



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/44/785
6 December 1989

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 63

GENERAL AND COMPLETE **DISARMAMENT**

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Dimitris PLATIS (Greece)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled

"General and complete disarmament:

"(a) Notification of nuclear tests:

"(b) Relationship between disarmament and development;

"(c) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;

"(d) Conventional disarmament;

"(e) Nuclear disarmament;

"(f) Objective information on military **matters**;

"(g) Implementation of General Assembly **resolutions** in the field of disarmament;

"(h) International **arms** transfers;

"(i) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for **weapons** purposes:

- "(j) Naval armaments and disarmament;
- "(k) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes;
- "(l) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;
- "(m) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;
- "(n) Dumping of radioactive wastes"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 42/38 C of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 B to L, and Q to T 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. In addition, the General Assembly decided that the relevant paragraphs of the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/44/450), which was to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 63.
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 at the 3rd to 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 2 and 17 November (see A/C.1/44/PV.26-41).
4. In connection with item 63, 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 objective information on military matters (A/44/396 and Add.1);
 - (d) Report of the Secretary-General on international arms transfers (A/44/444 and Add.1-3);

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

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

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between disarmament and development (A/44/449):

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament (A/44/495 and **Add.1**);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on the prohibition of ~~the~~ development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological **weapons** (A/44/621);

(h) Report of the Secretary-General on the dumping of radioactive wastes (A/44/652);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on notification of nuclear tests (A/44/87 and Add.1-7):

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on notification of nuclear tests **(A/44/648)**;

(k) Letter dated 25 January 1989 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General **(A/44/96)**;

(l) Letter dated 6 February 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/44/113);

(m) Letter dated 6 February 1989 ~~from the~~ Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed 'to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of a Statement by the Committee of the Ministers of Defence of the Warsaw Treaty member States entitled "On the relative strength of the armed forces and armaments of the Warsaw Treaty **Organization** and the North: Atlantic Treaty Organization in Europe and adjacent water **areas**" and of another statement entitled "Correlation of the armed forces and basic types of armaments of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the North **Atlantic** Treaty Organisation in Europe and adjacent water areas", released on 30 January 1989 (A/44/114);

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

(o) Letter dated 3 March 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/44/164):

(p) Letter dated 3 March 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/44/165);

(q) Letter dated 17 March from the representatives of Mongolia and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/44/180):

(r) 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 communique, 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);

(s) Letter dated 18 April 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (session on Islamic fraternity and solidarity) held at Riyadh, from 6 to 9 Sha'ban 1409H (13 to 16 March 1989) (A/44/235-S/20600);

(t) Letter dated 24 April 1989 from the representatives of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/44/239);

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

(v) 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);

(w) Letter dated 22 May 1989 from the Permanent Representatives of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/44/292-6/20649);

(x) Letter dated 22 May 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Final Statement of the Palme Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, issued at Stockholm on 14 April 1989 (A/44/293-S/20653);

(y) 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);

(z) Letters dated 6, 12 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/44/313 and A/44/347-S/20702);

(aa) Letter dated 9 June 1989 from the Permanent 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 Declaration issued on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the launching of the Six-Nation Initiative (A/44/318-S/20689);

(bb) Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the conclusions adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the Twelve States

members of the European Community at the European Council, held on 26 and 27 June 1989 at Madrid (A/44/355-S/20704);

(cc) 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);

(dd) Letter dated 12 July 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/44/395-E/1989/128);

(ee) 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);

(ff) Letter dated 25 July 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text containing excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-second ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, held at Bandar Seri Begawan on 3 and 4 July 1989 (A/44/415-S/20749);

(gg) Note verbale dated 2 August 1989 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat of the Organization (A/44/438);

(hh) Letter dated 21 August 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the declaration issued by the heads of State and Government participating in the meeting of the North Atlantic Council at Brussels on 29 and 30 May 1989 and the report entitled "A comprehensive concept of arms control and disarmament" adopted by the heads of State and Government at the meeting on 29 and 30 May 1989 (A/44/481);

(ii) 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);

(jj) 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);

(kk) Letter dated 26 October 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the

text of the communiqué adopted by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, held at Kuala Lumpur, from 18 to 24 October 1989 (A/44/689-S/20921);

(11) Letter dated 23 October 1989 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/44/694);

(mm) 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);

(nn) 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 which was 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.1

5. On 26 October 1989, Iraq, Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Yemen submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/44/L.1), which was later also sponsored by Oman. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

6. At its 35th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.1 by a recorded vote of 104 to 2, with 23 abstentions (see para. 65, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, 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, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United

Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen,
Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa **Rica**, Denmark,
Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland,
Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands,
New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Samoa, Spain,
Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
Uruguay, Venezuela.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.12

7. On 30 October, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (**A/C.1/44/L.12**), which was later also sponsored by Iceland and Luxembourg. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

8. At its 35th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution **A/C.1/44/L.12** by a recorded vote of 71 to none, with 64 abstentions (see **para. 65**, draft resolution **B**). The voting was as follows: **3/**

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, **Côte d'Ivoire**, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, **Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam.**

Against: None.

3/ Subsequently, the delegation of Zaire indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of Cape Verde indicated that it had intended to abstain.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, **Oman**, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, **Zimbabwe**.

c. Draft resolutions A/C.1/44/L.13 and Rev.1

9. On 30 October, China submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional **disarmament**" (A/C.1/44/L.13), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

10. On 10 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.13/Rev.1), which contained the following change:

Operative paragraph 4, which had read:

"4. Urges the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the member States of the two major military alliances to accelerate negotiations *on* conventional **disarmament through** appropriate forums, with a view to reaching early agreement on the limitation and gradual and balanced reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons under effective international control in their respective regions, particularly in 'Europe, which has the largest concentrations of arms and forces in the world';",

was replaced by a paragraph reading:

"4. Urges the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the States members of the two major military alliances to continue their intensive negotiations on conventional armaments, through appropriate forums, with a view to reaching early agreement on the establishment of a stable and secure balance of conventional armaments and forces at lower levels under effective international control in their respective regions, particularly in Europe, which has the largest concentration of arms and forces in the world:".

11. At its 35th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.13/Rev.1 without a vote (see **para. 65**, draft resolution C).

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.14

12. On 30 October, China submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.14), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.
13. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.14 without a vote (see para. 65, draft resolution D).

