Noting the adoption on 6 August 1985 by the Heads of Government of the independent or self-governing members of the South Pacific Forum, meeting at Rarotonga, of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty 15/ (also known as the Treaty of Rarotonga), and their adoption on 8 August 1986 of three Protocols to that Treaty,

Noting also that the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty entered into force upon the deposit of the eighth instrument of ratification, on 11 December 1986,

Recognizing that the Treaty of Rarotonga reflects the particular circumstances of the South Pacific region,

1. Notes with satisfaction that eleven members of the South Pacific Forum have now ratified the Treaty and that China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have adhered to Protocols 2 and 3 of the Treaty;

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14/ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

15/ See The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

2. Notes also that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America have stated that none of their practices and activities within the Treaty area are inconsistent with the Treaty or its Protocols;

3. Commends the Treaty and its Protocols for the consideration of all Member States.

G

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Noting that there have been important developments of late in the areas of arms limitation and disarmament efforts which provide a sense of encouragement and hope for a more secure world,

Noting at the same time that, despite the positive developments, the arms race still poses a grave threat to world peace and security,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the threat of nuclear and conventional war, ending the nuclear and conventional arms race and bringing about disarmament,

Emphasizing anew the need for and the importance of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the global arms race in all its aspects,

Taking into account the aspirations of the world public to prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on Earth,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament, 16/

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed, 17/

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16/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

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



Noting the support for the further observance of Disarmament Week expressed by Member States at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Recognizing the significance of the annual observance of Disarmament Week, including by the United Nations,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General 18/ on the follow-up measures undertaken by States, governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;
2. Commends all States, international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their active support for and participation in Disarmament Week;
3. Invites all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General; 19/
4. Invites Governments to continue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;
5. Invites international and national non-governmental organizations to continue to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;
6. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to use the United Nations information organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;
7. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

H

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,

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18/ A/44/446 and Add.1.

19/ A/34/436.

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 is coming to an end,

Recalling 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,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations in the attainment of disarmament,

Noting the progress in the disarmament talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and its 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. Takes note of the work of the Disarmament Commission at its session in 1989 on the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade;
2. Directs the Disarmament Commission, at its substantive session in 1990, 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;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the present resolution;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade".

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

International co-operation for disarmament

The General Assembly reaffirms the importance of further strengthening international co-operation in the field of disarmament and, noting the recent important and encouraging developments in this area, decides to invite all States to be guided by principles of co-operation in furthering ways and means to facilitate both bilateral and multilateral solutions to disarmament and calls upon all States to contribute to increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its role and responsibility in the sphere of disarmament.

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