

inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials;

6. *Urges* all Member States to assist and cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Director General to this end;

7. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meeting of the group of experts;

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

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

B

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa²⁵ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, in which they solemnly declare their readiness to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or acquire control of atomic weapons,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 40/89 A of 12 December 1985, 41/55 A of 3 December 1986, 42/34 A of 30 November 1987, 43/71 A of 7 December 1988, 44/113 A of 15 December 1989 and 45/56 A of 4 December 1990, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Bearing in mind also the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1342 (LIV)²⁷ on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-fourth ordinary session, held at Abuja from 27 May to 1 June 1991,

Noting South Africa's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons¹⁰ on 10 July 1991,

Noting also the fact that the South African Government has negotiated and signed a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and committed itself to early and full implementation of the agreement in its statement at the September 1991 session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Having considered the report of the group of experts set up jointly by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, which held its first meeting at Addis Ababa from 6 to 10 May 1991,²⁴

Convinced that the evolution of the international situation is conducive to the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa of 1964, as well as the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Security, Dis-

armament and Development of 1968 of the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

2. *Strongly renews its call* upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

3. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meeting of the group of experts;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to take appropriate action to enable the group of experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity to meet during 1992, in order to complete its work as indicated in paragraph 37 of its report, and to submit the report of the group of experts to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/35. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

A

THIRD REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and to their destruction,

Recalling also its resolution 45/57 B, adopted without a vote on 4 December 1990, in which it noted, *inter alia*, that, at the request of the States parties, a Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction would be held at Geneva in 1991 to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Convention, including those related to the negotiations on chemical weapons, were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that, at the time of the Third Review Conference, there were more than a hundred and fifteen States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that, on 27 September 1991, the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin

Weapons and on Their Destruction adopted by consensus a Final Declaration;²⁸

2. *Stresses* the importance, *inter alia*, of the solemn political declaration of the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference, and welcomes with satisfaction the results of the Third Review Conference, including in particular the expanded confidence-building measures related to activities relevant to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,²⁹ and the establishment of an ad hoc group of governmental experts open to all States parties to identify and examine potential verification measures from a scientific and technical standpoint;

3. *Calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to participate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Review Conference, including in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference, and to provide such information and data in conformity with the standardized procedure to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Third Review Conference;

5. *Calls upon* all signatory States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, and also calls upon those States that have not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention.

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

B

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS: MEASURES TO UPHOLD THE AUTHORITY OF THE 1925 GENEVA PROTOCOL

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and the continuing validity of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,³⁰

Recalling its previous resolutions, and those adopted by the Security Council, on the use of chemical weapons,

Reaffirming also, in particular, its resolution 45/57 C of 4 December 1990 on measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and resolution 45/57 A of 4 December 1990 urging the early conclusion of a chemical weapons convention,

Deploring all threats, including especially those made most recently, of use of chemical weapons,

1. *Condemns vigorously* all actions that violate or threaten to violate the obligations assumed under the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and other relevant provisions of international law;

2. *Renews its call* to all States to observe strictly the

principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol, and reaffirms the vital necessity of upholding its provisions;

3. *Welcomes*, in this context, recent decisions, declarations and initiatives of the United Nations and, in particular, the Security Council aimed at upholding the authority of the Geneva Protocol and removing the threat of chemical weapons use;

4. *Supports as well* other similar activities of regional and international disarmament conferences and parallel decisions by national Governments, also aimed at hastening the conclusion of the chemical weapons convention as a step towards the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction.

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

C

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity, particularly in the light of the past use of and recent threats to use chemical weapons, of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,³⁰

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,³¹ which incorporates, *inter alia*, the report of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons,³² and taking note in particular of the decision by the Conference to mandate further this Committee to intensify, as a priority task, the negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction with the view to striving to achieve a final agreement on the convention by 1992,³³

Noting with satisfaction that the States participating in the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, held at Geneva from 9 to 27 September 1991, *inter alia*, declared themselves in favour of the early conclusion of the negotiations on a convention banning chemical weapons,

Noting with appreciation the increasing number of States that have declared their intention to be among the original signatories to the convention, and in particular the statements made by the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on 21 November 1990 and the States signatories to the Mendoza Accord,³⁴ on 5 September 1991, as well as the statement by States of South-East Asia and the East Pacific, assembled at Brisbane on 13 November 1990, *inter alia*, calling on all States to be original signatories to the convention,

1. *Renews its call* to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition

of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare;

2. *Notes* the progress made in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1991 session, and the results recorded in the Committee's report;

3. *Commends* the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further the negotiations on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction with the view to striving to achieve a final agreement on a convention by 1992;

4. *Strongly urges* the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of the highest priority, to resolve in the forthcoming months outstanding issues so as to achieve a final agreement during its 1992 session;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the results of its negotiations;

6. *Stresses* the particular significance and importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data and other relevant information in connection with the negotiations on such a convention;

7. *Welcomes* those initiatives taken by States, and urges all States to take further initiatives, measures and steps on a national, bilateral, regional or multilateral basis to achieve rapid agreement in the negotiations on, and universal adherence to, such a convention;

8. *Calls upon* all States to consider declaring their intention to become original States parties to the convention so as to ensure its early entry into force, its effective implementation and its universal character;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons".

*65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991*

46/36. General and complete disarmament

A

SECOND REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF MILITARY OR ANY OTHER HOSTILE USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/72 of 10 December 1976, in which it referred the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention,

Noting that the second paragraph of article VIII of the Final Declaration of the First Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention,³⁵ held in September 1984, provides that:

"The Conference, recognizing the importance of the review mechanism provided in article VIII, decides that a second Review Conference may be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States Parties not earlier

than 1989. If no Review Conference is held before 1994 the Depositary is requested to solicit the views of all States Parties concerning the convening of such a Conference in accordance with article VIII, paragraph 3, of the Convention",

1. *Notes* that, as a result of consultations, a majority of States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques have expressed their wish to convene the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention in September 1992 and that, to that end, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Depositary of the Convention, will hold consultations with the parties to the Convention with regard to questions relating to the Conference and its preparation, including the establishment of a preparatory committee for the Conference;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the Second Review Conference and its preparation;

3. *Also notes* that arrangements for meeting the costs of the Second Review Conference and its preparation are to be made by the Conference.

*65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991*

B

STUDY ON CHARTING POTENTIAL USES OF RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO MILITARY ACTIVITIES FOR CIVILIAN ENDEAVOURS TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment,³⁶

Desirous of benefiting from progress in disarmament within the endeavours to protect the environment,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the report to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution;

4. *Commends* the study to the attention of all Member States.

*65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991*

C

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly² related to the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the