E. Draft resolutions A/C.1/44/L.15 and Rev.1

14. On 30 October, Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Objective information on military matters" (A/C.1/44/L.15), which was later also sponsored by Luxembourg and the Philippines.
15. On 6 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.15/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Austria, Samoa and Thailand. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 29th meeting, on 7 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph, the phrase "the question of openness" was revised to read: **"the questions of openness"**:

(b) The fifth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Believing that the adoption of confidence-building measures to promote openness and transparency would reduce the risk of misperceptions of military capabilities and **intentions**, which would induce military rivalries between States, leading to their undertaking armaments programmes and accelerating the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, to heightened international tensions and, ultimately, to conflict.",

was revised to read:

"Believing that the adoption of confidence-building measures to promote openness and transparency would reduce the risk of misperceptions of military capabilities and intentions, which could **induce** military rivalries between States, leading to their undertaking armaments programmes and the **acceleration** of the arms race, in **particular** the nuclear-arms race, to heightened international tensions, and ultimately, conflict,";

(c) In the eleventh preambular paragraph, the phrase "military matters for consideration", was revised to read: "military matters, for consideration";

(d) In operative paragraph 4, the phrase "military expenditures" was replaced by "military expenditure";

(e) Operative paragraph 6, which had read:

"Requests the Disarmament Commission to *consider* at its 1990 session the question of objective information on military matters";

was replaced by a paragraph reading:

"Requests the Disarmament Commission to include *in* the agenda for its 1990 session an item entitled "Objective information on military matters.".

16. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.15/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 110 to none, with 15 abstentions (see para. 65, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iraq, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia.

F. Draft resolutions A/C.1/44/L.20 and Rev.1

17. On 30 October, Denmark submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.20).

18. On 14 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.20/Rev.1), which contained the following change:

The second preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Taking into account that the United Nations has a central role in facilitating and encouraging all disarmament measures,"

was replaced by a paragraph reading:

"Taking into account the decisions and recommendation appearing in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 4/ particularly in paragraph 114;"

19. At its 38th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.20/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 65, draft resolution F).

G. Draft resolutions A/C.1/44/L.22 and Rev.1

20. On 30 October, Czechoslovakia and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament" (A/C.1/44/L.22), which was later also sponsored by Cameroon. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic at the 27th meeting, on 6 November.

21. On 10 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.22/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) The fourth preambular paragraph was deleted;

(b) Operative paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. Invites all Member States to promote, in so far as possible, the elaboration and adoption of the resolutions of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament by consensus;"

was replaced by a paragraph reading:

"2. Invites all Member States to contribute to the elaboration of draft resolutions in the field of disarmament that will permit, in so far as

possible, their adoption without a vote, in order to facilitate their appropriate implementation;" .

22. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.22/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 105 to 1, with 27 abstentions (see para. 65, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

H. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.24

23. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes" (A/C.1/44/L.24), which was later also sponsored by the German Democratic Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

24. At its 34th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.24 by a recorded vote of 126 to 1, with 6 abstentions (see para. 65, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows: 5/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, *Cameroon*, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, 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, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahir iya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nyanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, *Syrian* Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, China, India, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

I. Draft resolutions A/C.1/44/L.26 and Rev.1 and 2

25. On 30 October, France and Germany, Federal Republic of submitted a draft resolution entitled "Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe" (A/C.1/44/L.26). The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

"Recalling its resolution 43/75 P of 7 December 1988,

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

"1. Notes with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the deliberations of the Vienna meeting on the follow-up to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

"2. Welcomes the opening of negotiations on two subjects, both within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the first on the elaboration of new confidence- and security-building measures, the second on conventional armed forces in Europe."

26. On 13 November, Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg and Sweden submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.26/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Belgium and Poland. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) Operative paragraph 2 was revised to read:

"2. Welcomes the opening of two negotiations, in the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, one on the elaboration of new confidence- and security-building measures, the other on conventional armaments and forces in Europe;"

(b) A new operative paragraph 3 was added, reading:

"3. Welcomes the progress achieved so far in those negotiations and expresses the hope that they will be successfully concluded at an early date."

27. On 14 November, the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.26/Rev.2), which was later also sponsored by Cyprus, the German Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 41st meeting, on 17 November, and contained the following change: at the end of operative paragraph 2, the phrase, "conventional armaments and forces in Europe;" was replaced by "conventional armed forces in Europe;"

28. At its 41st meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.26/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 65, draft resolution I).

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.29

29. On 30 October, Bulgaria submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conversion of military resources" (A/C.1/44/L.29), which was later also sponsored by the German Democratic Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

30. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Bulgaria orally revised the draft resolution as follows: in the second preambular paragraph, the word "specificities" was replaced by "details".

31. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.29, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 134 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 65, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, 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, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, 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, Solomon Islands, 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.

K. Draft resolutions A/C.1/44/L.31 and Rev.1

32. On 30 October, Yugoslavia, on behalf of those States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/44/L.31), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Stressing that the general rapprochement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics contributes to the relaxation of international tensions and the creation of basic prerequisites for establishing lasting peace,

"Aware of the fact that the disarmament process cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and their military alliances, which have the greatest responsibility in that regard,

"Stressing the importance of the strengthening of international security through disarmament and restraint of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

"Expressing its strong expectation that future United States and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics nuclear-arms and space talks would also be geared towards the well-being and interests of all countries, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality and the Charter of the United Nations,

"Emphasizing that, since nuclear war threatens the very right to live, the ongoing process of disarmament could be accelerated and its coverage widened through the common endeavour of the entire international community,

"Mindful of the responsibilities and obligations of all States to speed up the emerging process and to channel it in a direction that would benefit all,

"Stressing that the world of today and the world of tomorrow require that doctrines of power politics be replaced by a policy of co-operation aimed at fulfilling the legitimate expectations of the entire international community,

"Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other and that the new atmosphere in bilateral negotiations should be adequately reflected in multilateral negotiations,

"Stressing that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all countries joined in its implementation,

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the positive developments in the bilateral negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on disarmament issues;

"2. Calls upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to accelerate their efforts to achieve a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive nuclear arms as early as possible, as part of the process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons;

"3. Also calls upon the two Governments to reach agreement to ensure that outer space is kept free of all weapons;

"4. Further calls upon the two Governments to intensify their efforts with the objective of achieving early agreements in other areas, in particular, the issue of a nuclear-test ban;

"5. Invites the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament duly informed of progress made in their negotiations."

33. On 9 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.31/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia at the 35th meeting, on 13 November.

34. At its 35th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.31/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 119 to none, with 19 abstentions (see para. 65, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, 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, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, 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, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, 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, Pakirtan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swasiland, 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: None.

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

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.32

35. On 30 October, Yugoslavia, on behalf of those States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (**A/C.1/44/L.32**), which was later also sponsored by the German Democratic Republic and Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the **representative of** Yugoslavia at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

36. At its 32nd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution **A/C.1/44/L.32** without a vote (see **para. 65**, draft resolution L).

M. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.35

37. On 30 October, Australia. Austria. Bulgaria. China. Finland. the German Democratic Republic. Iceland. Indonesia. Malaysia. Mexico. New Zealand. Sri Lanka. Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament" (**A/C.1/44/L.35**), which was later also sponsored by Nigeria. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 28th meeting, on 6 November.

38. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution **A/C.1/44/L.35** by a recorded vote of 132 to 1, with no abstentions (see **para. 65**, draft resolution M). The voting was as follows: **6/**

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, 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, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab **Jamahiriya**, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, 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, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka,

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

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: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

N. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.37

39. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Samoa, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "International arms transfers" (A/C.1/44/L.37), which was later also sponsored by Canada, Fiji, Greece and Singapore. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Colombia at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

40. At its 38th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.37 by a recorded vote of 95 to none, with 31 abstentions (see para. 65, draft resolution N). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Brazil, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

O. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.43

41. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, the

Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof" (A/C.1/44/L.43), which was later also sponsored by Canada, Costa Rica, Greece, Romania and Yugoslavia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Brazil at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

42. At the 32nd meeting, on 9 November, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement concerning the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see A/C.1/44/PV.32).

43. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.43 without a vote (see para. 65, draft resolution O).

P. Draft resolutions A/C.1/44/L.45 and Rev. 1 and 2

44. On 30 October, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution entitled "Security concepts and policies aimed exclusively at defence" (A/C.1/44/L.45), which was introduced by the representative of the German Democratic Republic at the 31st meeting, on 8 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

"Reaffirming the obligation to maintain international peace and security in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

"Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the relationship between disarmament and international security 1/ and the study undertaken by the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry out a Comprehensive Study of Concepts of Security 2/ submitted to the General Assembly in 1981 and 1985, respectively,

1/ A/36/597. The study was subsequently issued with the title Relationship between Disarmament and International Security (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.4).

2/ A/40/553, annex. The study was subsequently issued with the title Concepts of Security (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.1).

"Recognizing that since then a number of important developments have taken place in the areas of disarmament and security concepts and that new opportunities have emerged for arms limitation and disarmament, for ending regional conflicts and for developing among States constructive and co-operative relations,

"Noting with satisfaction the ongoing international dialogue on matters of security, including the renewed search for common security as well as for common denominators for the security requirements of different regions,

"Convinced that in the nuclear age only through national policies of restraint and through co-operative efforts is there a possibility eventually to eliminate the risk of war and global destruction,

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

"Believing that security concepts and policies should be aimed at removing the danger of war and securing peace at progressively lower levels of armaments and armed forces,

"Welcoming activities by States to implement this goal by negotiated disarmament measures and unilateral steps aimed at defensive military structures,

"Bearing in mind the specific political and security requirements in different regions,

"1. Considers the development of an international dialogue on security concepts and policies aimed exclusively at defence to be of great importance for promoting the process of achieving disarmament and strengthening international security;

"2. Recommends that States should initiate or intensify the dialogue on security concepts and policies aimed exclusively at defence at the bilateral, regional or multilateral levels and keep the General Assembly informed about the progress achieved;

"3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the question 'Co-operation of States in the interest of security concepts and policies aimed exclusively at defence'."

45. Also on 8 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution entitled "Defensive security concepts and policies" (A/C.1/44/L.45/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) The fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs were revised to read:

"Noting the ongoing international dialogue on matters of security, including the renewed search for common security as well as for common denominators for the security requirements in different regions,

"Convinced that in the nuclear age national policies of restraint and co-operative efforts are essential to eventually eliminate the risk of war and global destruction,";

(b) The eighth and ninth preambular paragraphs were replaced by a new paragraph which read:

"Believing that security concepts and policies should be aimed at removing the danger of war and securing peace at progressively lower levels of armaments and armed forces, and welcoming activities by States to implement this goal by negotiated disarmament measures,";

(c) Operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 were revised to read:

"1. Considers the development of an international dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies to be of great importance for promoting the process of achieving disarmament and strengthening international security;

"2. Invites Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on security concepts and policies aimed exclusively at defence at the bilateral, regional or multilateral levels and to keep the General Assembly informed about the progress achieved;

"3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the question 'Defensive security concepts and policies'."

46. On 9 November, the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.45/Rev.2), which contained the following change:

Operative paragraph 2 was revised to read:

"2. Invites Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies at the bilateral, regional or multilateral levels and to keep the General Assembly informed about the progress achieved;".

47. At its 40th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.45/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 107 to none, with 18 abstentions (see para. 65, draft resolution P). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, 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, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic,

Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, 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, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

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

Q. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.51

48. On 30 October, Cameroon submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission" (A/C.1/44/L.51), which was later also sponsored by Romania.

49. At its 32nd meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.51 without a vote (see para. 65, draft resolution Q).

R. Draft resolutions A/C.1/44/L.55 and Rev.1

50. On 30 October, Kenya, on behalf of those States Members of the United Nations which are members of the African Group of States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes" (A/C.1/44/L.55), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind resolution CM/RES.1153 (XLVIII) concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted on 25 May 1988 by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988, 9/

"Bearing in mind also resolution CM/RES.1225 (L) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989, 10/

9/ See A/43/398, annex I.

10/ A/44/603, annex I (to be issued).

"Welcoming resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 28 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session,

"Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, inter alia, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

"Aware of the potential hazards underlying the dumping of nuclear wastes and also the transboundary radiological consequences, which could have adverse implications on regional and international security and in particular on the security of the developing countries,

"Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 11/ the first devoted to disarmament,

"Aware of the consideration of the question of dumping of radioactive wastes in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1989 session,

"Recalling its resolution 43/75 Q of 7 December 1988, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session the developments on the ongoing negotiations on this subject,

"Recalling also its resolution 43/75 T of 7 December 1988 in which it requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, 'to prepare a report, in consultation with relevant international organizations, on the dumping of radioactive wastes in all its aspects *in* Africa including all steps taken or envisaged to monitor control and put a halt to such activities',

"Having considered the Secretary-General's report on the dumping of radioactive wastes,

- "1. Takes note of the above-mentioned report;
- "2. Takes note also of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to the dumping of radioactive wastes;
- "3. Condemns all nuclear-waste dumping practices that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;
- "4. Also condemns any practices of dumping nuclear and industrial wastes which have grave implications on the national security of developing countries;

11/ Resolution S-10/2.

"5. Calls upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to prevent *any dumping* of nuclear wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

"6. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the deliberate employment of nuclear wastes to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by the decay of such material, as well as the dumping of radioactive wastes in the territory of other States;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"8. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session the developments on the ongoing negotiations on this subject;

"9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled, 'Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes'."

51. On 16 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.55/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of Lesotho at the 41st meeting, on 17 November.

52. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.55/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 65, draft resolution R).

