

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. *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".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

U

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,

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 Helsinki⁸³ 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. *Also 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.

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/117. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

A

WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹⁷ the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

Recalling also its resolution 43/76 C of 7 December 1988,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 20 October 1989⁸⁴ on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system,

Having also examined the part of the report of the Secretary-General of 26 October 1989 dealing with the activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters⁸⁵ relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign,⁸⁶ as well as the Final Act of the Seventh United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign,⁸⁷ held on 25 October 1989,

Noting with appreciation the contributions that Member States have already made to the Campaign,

1. *Reiterates its commendation* of the manner in which, as described in the above-mentioned reports, the World Disarmament Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war";⁸⁸

2. *Recalls* that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it is likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive the co-operation and participation of all States;⁸⁸

3. *Endorses once more* the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the Third United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign⁸⁹ to the effect that such co-operation implies that adequate funds be made available and that conse-

⁸⁴ A/44/647

⁸⁵ The Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies was redesignated the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters as from 1 January 1989.

⁸⁶ A/44/654, para. 7

⁸⁷ A/CONF.149/1.

⁸⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4.

⁸⁹ See A/CONF.133/SR.1

⁸³ The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe was signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975

quently the criterion of universality also applies to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding will have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation;

4. *Urges* States that have not yet done so, especially those with the largest military expenditures, to make an initial financial contribution to the Campaign;

5. *Decides* that at its forty-fifth session there should be an eighth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that 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;

6. *Reiterates its recommendation* that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities inasmuch as it is most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the General Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign;

7. *Notes with appreciation* that the Secretary-General has given permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1990 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1991;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to assess the achievements and shortcomings of the World Disarmament Campaign so far and to submit a brief report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

*81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989*

B

REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling 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 and 42/39 E of 30 November 1987, relating to regional disarmament,

Reaffirming that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, have the responsibility of halting and reversing the arms race,

Considering that regional disarmament measures enable all States to contribute to the general process of arms reduction and disarmament,

Confirming the importance and potential effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative of the region and with the participation of all the States con-

cerned, in that they can contribute to the realization of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control and therefore to security and stability.

Stressing that any regional disarmament enterprise must take into account the specific conditions characteristic of each region.

Also stressing that it is for the countries themselves of a region to take appropriate initiatives in common and to prepare agreements that will allow the achievement of regional disarmament,

Further stressing that disarmament efforts in a region cannot be isolated either from the disarmament efforts in other regions or from global disarmament efforts both in the nuclear and conventional field,

Taking into account Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions and recommendations appearing in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹⁷ particularly in paragraph 114,

Aware of those studies which have already been carried out and of the views of States which are of interest for regional disarmament,

1. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his report submitted pursuant to resolution 42/39 E;⁹⁰

2. *Notes with concern* that conflicts continue to threaten regional and global peace and security but that prospects are emerging for the peaceful settlement of certain regional conflicts;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the importance of the regional measures that have already been adopted and the regional efforts undertaken in the field of nuclear and conventional disarmament;

4. *Welcomes* the progress made since its forty-second session with respect to:

(a) The process initiated by the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed by the Central American Presidents at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 at the Esquipulas II summit meeting⁹¹ in order to arrive at a lasting peace in that region and that has resulted in the agreements concluded at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989;⁹²

(b) The resumption, at Vienna, of negotiations in the area of confidence- and security-building measures, as well as the new negotiation on conventional armed forces in Europe, both within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which have been characterized by rapid progress since they began in March 1989;

5. *Encourages* all States to consider and develop, as far as possible, regional solutions in the matter of arms reduction and disarmament;

6. *Invites* all States and regional institutions associated with regional disarmament efforts to report thereon to the Secretary-General;

7. *Requests* the United Nations to lend its assistance to States and regional institutions that may request it, with the view to the institution of measures within the framework of an effort for regional disarmament;

⁹⁰ A/44/513.

⁹¹ A/42/521-S/19085, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

⁹² See A/44/451-S/20778; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20778.

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly regularly informed of the implementation of resolutions on regional disarmament and of the activities which the Secretariat, in particular the Department for Disarmament Affairs, and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research are conducting in the field of regional disarmament;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General".

*81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989*

C

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,

Conscious that the ongoing nuclear-arms race increases the danger of the use of nuclear weapons,

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 help to create the climate for negotiations leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹⁷ 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 1989 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 43/76 E of 7 December 1988,

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 at its forty-fifth session on the results of those negotiations.

*81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989*

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 depositary 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 depositary 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 _____

D

NUCLEAR-ARMS FREEZE

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹⁷ 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,⁹³ 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 and the continuing arms race,

⁹³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.*

Convinced that, in this nuclear age, lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of 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,

Convinced also of the urgency further to pursue 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 continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that at the same time it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

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

Welcoming the announcement that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will cease production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons purposes by the end of 1989 and had begun the process of shutting down its reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium,

Noting with deep 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,

1. *Urges once more* both the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, 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 further 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* the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

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

E

UNITED NATIONS DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP, TRAINING AND ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAMME

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹⁷ 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,⁹³ 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 20 to 25 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 and 43/76 F of 7 December 1988,

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 in the report of the Secretary-General⁹⁴ approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America for inviting the 1989 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Nigeria for serving as host to the United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop for Africa, which examined African security perceptions and requirements, including related regional issues, and to the Government of Norway for making financial contributions for the Workshop;

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

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the programme.

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

F

UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN AFRICA, UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT IN ASIA 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, and 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,

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 and 42/39 E of 30 November 1987 on regional disarmament,

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 1989,⁷ and noting in particular the importance placed by the heads of State or Government on the activities of the United Nations regional centres in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean,

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 co-ordination 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,

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

Bearing in mind the need to provide the centres with financial stability so as to facilitate the planning of their activities,

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on the regional centres in Africa,⁹⁵ Asia⁹⁶ and Latin America and the Caribbean,⁹⁷ and of the efforts of the Secretary-General in providing the necessary administrative measures to permit the establishment of the three centres,

Convinced that the appointment of a Director to head each of the three regional centres is essential to ensure the continued effective functioning of the centres,

Noting that the responsibilities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia include the Asia-Pacific region,

1. *Appeals once again* to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make voluntary contributions in order to

strengthen the effective operational activities of the centres;

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

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, as soon as practicable, the post of Director at each of the regional centres so as to ensure the effective functioning of the centres;

4. *Decides* to rename the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia as the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/118. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

A

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/77 A of 7 December 1988,

Noting with concern the potential in technological advances for application to military purposes, which could lead to the emergence of an entirely new class of weapon systems,

Recognizing that such a development will have a negative impact on the security environment and cause a major setback to disarmament efforts,

Stressing, in this context, the importance of preventing this negative impact by effectively addressing this problem and ensuring that scientific and technological developments are harnessed for the common benefit of mankind,

Recognizing also the interests of the international community in the subject and the need to follow closely such developments,

Recognizing further that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Emphasizing that the proposal contained in resolution 43/77 A is without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes.

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on this question,⁹⁸

1. *Takes note* of the preliminary work undertaken by the Secretary-General to follow future scientific and technological developments, especially those which have potential military applications, and to evaluate their impact on international security;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conclude this work so that a report can be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

⁹⁵ A/44/582.

⁹⁶ A/44/583.

⁹⁷ A/44/584.

⁹⁸ A/44/487 and Add.1 and 2.