

	U. Contribution of confidence- and security-building measures to international peace and security	63	15 December 1989	78
44/117	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (A/44/786)			
	A. World Disarmament Campaign	64 (d)	15 December 1989	78
	B. Regional disarmament	64 (a)	15 December 1989	78
	C. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons	64 (f)	15 December 1989	80
	D. Nuclear-arms freeze	64 (c)	15 December 1989	80
	E. United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme	64 (g)	15 December 1989	81
	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	64 (e), (h) and (i)	15 December 1989	82
44/118	Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security (A/44/787)			
	A. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security	65	15 December 1989	82
	B. Science and technology for disarmament	65	15 December 1989	83
44/119	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (A/44/788)			
	A. Comprehensive programme of disarmament	66 (l)	15 December 1989	83
	B. Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war	66 (g)	15 December 1989	84
	C. Report of the Disarmament Commission	66 (a)	15 December 1989	84
	D. Report of the Conference on Disarmament	66 (b)	15 December 1989	85
	E. Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and prevention of nuclear war	66 (i) and (j)	15 December 1989	86
	F. South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty	66	15 December 1989	87
	G. Disarmament Week	66 (k)	15 December 1989	87
	H. Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade	66 (m)	15 December 1989	88
44/120	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (A/44/789)	67	15 December 1989	88
44/121	Israeli nuclear armament (A/44/790)	68	15 December 1989	89
44/122	Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements (A/44/791)	69	15 December 1989	90
44/123	Education for disarmament (A/44/792)	151	15 December 1989	90
44/124	Question of Antarctica (A/44/819)			
	Resolution A	70	15 December 1989	91
	Resolution B	70	15 December 1989	91
44/125	Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (A/44/820)	71	15 December 1989	92
44/126	Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (A/44/821)	72	15 December 1989	94

44/104. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/62 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 32/76 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/58 of 14 December 1978, 34/71 of 11 December 1979, 35/143 of 12 December 1980, 36/83 of 9 December 1981, 37/71 of 9 December 1982, 38/61 of 15 December 1983, 39/51 of 12 December 1984, 40/79 of 12 December 1985, 41/45 of 3 December 1986, 42/25 of 30 November 1987 and 43/62 of 7 December 1988 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),²

Taking into account that within the zone of application of that Treaty, to which twenty-three sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories which, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a

position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the four States that *de jure* or *de facto* are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Considering that it is not fair that the peoples of some of those territories are deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

Recalling that three of the States to which Additional Protocol I is open – the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America – became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively,

1. *Deplores* that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations which the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. *Once more urges* France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled “Implementation of

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

General Assembly resolution 44/104 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/105. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, which has been examined for more than thirty years and on which the General Assembly has adopted more than fifty resolutions, is a basic objective of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, to the attainment of which it has repeatedly assigned the highest priority,

Stressing that on eight different occasions it has condemned such tests in the strongest terms and that, since 1974, it has stated its conviction that the continuance of nuclear-weapon testing will intensify the arms race, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war,

Recalling that the Secretary-General, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984, after appealing for a renewed effort towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, emphasized that no single multilateral agreement could have a greater effect on limiting the further refinement of nuclear weapons and that a comprehensive test-ban treaty is the litmus test of the real willingness to pursue nuclear disarmament,³

Taking into account that the three nuclear-weapon States that act as depositaries of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water⁴ undertook in article I of that Treaty to conclude a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear-test explosions, including all those explosions underground, and that such an undertaking was reiterated in 1968 in the preamble to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁵ article VI of which further embodies their solemn and legally binding commitment to take effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

Noting that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration,⁶ adopted on 21 September 1985, called upon the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to resume trilateral negotiations in 1985 and upon all the nuclear-weapon States to participate in the urgent negotiation and conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, as a matter of the highest priority, in the Conference on Disarmament,

Recalling the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,⁷ which underlined that the immediate suspension of and comprehensive ban on nuclear tests remained one of the highest priorities of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling also that the leaders of the States associated with the Six-Nation Initiative on peace and disarmament affirmed in the Stockholm Declaration, adopted on 21 January 1988,⁸ that "Any agreement that leaves room for continued testing would not be acceptable",

Taking note with satisfaction of the continuing progress made in the Conference on Disarmament by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on the seismic verification of a comprehensive test ban,⁹

Expressing its concern that, after six years of efforts, the Conference on Disarmament has not yet succeeded in establishing an *ad hoc* committee on item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban",

1. *Reiterates once again its grave concern* that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority;

3. *Reaffirms also its conviction* that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

4. *Urges once more* all nuclear-weapon States, in particular the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end;

5. *Appeals* to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1990 session of an *ad hoc* committee with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

6. *Recommends* to the Conference on Disarmament that such an *ad hoc* committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following inter-related questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions"

81st plenary meeting
15 December 1989

44/106. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

The General Assembly,

Reiterating its conviction that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is the highest-priority step towards nuclear disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it noted with approval the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,⁴ signed on 5 August 1963, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Commit-

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 97th meeting, para. 302.

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

⁶ *Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.III/64/I) (Geneva, 1985), annex I.

⁷ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

⁸ A/43/125-S/19478, annex.

⁹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/44/27), para. 29.