S. Draft resolutions A/C.1/44/L.56 and Rev.1 and 2

53. On 30 October, Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale" (A/C.1/44/L.56), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and the Philippines. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 31st meeting, on 8 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, 42/38 A of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 S of 7 December 1988,

"Taking note of the final document 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, 12/

"Reiterating the primary responsibility of the nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States for halting and reversing the arms race, and particularly the nuclear-arms race,

"Convinced that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority and that, to this end, it is imperative to remove the threat of nuclear weapons, to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race until the total elimination of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems has been achieved and to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

"Drawing attention to the fact that, together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, negotiations should be carried out on the balanced reduction of armed forces and conventional disarmament, based on the principle of equal and undiminished security of the parties with a view to promoting or enhancing stability at a lower military level, taking into account the need of all States to protect their security,

"Concerned that as a consequence of the continuing military application of scientific and technological developments conventional weapons have become more lethal and destructive, and that conventional weapons consume large amounts of resources, especially in militarily significant States, which could be utilized for the social and economic development of the people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

"Affirming that regional and subregional disarmament processes that take into account the characteristics of each region as well as the views of all parties concerned and are implemented in accordance with the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations enhance and complement global disarmament efforts,

"Noting with satisfaction the positive trend towards the peaceful settlement of various regional and subregional conflicts and the important role played in that regard by the United Nations,

"1. Welcomes the initiatives towards arms limitation and disarmament undertaken jointly or unilaterally by some countries at the regional and subregional levels, as well as the systematic implementation of confidence-building measures, limitations of the acquisition of conventional weapons and the reduction of military spending, with a view to achieving equal and undiminished security at a lower level of armaments as well as allocating the resources thus released to the social and economic development of the people of all countries, particularly the developing countries;

"2. Again expresses its firm support for the United Nations system, and for the Secretary-General in particular, in their efforts to find solutions to conflict situations, thereby reaffirming the primary role of the United Nations in promoting peace and disarmament, and for the strict observance of the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

"3. Urges all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States, to intensify their efforts in the negotiation and implementation, in appropriate forums, of regional or subregional disarmament and arms limitation measures, taking into account their particular responsibility in this matter and the principle of equal and undiminished security for all parties and aimed at enhancing international peace and security;

"4. Requests the United Nations, in conformity with its mandate to promote international peace and security, to provide assistance to States that might request it with a view to establishing disarmament measures at regional and subregional levels ;

"5. Appeals to all States to facilitate the progress of regional disarmament, refraining from any action, including the threat or use of force against the integrity and territorial sovereignty of States and interference in internal affairs of States, that might hinder the achievement of this objective;

"6. Invites all Member States to convey to the Secretary-General their views on ways and means aimed at strengthening regional and subregional disarmament and arms limitation efforts, taking into account recent developments verified in this sphere;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth regular session on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into consideration the views expressed by Member States in accordance with paragraph 6 above;

"8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled 'Conventional disarmament on a regional scale'."

54. On 15 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.56/Rev.1), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, 42/38 A of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 S of 7 December 1988,

"Taking note of the Final Document of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 12/

"Reiterating the primary responsibility of nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States for halting and reversing the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race,

"Convinced that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority,

"Drawing attention to the fact that together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, negotiations should be carried out on the balanced reduction of armed forces and of conventional disarmament, based on the principle of equal and undiminished security of the parties with a view to promoting or enhancing stability at a lower level of military forces, taking into account the need of all States to protect their security,

"Aware that as a consequence of the continuing military application of scientific and technological developments, conventional weapons have become more lethal and destructive,

"Taking into account that conventional weapons consume large amounts of resources, especially in militarily significant States, which could be utilized for the social and economic development of the people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

"Affirming that regional and subregional disarmament processes that take into account the characteristics of each region as well as the views of all parties concerned, and are implemented in accordance with the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations enhance and complement global disarmament efforts,

"Noting with satisfaction the positive trend towards the peaceful settlement of various regional and subregional conflicts and of the important role played in that regard by the United Nations,

"1. Welcomes the initiatives towards arms limitation and disarmament undertaken jointly or unilaterally by some countries at the regional and subregional levels, as well as the systematic implementation of confidence-building measures, limitations of the acquisition of conventional weapons and the reduction of military spending, with a view to achieving equal and undiminished security at a lower level of armaments as well as to allocating the resources thus released to the social and economic development of the people of all countries, particularly the developing countries;

"2. Again expresses its firm support for the United Nations system, and for the Secretary-General in particular, in their efforts to find solutions to conflict situations, thereby reaffirming a fundamental role of the United Nations in promoting peace and disarmament, and for the strict observance of the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

"3. Urges all States to intensify their efforts in the negotiation and implementation, in appropriate multilateral forums, of regional or subregional disarmament and arms limitation measures, taking into account the principle of equal and undiminished security for all parties, the legitimate right to self-defence of States, the characteristics of each particular region, as well as the views of all parties concerned, aimed at enhancing international peace and security;

"4. Requests the United Nations, in conformity with its mandate to promote international peace and security, to provide assistance to States that might request it with a view to establishing disarmament measures at the regional and subregional levels;

"5. Appeals to all States to facilitate the progress of regional disarmament, refraining from any action, including the use or threat of use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, and intervention or interference in internal affairs of States, that might hinder the achievement of this objective;

"6. Invites all Member States to convey to the Secretary-General their views on ways and means aimed at strengthening regional and subregional disarmament and arms limitation efforts, taking into account recent developments that have taken place in this sphere;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into consideration the views expressed by Member States in accordance with paragraph 6 above;

"8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled 'Conventional disarmament on a regional scale'."

55. On 16 November, the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.56/Rev.2), which contained the following change:

Operative paragraph 3 was revised to read:

"3. Urges all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States, to intensify their efforts in the negotiation and implementation, in appropriate forums, of regional and subregional disarmament and arms limitation measures, taking into account their particular responsibility in this matter and the principle of equal and undiminished security for all parties and aimed at enhancing international peace and security;"

56. At its 41st meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.56/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 98 to 1, with 31 abstentions (see para. 65, draft resolution S). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, 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, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica,

Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, ~~Samoa~~, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Netherlands, Portugal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

T. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.57

57. On 30 October, the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Hungary, the Netherlands, Peru, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/44/L.57), which was later also sponsored by Austria. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 31st meeting, on 8 November.

58. At its 35th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.57 without a vote (see para. 65, draft resolution T).

U. Draft resolutions A/C.1/44/L.58 and Rev.1 and 2

59. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, Belgium, the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Togo, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Contribution of **confidence-** and security-building measures to international peace and security" (A/C.1/44/L.58), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador, Ireland, Peru, and Turkey. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany at the 30th meeting, on 7 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Mindful of the importance of confidence-building, particularly in the regional context, for the peaceful settlement of existing international problems and for the improvement and promotion of international relations based on justice, co-operation and solidarity,

"Recognizing that commitment to confidence-building measures could significantly contribute to preparing for further progress in disarmament,

"Recalling previous resolutions on the subject of confidence-building, in particular resolution 43/78 H of 7 December 1988,

"1. Welcomes the implementation of confidence-building measures as contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe 13/ and on that basis the positive experience gathered since 1987 with the implementation, by the thirty-five States members of the Conference, of the measures agreed at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe;

"2. Expects the ongoing Vienna negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures to build upon and expand the results already achieved at the Stockholm Conference with the aim of elaborating and adopting a new set of mutually complementary confidence- and security-building measures designed to reduce the risk of military confrontation in Europe;

"3. Reaffirms its invitation to all States to consider the possible introduction of confidence-building measures in their particular regions and, where possible, to negotiate on them in keeping with conditions and requirements prevailing in the respective region;

"4. Welcomes the consideration of confidence-building measures in the framework of United Nations regional disarmament workshops such as those held at Lagos in 1989 and to be held at Kathmandu in 1990."

