



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/674
26 November 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

IN (1991) 12

FEB 10 1992

DISPATCHED

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 61

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

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Pablo Emilio SADER (Uruguay)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

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

- "(a) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(b) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme;
- "(c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;
- "(d) World Disarmament Campaign;
- "(e) Nuclear-arms freeze;
- "(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolutions 44/117 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/59 A, B, C, D and E of 4 December 1990.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 10 October 1991, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 47 to 65. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and 24th meetings, from 14 to 30 October (see A/C.1/46/PV.3-24). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between the 25th and 37th meetings, from 4 to 15 November (see A/C.1/46/PV.25-37).

4. In connection with item 61, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

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

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/46/365);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on regional disarmament (A/46/382 and Add.1);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/46/498);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (A/46/530);

(f) Letter dated 1 July 1991 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 text of the Declaration on non-proliferation and arms exports, made by the European Council on 29 June 1991 (A/46/289);

(g) Letter dated 9 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the Communiqué of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, which met at Prague on 1 July 1991, and the respective Protocol on terminating the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed at Warsaw on

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/46/27).

14 May 1955, and of the Protocol on extending its validity, signed at Warsaw on 26 April 1985 (A/46/300-S/22782);

(h) Letter dated 12 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Cameroon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Final Document adopted by the representatives of the member States of the Economic Community of Central African States on confidence-building measures, security, disarmament and development in Central Africa, at the close of the subregional seminar-workshop of 17 to 21 June 1991 organized in Yaoundé (A/46/307-S/22805);

(i) Letter dated 29 July 1991 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/329-S/22855);

(j) Letter dated 23 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/493);

(k) Letter dated 18 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/697);

(l) Letter dated 25 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/46/12).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.1

5. On 25 October, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" (A/C.1/46/L.1), which was later also sponsored by the Republic of Korea. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

6. At its 32nd meeting, on 8 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.1 without a vote (see para. 20, draft resolution A).

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.6

7. On 29 October, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Gabon, Rwanda and Zaire submitted a draft resolution entitled "Regional confidence-building measures" (A/C.1/46/L.6). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cameroon at the 35th meeting, on 14 November.

8. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was orally revised by the representative of Cameroon as follows:

(a) In the third preambular paragraph, the words "and 45/58 P" were deleted;

(b) At the end of operative paragraph 1, the words "in Central Africa" were inserted.

9. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee made a statement on behalf of the Secretariat concerning the responsibilities entrusted to the Secretary-General under the draft resolution (see A/C.1/46/PV.35).

10. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.6, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 20, draft resolution B).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.14

11. On 30 October, Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, on behalf of the Group of African States, Honduras, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (A/C.1/46/L.14), which was later also sponsored by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Jamaica at the 30th meeting, on 7 November.

12. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/46/L.47).

13. At its 37th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.14, as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by a recorded vote of 107 to one, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of),

Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, India, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(b) Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.14, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 131 to 1 (see para. 20, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, 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, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea,

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

Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.19

14. On 31 October, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Myanmar and the Sudan submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze" (A/C.1/46/L.19), which was later also sponsored by Afghanistan and Bolivia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

15. At its 33rd meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.19 by a recorded vote of 95 to 18, with 21 abstentions (see para. 20, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

3/ Subsequently, the delegations of Benin, Gabon, Rwanda and Uganda indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

/...

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.20

16. On 31 October, Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (A/C.1/46/L.20), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia and Lao People's Democratic Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of India at the 31st meeting, on 7 November.

17. At its 33rd meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.20 by a recorded vote of 96 to 17, with 20 abstentions (see para. 20, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows: 4/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, New Zealand,

4/ Subsequently, the delegations of Benin, Gabon, Rwanda and Uganda indicated that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution, and the delegation of Germany indicated that it had intended to vote against the draft resolution.

Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sweden.

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.33

18. On 1 November, Argentina, Finland, France, Greece, Indonesia, Lesotho, Liberia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela and Viet Nam submitted a draft resolution entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme" (A/C.1/46/L.33), which was later also sponsored by Algeria, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Germany, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines and Sweden. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 32nd meeting, on 8 November.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/46/L.33 without a vote (see para. 20, draft resolution F).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

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

A

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling the decision taken by the General Assembly in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched,

Recalling also its various resolutions on the subject, including resolution 45/59 C of 4 December 1990,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 4 October 1991 on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, 5/ and of 30 August 1991 on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, 6/ as well as the Final Act of the Ninth United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign, held on 29 October 1991,

Taking note with appreciation of the contributions that Member States have already made to the Campaign,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign of 4 October 1991;

2. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme;

3. Notes with appreciation the contributions to the efforts of the Campaign by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament;

4. Recommends that the Campaign, as a global information programme, should further focus its efforts:

(a) To inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner;

(b) To facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security;

(c) To organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors, and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground;

5. Invites all Member States to contribute to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund;

5/ A/46/498.

