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Agenda item 65 (k)

**General and complete disarmament: improving the  
effectiveness of the methods of work of the  
First Committee**

**Improving the effectiveness of the methods of work of the  
First Committee**

**Report of the Secretary-General**

**Addendum\***

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\* The information in the present addendum was received after submission of the main report.

## **II. Replies received from States**

### **Japan**

[Original: English]

[1 October 2004]

#### **Basic position**

1. In order for the First Committee to fulfil its role, improvement of its functioning and its revitalization through concrete reform is essential. Each year, nearly 60 resolutions are submitted; however, there remains ample room for improving their effective implementation and thus the overall functioning of the First Committee.

2. It should be noted that each country's disarmament and non-proliferation interests are intricate and complex, each country has differing priorities and the roles of various forums differ. As each country is in a different security environment, hence the varying number and content of resolutions, we must also take into account this complex international environment when aiming towards the reduction of the number of resolutions. Thus, rather than having a sweeping reduction as our only aim, reforming methods of work should be our main focus and the number of resolutions should be reduced accordingly, in an effective manner.

3. In the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, certain issues enjoy very little divergence among Member States. The time and financial resources made available as a result of this reform should be directed to such priority issues, bearing in mind that our work should be results-oriented.

4. If we are aiming for substantial and prompt reform of the First Committee, one idea would be to establish a working group for focused discussion by interested parties within the limits of existing resources.

#### **Specific points**

5. While, in principle, Japan supports the proposal put forward by the United States, the United Nations should not undermine the right of Member States to address freely issues they consider important. Also, since new matters can be taken up by the United Nations along with changes in the international security environment, any improvements on substantial working methods of resolutions must be founded on a "voluntary basis".

#### **Administrative reform methods**

6. The overall reform of the First Committee is important; however, a realistic approach must be taken, focusing on steps that have a comparatively high possibility of being realized, such as the punctual convening of meetings, a shorter and more focused general debate and shortening of the adoption period. In more concrete terms, the following steps should be adopted without delay at this year's First Committee meeting:

- Exercise punctuality when opening meetings
- Establish the practice of a "rolling" list of speakers

- Conclude the general debate within the first week of the annual session. To achieve this, Member States would agree to speak for a maximum of 5 minutes to highlight key elements of national statements. This could be facilitated by the use of a green/amber/red light. Where delegations wished to present a more detailed statement of over 5 minutes, this would be submitted in writing.

7. The filing deadline for resolutions could remain as it stands. As suggested by the United States, to encourage the development of consensus, the filing deadline for the tabling of draft resolutions and decisions could be left to the last day of the second week of each annual session. However, in order to reduce the duration of the First Committee or number of resolutions, the deadline should remain as it stands, or be advanced. Of course there is also the problem that if the deadline is too early, depending on the State, some States may not have enough preparation time. Taking the foregoing into consideration, keeping the status quo could be considered appropriate.

8. Japan strongly advocates the limiting, rationalization and consolidation of the number of studies and reports, as this would reduce the administrative burden and cost. Particular attention should be given to the cost of studies that are undertaken. However, setting a numerical target is not appropriate.

9. Bureau members should be elected well in advance. In concrete terms, the process should be started immediately following the conclusion of this year's First Committee, or even during the Committee on an informal basis, so that we can begin work in the lead up to next year's First Committee as smoothly and quickly as possible.

#### **Substantive improvement of resolutions**

10. The following measures are encouraged:

(a) Refrain from adding to resolutions or decisions the traditional operative paragraph automatically placing an item on the agenda of the General Assembly for the following year;

(b) Resolutions adopted by consensus whose content changes little from year to year should be submitted once every two to three years, where possible. However, this should be left up to each State to determine of their own accord;

(c) Institute automatic "sunset" provisions for all United Nations activities generated by the First Committee and/or resolutions requiring concrete action, thereby ensuring periodic review;

(d) Request the Secretariat to review and improve the smoothness and rapidity of the programme budget implications projection process, with a view to reducing unnecessary confusion with regard to programme budget implications-related resolutions. Work towards improving the accuracy of the programme budget implications projections and increasing the advance notice provided to the Member States regarding the financial implications of draft resolutions and decisions. Also, Member States considering submitting programme budget implications-related resolutions should cooperate and communicate with the Secretariat well in advance to facilitate the process;

(e) Concerning the merging of resolutions, in principle, this should be entrusted to each State. This would not need to be applied automatically to fields

where there is ample room for large differences in positions or Member States taking different approaches (e.g. nuclear disarmament);

(f) We cannot support placing a numerical limit on the number of resolutions submitted per year. In relation to the numerical target, we should take into account whether the resolutions are submitted every other year, or every third year. Also, if this limit were too severe, difficulties would arise as to who has the authority and what kind of standards to discourage the submission of the resolutions or encourage the merger. The question of giving judgement over the reduction or merging of resolutions would need to be clearly decided beforehand; however, we believe consensus over such standards and rights would be extremely difficult to reach. The resulting discussion would be long and thus contrary to the aims of the reform process. Therefore we do not believe this should be pursued;

(g) Japan advocates a progressive and practical approach towards the realization of nuclear disarmament. Based on this notion, each year Japan submits a resolution to the General Assembly entitled "A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons". Japan received overwhelming support and understanding during extensive discussions with various countries conducted in the lead-up to the submission of this resolution and believes that this long-standing process itself has an important weight which cannot be denied.

#### **Improvement of the agenda**

11. Classification of the agenda could be pursued to stimulate active discussion and the rationalization of discussion. However, the extent to which streamlining the agenda would be advantageous compared to the current practice of thematical clustering should be further examined.

#### **Time frame of the meeting**

12. According to the above-mentioned suggestions for improvement, we should aim to reduce the overall time frame of the existing meeting from five to four weeks. This could be achieved by the anticipated reduction in the number of resolutions or a reduction in the length of the general presentations.

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