60. On 8 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1./44/L.58/Rev.1), which read as follows:

'The General Assembly,

"Mindful of the importance of confidence-building in the bilateral, regional and global context for the peaceful settlement of existing international problems and for the improvement and promotion of international relations based on justice, co-operation and solidarity,

13/ The Final Act was signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975.

"Recognizing that commitment to confidence-building measures could significantly contribute to preparing for further progress in disarmament,

"Recalling previous resolutions on the subject of confidence-building, in particular resolution **43/78** H of 7 December 1980,

"1. **Welcomes** the implementation of confidence-building measures as contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe **13/** and on that basis the positive experience gathered since 1987 with the implementation, by the thirty-five States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, of the measures agreed at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe;

"2. **Expects** the ongoing Vienna negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures to build upon and expand the results already achieved at the Stockholm Conference with the aim of elaborating and adopting a new set of mutually complementary **confidence-** and security-building measures designed to reduce the risk of military confrontation in Europe:

"3. **Reaffirms** its invitation to all States to consider the possible introduction of confidence-building measures in their particular regions and, where possible, on the basis of initiatives of the States of the region **concerned**, to negotiate on them in keeping with conditions and requirements **prevailing** in the respective region;

"4. **Welcomes** the consideration of confidence-building measures in United Nations regional disarmament workshops and in the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean."

61. On 9 November, the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (**A/C.1/44/L.58/Rev.2**), which was later also sponsored by Gabon. The revised draft resolution contained the **following** changes:

(a) In operative paragraph 1, **"the** Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe **1/**" was replaced by "the Final Act of Helsinki **1/**";

(b) Footnote **1/** was revised to read: "The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe was signed at Helsinki on **1** August 1975.";

(c) In operative paragraph 4, **"Welcomes** the consideration of" was revised to read: "**Welcomes** the consideration, inter alia, **of**".

62. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution **A/C.1/44/L.58/Rev.2** without a vote (see **para. 65**, draft resolution **U**).

V. Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.60

63. On 30 October, Costa Rica submitted a draft resolution entitled "International arms transfers" (A/C.1/44/L.60), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 43/75 I of 7 December 1988, particularly paragraph 1 thereof,

"Taking into account the disarmament priorities outlined in paragraph 45 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 14/

"Bearing in mind that international arms transfers involve not only conventional but also non-conventional armaments, including nuclear weapons,

"Concerned that international arms transfers are a central factor in the proliferation of all types of armaments, particularly non-conventional armaments, including nuclear weapons,

"1. Reaffirms its conviction that arms transfers in all their aspects deserve serious consideration by the international community;

"2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider the subject of international transfers of non-conventional armaments, including nuclear weapons, during the deliberations at its next substantive session in 1990;

"3. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to consider the issue of international transfers of non-conventional arms, including nuclear weapons, during the negotiations at its session in 1990;

"4. Decides to include the question of international transfers of non-conventional arms, including nuclear weapons, in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session under the item entitled 'International arms transfers'."

64. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on the draft resolution.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

General and complete disarmament

A

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling
and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 C of 13 December 1982, 38/188 D of 20 December 1983, 39/151 J of 17 December 1984, 40/94 D of 12 December 1985, 41/59 A and I of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 F of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 J of 7 December 1988 on, inter alia, the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted pursuant to resolution 43/75 J, 15/

Gravely concerned that armed attacks against nuclear facilities, though carried out with conventional weapons, could be tantamount to the use of radiological weapons,

Recalling also that Additional Protocol I of 1977 16/ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 17/ prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity-generating stations,

Deeply concerned that the destruction of nuclear facilities by conventional weapons causes the release into the environment of huge amounts of dangerous radioactive material, which results in serious radioactive contamination,

Firmly convinced that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger to international peace and security,

Recalling further resolutions GC(XKVII)/RES/407 and GC(XKVII)/RES/409,

15/ A/44/621.

16/ A/32/144, annex I.

17/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

adopted in 1983 ^{18/} by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the Conference urged all member States to support actions in international forums to reach an international agreement that prohibits armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes,

1. Reaffirms that armed attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities are tantamount to the use of radiological weapons, owing to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks cause to be released;

2. Requests once again the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its efforts to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear facilities;

3. Requests again the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide the Conference on Disarmament with the technical studies that could facilitate the conclusion of such an agreement;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

B

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, ^{19/}

Noting the progress reflected in the joint statement issued by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America following their meetings in Washington, D.C., and Wyoming from 21 to 23 September 1989, ^{20/}

Noting that, since their meetings in Moscow from 29 May to 1 June 1988, ^{21/} bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations have been intensified,

18/ See International Atomic Energy Agency, Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Twenty-seventh Regular Session, 10-14 October 1983.

19/ See A/40/1070, annex.

20/ See A/44/578, annex.

21/ A/S-15/28, annex.

Noting the importance of the verification procedures contained in 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 ^{22/} as an example of the high standards of verification that are now achievable in arms control agreements, both bilateral and multilateral,

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

Firmly convinced that early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and the complexity of their negotiations,

1. Welcomes the fact that the provisions 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 Nuclear Missiles are being implemented by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;
2. Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament, the attainment of all the agreed objectives in the negotiations, that is, the resolution of a complex of questions concerning space and strategic nuclear arms with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship;
3. Invites the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, ^{23/} the first special session devoted to disarmament;
4. Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

^{22/} The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12:1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

^{23/} Resolution S-10/2.

C

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 23/ and particularly its paragraph 81, which provides that, together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, and which stresses that States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions,

Also recalling that in the same document it is stated, inter alia, that priorities in disarmament negotiations shall be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces, and that it stresses that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

Further recalling that in the same document it is stated that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority, and that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

Aware of the dangers to world peace and security originating from and the loss in human life and property caused by, wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons, as well as of their possible escalation into a nuclear war in regions with a high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons,

Also aware that with the advance in science and technology, conventional weapons tend to become increasingly lethal and destructive and that conventional armaments consume large amounts of resources,

Believing that resources released through disarmament, including conventional disarmament, can be used for the social and economic development of people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Noting that the ongoing conventional disarmament negotiations in Europe have gained increasing importance,

Bearing in mind its resolution 36/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the Study on Conventional Disarmament 24/ conducted in accordance with that resolution, as well as its resolutions 41/59 C and 41/59 G of 3 December 1986, and 42/38 E and 42/38 G of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 D and 43/75 F of 7 December 1988, and the consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1989 session of the question of conventional disarmament, 25/

Bearing in mind also the efforts made to promote conventional disarmament and the related proposals and suggestions, as well as the initiatives taken by various countries in this regard,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament;
2. Believes that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence;
3. Welcomes the new negotiations on conventional armed forces in Europe;
4. Urges the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the State⁶ members of the two major military alliances to continue their intensive negotiations on conventional armaments, through appropriate forums, with a view to reaching early agreement on the establishment of a stable and secure balance of conventional armaments and forces at lower levels under effective international control in their respective regions, particularly in Europe, which has the largest concentration of arms and forces in the world;
5. Encourages all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or in a regional context, appropriate steps to promote progress in conventional disarmament and enhance peace and security;
6. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider further, at its 1990 substantive session, issues related to conventional disarmament;
7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

24/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1.