6/ A/46/400.

6. Decides that at its forty-seventh session there should be a tenth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which have not yet announced any voluntary contributions will do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1992 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1993;

8. Also decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

B

Regional confidence-building measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter,

Bearing in mind the guidelines for general and complete disarmament adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also its resolutions 43/78 H and 43/85 of 7 December 1988, 44/245 of 3 November 1989 and 45/58 M of 4 December 1990,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, in that they can contribute to regional disarmament and to international security, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the Final Document adopted by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States 7/ on confidence-building measures, security, disarmament and development in their subregion,

7/ A/46/307-S/22805, annex.

1. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels in Central Africa;
2. Welcomes the initiative taken by the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States with a view to developing confidence-building measures, disarmament and development in their subregion, by, in particular, establishing under the auspices of the United Nations a standing advisory committee on security questions in Central Africa;
3. Thanks the Secretary-General for his contribution to the Yaoundé seminar-workshop and requests him to continue providing assistance to the Central African States in implementing the recommendations and conclusions set forth in the Final Document of the seminar-workshop, by, in particular, establishing a standing advisory committee on security questions in Central Africa;
4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;
5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Regional confidence-building measures".

C

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 G of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia, and 44/117 F of 15 December 1989 and 45/59 E of 4 December 1990 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985,

41/59 M of 3 December 1986, 42/39 E of 30 November 1987, 44/117 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/58 M of 4 December 1990 on regional disarmament,

Convinced that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering mutual confidence and security, as well as the implementation and coordination of regional activities under the World Disarmament Campaign, would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

Welcoming the programme of activities carried out by the regional centres, which have contributed substantially to understanding and cooperation among the States in each particular region and have thereby strengthened the role assigned to each regional centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development,

Recognizing the need to provide the centres with financial viability and stability so as to facilitate the effective planning and implementation of their respective programmes of activities,

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the three regional centres, 8/ and of his efforts in providing the necessary administrative measures to permit the effective functioning of the three centres, which are an integral part of the Department for Disarmament Affairs,

1. Encourages the regional centres to continue intensifying their efforts, in accordance with their mandates, in promoting cooperation among the States in their respective regions with a view to facilitating the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament;

2. Commends the Secretary-General for all the efforts he has made to assist the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities, and requests him to continue to provide all the necessary support to the centres;

3. Appeals once again to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programmes of activities of the regional centres and their effective implementation;

4. Decides that, to ensure the continued financial viability of the centres, the administrative costs of the centres shall be financed from the regular budget;

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

D

Nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 9/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, 10/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the new trends that have led to an improvement in the international security environment,

Welcoming also the announcements of the significant measures, including unilateral steps, by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

Welcoming further the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991, and expressing the hope that it will be followed by agreement at an early date on further cuts in strategic nuclear arsenals,

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

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the qualitative improvement of

9/ Resolution S-10/2.

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

existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that at the same time would reinforce the favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

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

Welcoming the unilateral steps taken by the nuclear-weapon States for the cessation of the production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons and for the shutting down of reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium,

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

Convinced that the current international situation is most conducive to nuclear disarmament,

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

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

(a) It would embrace:

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

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

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

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

E

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the existence and use of nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to the survival of mankind,

Convinced also that nuclear disarmament is the only ultimate guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and contribute to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991,

Welcoming also their announcements of significant measures, including unilateral steps, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear arms race, and expressing the hope that these will be followed by agreements at an early date on further cuts in strategic nuclear arsenals,

Conscious that the recent steps taken by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 9/ it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1991 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use

of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 45/59 B of 4 December 1990,

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

2. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of these negotiations.

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

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

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

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

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 4

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

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

F

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme, 11/

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 9/ the first special

session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 10/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, inter alia, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

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

Recalling also its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986, 42/39 I of 30 November 1987, 43/76 F of 7 December 1988, 44/117 E of 15 December 1989 and 45/59 A of 4 December 1990,

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

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

1. Reaffirms its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General 12/ approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America for inviting the 1991 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. Notes with satisfaction that, within the framework of the programme, the Department for Disarmament Affairs organized regional disarmament workshops for Africa in April 1989 at Lagos, Nigeria, for Asia and the Pacific in January 1991 at Bandung, Indonesia, and for Latin America and the Caribbean in July 1991 at Mexico City, Mexico;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Nigeria, Indonesia and Mexico for their support of the regional disarmament workshops, as well as the Governments of Norway and New Zealand for making financial contributions;

12/ A/33/305.

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

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.