25/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3), para. 57.

D

Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/59 F of 3 December 1986, 42/38 H of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 E of 7 December 1988,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the most acute and urgent task of the present day is to remove the threat of a world war - a nuclear war,

Recalling and reaffirming the statements and provisions on nuclear disarmament set forth in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 23/ and, in particular, provisions that "effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority", contained in paragraph 20, 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", contained in paragraph 48,

Also recalling that in the same document it is stated that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

Bearing in mind that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed in their joint statement issued at Geneva on 21 November 1985 that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought" 26/ and the common desire they expressed in the same statement calling for early progress in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of a 50 per cent reduction in the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States appropriately applied,

Noting also that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have conducted intensive negotiations on various issues of disarmament,

Noting further that the Conference on Disarmament has not played its due role in the field of nuclear disarmament,

26/ See A/40/1070, annex.

Believing that the qualitative aspect of the arms race needs to be addressed along with its quantitative aspect,

Bearing in mind that the Governments and peoples of various countries expect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will reach agreement on halting the nuclear-arms race and further reducing nuclear weapons,

1. Welcomes the continued 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; 22/

2. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, further to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to accelerate negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement on the drastic reduction of their nuclear arsenals;

3. Reiterates its belief that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

E

Objective information on military matters

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 23/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which the Assembly encouraged Member States to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the arms race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Taking into account the attention paid to the questions of openness and of ensuring an exchange of objective information in the military field at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that recent agreements in the field of arms limitation and disarmament have provided for qualitatively new standards of openness,

Noting further with satisfaction an increased number of steps and proposals by different States aimed at achieving openness and transparency in military activities,

Believing that the adoption of confidence-building measures to promote openness and transparency would reduce the risk of misperceptions of military capabilities and intentions, which could induce military rivalries between States, leading to their undertaking armaments programmes and the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, to heightened international tensions, and ultimately, to conflict,

Believing also that balanced and objective information on all military matters, in particular of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements, and thereby help to halt and reverse the arms race,

Recognizing that greater openness and transparency would contribute to enhancing security,

Convinced that greater openness on military activities, inter alia, through the transmittal of relevant information on these activities, including on the levels of military budgets, would contribute to increased confidence among States,

Taking into account the work undertaken in the Disarmament Commission on the reduction of military budgets,

Noting with satisfaction that an increased number of States have provided annual reports on military expenditures in conformity with the international system for the standardised reporting of military expenditures under the auspices of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 G of 7 December 1988, in which it invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on ways and means of further consolidating the emerging trend towards greater openness in military matters, specifically with regard to the provision of objective information on military matters, for consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 session,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; 27/

2. Reaffirms its firm conviction that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities would help to relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a

global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements;

3. Recommends that those States and global, regional and subregional organizations which have already expressed support for the principle of practical and concrete confidence-building measures of a military nature on a global, regional or subregional level should intensify their efforts with a view to adopting such measures;

4. Recommends that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, should implement the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditure, with the aim of achieving a realistic comparison of military budgets, facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities and contributing to the process of disarmament;

5. Invites all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1990 measures they have adopted towards these ends, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. Requests the Disarmament Commission to include in the agenda for its 1990 session an item entitled "Objective information on military matters";

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

F

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 D of 7 December 1988,

Taking into account the decisions and recommendations appearing in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 23/ particularly *in* paragraph 114,

Also taking into account that conventional disarmament is a necessary part of the disarmament process,

Having examined the report of the Disarmament Commission, 28/

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report on the extensive discussion of the question of conventional disarmament during the 1989 session of the Disarmament Commission;

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

2. Recommends that the report should provide a basis for further deliberations on the subject by the Disarmament Commission;

3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue at its 1990 session the substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session with a view to facilitating possible measures in the field of conventional arms reduction and disarmament;

4. Also requests the Disarmament Commission for this purpose to include in the agenda for its 1990 session an item entitled "Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament";

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

G

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field
of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 29/

Recalling paragraph 115 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 23/ in which it is stated, inter alia, that the Assembly has been and should remain the main deliberative organ of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and should make every effort to facilitate the implementation of disarmament measures,

Considering that the implementation of the recommendations of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament can play a significant role in the attainment of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Deems it important that all Member States show their resolve to arrive at mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective disarmament measures, including through the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;

2. Invites all Member States to contribute to the elaboration of draft resolutions in the field of disarmament that will permit, in so far as possible, their adoption without a vote, in order to facilitate their appropriate implementation;

3. Also invites Member States to consider the proposals and ideas contained in the report of the Secretary-General;
4. Invites all Member States that have not yet done so to make available to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on ways and means to enhance the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;
6. Decides to continue its consideration of the issue of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament at its forty-sixth session.

H

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material
for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, 39/151 H of 17 December 1984, 40/94 G of 12 December 1985, 41/59 L of 3 December 1986, 42/38 L of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 K of 7 December 1988, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 23/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1989 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its 1989 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament", 30/

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items, 30/

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

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

I

Confidence- and security-building measures and
conventional disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 P of 7 December 1988,

1. Makes with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the deliberations of the Vienna meeting on the follow-up of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;
2. Welcomes the opening of two negotiations, in the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, one on the elaboration of new confidence- and security-building measures and the other on conventional armed forces in Europe;
3. Welcomes the progress achieved so far in those negotiations and expresses the hope that they will be successfully concluded at an early date.

J

Conversion of military resources

The General Assembly,

Conscious that many States wish to convert their military resources to civilian purposes,

Noting that such conversion ought to be carried out gradually following a careful study of the basic aspects and practical details of the reorientation of military production and personnel,

Noting also the importance of the appropriate knowledge and reporting of military expenditure,

Noting further that the efficient conversion of military production may require relevant administrative and legislative measures, as well as appropriate organizational, financial and other mechanisms,

Aware that economic, social, financial and other aspects ought to be taken into account in elaborating a national *conversion* programme,

Recalling its resolution 43/73 of 7 December 1988 on the reduction of military budgets,

Recalling also that there exist studies *on* certain aspects of conversion which could be used by the international community,

Desirous of promoting an exchange of experience, within the United Nations framework, on modalities for the conversion of military resources to civilian purposes,

1. Invites Member States to submit to the Secretary-General by 30 April 1991 their views concerning various aspects of the conversion of military resources to *civilian* purposes;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Conversion of military resources to civilian purposes".

K

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 A of 7 December 1988,

Recalling the Declaration and the document on international security and disarmament of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 31/

Stressing that general rapprochement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics contributes to the relaxation of

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

international tensions and the creation of basic prerequisites for establishing lasting peace,

Encouraged by the positive developments *in* the field of disarmament brought about by the 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 22/ and recent agreements between the two sides,

Concerned, however, that the world is still threatened by the massive nuclear arsenals, which are being further refined and added to and that the only hope for nuclear disarmament lies in discarding the balance of fear and in the nuclear-weapon Powers' embracing the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Stressing the importance of the strengthening of international security through disarmament and the halting of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Aware of the fact that both the nuclear and the conventional disarmament process cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the major military Powers and their alliances, which have the greatest responsibility in that regard,

Mindful that, while it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to speed up the emerging process and to channel it in a direction that would benefit all, lasting peace and security can only be achieved by pooling the efforts of the international community and with all countries participating and contributing on the basis of equality,

Stressing that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all countries join in its implementation,

Emphasizing that, since nuclear war threatens the very right to live, the prevention of nuclear war remains the principal task of our times,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other and that progress at the bilateral level should not be used to postpone or impede action at the multilateral level,

1. Welcomes the positive developments in the bilateral negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on disarmament issues as well as the commencement of the implementation of the Treaty on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles between the two sides;

2. Calls upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to exert every effort to achieve the goal they set

themselves of a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive arms as part of the process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons;

3. Also calls upon the two Governments to intensify their efforts to achieve agreements in other areas, in particular, the issue of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban as a matter of urgency;

4. Further calls upon the two Governments to reach agreement to ensure that outer space is kept free of all weapons;

5. Invites the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament duly informed of progress made in their negotiations.

L

Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly.

Recalling the provisions of the *Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly* 23/ related to the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the *Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development*, 32/

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General 33/ and actions undertaken in accordance with the *Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development*;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through the appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; 34/

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

32/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

33/ A/44/449.

34/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8, para. 35.

M

Naval armaments and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 G of 20 December 1983, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the naval arms race,

Recalling also its resolution 40/94 F of 12 December 1985, by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to consider the issues contained in the study entitled The Naval Arms Race, 35/ both its substantive content and its conclusions, taking into account all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms reductions and disarmament, pursued with the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures in this field,

Recalling further its resolution 43/75 L of 7 December 1988, by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1989, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Having examined the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament during the 1989 session of the Commission, 36/ which met with the approval of all delegations participating in the substantive consultations and which, in their view, could form the basis of further deliberations on the subject,

1. Notes with satisfaction the report on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament by the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to inscribe on the agenda for its 1990 session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament";

3. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1990, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

35/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.3.

36/ A/CN.10/134.

4. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

N

International arms transfers

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 I of 7 December 1988,

Reaffirming its conviction that arms transfers in all their aspects deserve serious consideration by the international community,

● **Taking into account** the growing awareness by Member States of the significance of international arms transfers for arms limitation and arms control,

Welcoming the fact that this issue has been placed on the agenda of the General Assembly and of the Disarmament Commission,

Also welcoming the views of Member States submitted to the Secretary-General in the past year on this issue,

Looking forward to the United Nations study on international arms transfers and the report of the study group to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session,

Bearing in mind the substantive deliberations initiated within the Disarmament Commission on matters related to the issue of international arms transfers,

1. **Urges** all Member States that have not yet done so to make available to the Secretary-General their views and proposals on the matters contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 43/75 I

2. **Requests** the Disarmament Commission to continue its deliberation on the matters contained in the above-mentioned resolution during its 1990 session under the item of conventional disarmament;

3. **Requests** the Secretary-General to continue to make available within the framework of resolution 43/75 I all relevant information on this matter;

4. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "International arms transfers".

Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2660 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, in which it commended the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof,

Convinced that the Treaty constitutes a step towards the exclusion of the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof from the arms race, and towards a treaty or treaties on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling that the States parties to the Treaty met at Geneva from 19 to 28 September 1989 to review the operation of the Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof concluded that the obligations assumed under article I of the Treaty had been faithfully observed by the States parties,

Noting that in its Final Declaration 37/ the Third Review Conference affirmed its belief that universal adherence to the Treaty, particularly by those States possessing nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction, would enhance international peace and security,

Noting also that the States parties to the Treaty reaffirmed their strong support for and continued dedication to the principles and objectives of the Treaty, as well as their commitment to implement effectively its provisions,

Noting furthermore that all States parties to the Treaty confirmed that they had not emplaced any nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed outside the zone of application of the Treaty as defined by its article II and had no intention to do so,

Recognizing that in the Final Declaration the States parties to the Treaty reaffirmed the commitment undertaken in article V to continue negotiations in good faith concerning further measures in the field of

disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof,

1. Welcomes with satisfaction the positive assessment by the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof of the effectiveness of the Treaty since its entry into force, as reflected in its Final Declaration;

2. Reiterates its expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty, and invites all States that have not yet done so, particularly those possessing nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction, to ratify or accede to the Treaty as a significant contribution to international peace and security;

3. Affirms its strong interest in avoiding an arms race in nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed or the ocean floor or in the subsoil thereof;

4. Calls again upon all States to refrain from any action which might lead to the extension of the arms race to the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, in consultation with the States parties to the Treaty, taking into account existing proposals and any relevant technological developments, to proceed promptly with consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly relevant to further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof;

7. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report by 1992, and every three years thereafter until the fourth Review Conference is convened, on technological developments relevant to the Treaty and to the verification of compliance with the Treaty, including dual-purpose technologies for peaceful and specified military ends; in carrying out this task, the Secretary-General should draw from official sources and from contributions by States parties to the Treaty, and may use the assistance of appropriate expertise;

9. Urges all States parties to the Treaty to assist the Secretary-General accordingly by providing information and drawing his attention to suitable sources;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session an item entitled "Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof".

P

Defensive security concepts and policies

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the obligation to maintain international peace and security in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the relationship between disarmament and international security 38/ and the study undertaken by the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry out a Comprehensive Study of Concepts of Security 39/ submitted to the General Assembly in 1981 and 1985, respectively,

Recognizing that since then a number of important developments have taken place in the areas of disarmament and security concepts and that new opportunities have emerged for arms limitation and disarmament, for ending regional conflicts and for developing among States constructive and co-operative relations,

Noting the ongoing international dialogue on matters of security, including the renewed search for common security as well as for common denominators for the security requirements in different regions,

Convinced that in the nuclear age national policies of restraint and co-operative efforts are essential to eliminate eventually the risk of war and global destruction,

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

38/ A/36/597. The study was subsequently issued with the title Relationship between Disarmament and International Security (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.4).

39/ A/40/553, annex. The study was subsequently issued with the title Concepts of Security (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.1).

Believing that security concepts and policies should be aimed at removing the danger of war and securing peace at progressively lower levels of armaments and armed forces, and welcoming activities by States to implement this goal by negotiated disarmament measures,

Bearing in mind the specific political and security requirements in different regions,

1. Considers the development of an international dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies to be of great importance for promoting the process of achieving disarmament and strengthening international security;

2. Invites Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies at the bilateral, regional or multilateral levels and to keep the General Assembly informed about the progress achieved;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the question "Defensive security concepts and policies".

Q

Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/151 of 17 December 1984, 40/94 O of 12 December 1985, 41/59 O of December 1986, 42/38 O of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 R of 7 December 1988,

Bearing in mind that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Reaffirming its conviction that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Recognizing the need for the United Nations, in discharging its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament, to play a more active role in the field of disarmament in accordance with its primary purpose under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

Taking into account the part of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question 40/, and noting the progress made in the consideration of the question at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament, 41/

Bearing in mind the common desire expressed at the third special session devoted to disarmament on the necessity to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the increased reaffirmation of faith in the United Nations as an indispensable instrument for international peace and security,

1. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1990, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, inter alia, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject;

2. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

R

Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolution CM/RES.1153 (XLVIII) concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted on 25 May 1988 by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988, 42/

Bearing in mind also resolution CM/RES.1225 (L) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989, 43/

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

41/ Ibid., Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3), para. 47.

42/ See A/43/398, annex I.

43/ A/44/603, annex I (to be issued).

Welcoming resolution **GC(XXXIII)/RES/509** on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session,

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, inter alia, to consider effective methods of **control** against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of nuclear wastes which would constitute radiological warfare **and** its implications on regional and international security and in particular on the security of developing countries,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, **23/** the first devoted to disarmament,

Aware of the consideration of the question of dumping of radioactive wastes in ~~the~~ Conference on Disarmament during its 1989 session,

Recalling its resolution **43/75 Q** of 7 December 1988, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session the developments on the ongoing negotiations on this subject,

Recalling also its resolution **43/75 T** of 7 December 1988, in which it requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, "to prepare a report, in consultation with relevant international organizations, on the dumping of radioactive wastes in all its aspects in Africa, including all steps taken or envisaged to monitor, control and put a halt to such activities",

Having considered the Secretary-General's report on the dumping of radioactive wastes, **44/**

1. Takes note of the above-mentioned report;
2. Takes note also of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to the dumping of radioactive wastes: **45/**
3. Expresses grave concern regarding any **use** of nuclear waste that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

44/ A/44/652.

45/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/44/17).

4. Calls upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the deliberate employment of nuclear wastes to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by the decay of such material;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

7. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

S

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/90 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, 42/38 A of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 S of 7 December 1988,

Taking note of the Final Documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 31/

Reiterating the primary responsibility of nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States for halting and reversing the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race,

Convinced that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority,

Drawing attention to the fact that, together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, negotiations should be carried out on the balanced reduction of armed forces and of conventional disarmament, based on the principle of equal and undiminished security of the parties with a view to promoting or enhancing stability at a lower level of military forces, taking into account the need of all States to protect their security,

Aware that, as a consequence of the continuing military application of scientific and technological developments, conventional weapons have become more lethal and destructive,

Taking into account the fact that conventional weapons consume large amounts of resources, especially in militarily significant States, which could be utilized for the social and economic development of the people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Affirming that regional and subregional disarmament processes that take into account the characteristics of each region, as well as the views of all parties concerned, and are implemented in accordance with the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations enhance and complement global disarmament efforts,

Noting with satisfaction the positive trend towards the peaceful settlement of various regional and subregional conflicts and of the important role played in that regard by the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the initiatives towards arms limitation and disarmament undertaken jointly or unilaterally by some countries at the regional and subregional levels, as well as the systematic implementation of confidence-building measures, limitations of the acquisition of conventional weapons and the reduction of military spending, with a view to achieving equal and undiminished security at a lower level of armaments, as well as to allocating the resources thus released to the social and economic development of the people of all countries, particularly the developing countries;

2. Again expresses its firm support for the United Nations system and for the Secretary-General in particular, in the efforts to find solutions to conflict situations, thereby reaffirming a fundamental role of the United Nations in promoting peace and disarmament, and for the strict observance of the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Urges all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States, to intensify their efforts in the negotiation and implementation, in appropriate forums, of regional and subregional disarmament and arms limitation measures, taking into account their particular responsibility in this matter and the principle of equal and undiminished security for all parties, and aimed at enhancing international peace and security;

4. Requests the United Nations, in conformity with its mandate, to promote international peace and security, to provide assistance to States that might request it with a view to establishing disarmament measures at the regional and subregional levels;

5. Appeals to all States to facilitate the progress of regional disarmament, refraining from any action, including the use or threat of use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, and intervention or interference in internal affairs of States, that might hinder the achievement of this objective;

6. Invites all Member States to convey to the Secretary-General their views on ways and means aimed at strengthening regional and subregional disarmament and arms limitation efforts, taking into account recent developments that have taken place in this sphere;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into consideration the views expressed by Member States in accordance with paragraph 6 above;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

T

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling
and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 C of 7 December 1988,

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1989 session 46/ that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons;

2. Recognizes that in 1989 the Ad Hoc Committee made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important matters under consideration;

3. Takes note of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1990 session;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to its report as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

"

Contribution of confidence- and security-building measures
to international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the importance of confidence-building in the bilateral, regional and global context for the peaceful settlement of existing international problems and for the improvement and promotion of international relations based on justice, co-operation and solidarity,

Recoanizing that commitment to confidence-building measures could significantly contribute to preparing for further progress in disarmament,

Recalling previous resolutions on the subject of confidence-building, in particular resolution **43/78** H of 7 December 1988,

1. Welcomes the implementation of confidence-building measures as contained in the Final Act of Helsinki **47/** and on that basis the positive experience gathered since 1987 with the implementation, by the thirty-five States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, of the measures agreed at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe:

2. Expects the ongoing Vienna negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures to build upon and expand the results already achieved at the Stockholm Conference with the aim of elaborating and adopting a new set of mutually complementary **confidence-** and security-building measures designed to reduce the risk of military confrontation in Europe:

3. Reaffirms its invitation to all States to consider the possible introduction of confidence-building measures in their particular regions and, where possible, on the basis of initiatives of the States of the region concerned, to negotiate on them in keeping with conditions and requirements prevailing in the respective region;

4. Welcomes the consideration, inter alia, of confidence-building measures in United Nations regional disarmament workshops and in the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

47/ The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe was signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975.