

fective 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 regional 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.

*66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991*

46/38. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

A

REPORT OF THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission,⁶⁰

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Recalling its resolution 45/62 B of 4 December 1990,

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Disarmament Commission has successfully implemented its reform programme and has made considerable progress on substantive items on its agenda, pursuant to the "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission" adopted at its 1990 substantive session;⁶¹

3. *Recalls* the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,² and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations on the items on its agenda, taking into account the adopted "Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission";

5. *Stresses* the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1991 organizational session, adopted the following items for consideration at its 1992 substantive session:

- (1) Objective information on military matters;
- (2) Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;
- (3) Regional approach to disarmament within the context of global security;
- (4) The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields;

7. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1992 and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament,³¹ together with all the official records of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages, and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to this end;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

*65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991*

B

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME OF DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade and requested, *inter alia*, the then Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to work out "a comprehensive programme, dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, which would provide the Conference with a guideline to chart the course of its further work and its negotiations";

Recalling also its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, by which it adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, which, *inter alia*, called for the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament with the utmost urgency,

Recalling further its resolution 45/62 E of 4 December 1990, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish, at the beginning of its 1991 session,

the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament,

Bearing in mind the conclusions reached by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament in its report of 1989 to the effect that "it should resume work with the view to resolving the outstanding issues in the near future, when circumstances are more conducive to making progress in this regard",⁶²

Convinced that a comprehensive programme of disarmament would provide an appropriate framework for the various multilateral, bilateral and unilateral initiatives and proposals put forward recently,

Considering that the present international situation is conducive to a renewed effort towards the conclusion of the comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Considering also that the conclusion of the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament would constitute an important contribution to the success of the Third Disarmament Decade and to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

1. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish, at the beginning of its 1992 session, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament;

2. *Recommends* that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament resume its work, building on the texts already agreed to, with the view to resolving the outstanding issues and thus concluding negotiations on it;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

C

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolution 45/62 D of 4 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,³¹

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should have the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Expressing its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was not able in 1991 to commence negotiations on the nuclear issues on its agenda,

Expressing its expectation that the Conference on Disarmament, in view of the positive current process in some fields of disarmament, will be in a position to reach concrete agreements on disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned the greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years,

Considering that in the present international climate it is more than ever imperative to give additional impetus to negotiations on disarmament at all levels,

Taking note with satisfaction of the relevant paragraphs of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on the pro-

gress towards improved and effective functioning of the Conference,⁶³ and expressing the hope that the process will continue in all aspects of its work,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. *Welcomes* the progress in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention in 1992;

3. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to strengthen its work, within the framework of ad hoc committees as the most appropriate mechanism, and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;²

4. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to provide negotiating mandates to ad hoc committees on all agenda items, in keeping with the fundamental role of the Conference as identified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

D

THE TRANSFER OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY WITH MILITARY APPLICATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission,⁶⁰

Taking note of the report of Working Group IV of the Disarmament Commission on the agenda item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields",⁶⁴

Considering, in this connection, the interest expressed in the Working Group in continuing the consideration of the question of the transfer of high technology with military applications, bearing in mind the proposal for seeking universally acceptable international norms or guidelines to regulate such transfer,

Recognizing that norms or guidelines for the transfer of high technology with military applications should take into account legitimate requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, while ensuring that they do not deny access to high-technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes,

1. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration, within the scope of its agenda, of all relevant aspects of the question of the transfer of high

technology with military applications at its 1992 session, with a view to concluding its work on this matter at its 1993 session;

2. *Invites* all Member States to make available to the Secretary-General pertinent information and comments on this subject, taking into account arrangements, laws and regulations related to international transfers of high technology with military applications, as appropriate;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the information and comments transmitted by Member States.

*65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991*

46/39. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 45/63 of 4 December 1990,

Recalling its resolution 44/108 of 15 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also that the Security Council, in its resolution 487 (1981), called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Taking note of resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/570, adopted on 20 September 1991 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,²⁶

Taking into consideration 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 1989,¹⁷ and in particular its paragraph 12, which relates to Israel's nuclear capabilities,

Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel and its testing of their delivery systems in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, thus threatening the peace and security of the region, and equally alarmed by reports of Israel's placing on alert its nuclear arsenal during conflicts in the Middle East,

Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa in developing their delivery systems,

Deeply concerned that Israel has not committed itself to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack safeguarded nuclear facilities,

1. *Deplores* Israel's refusal to renounce possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Expresses grave concern* at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* regarding the information on Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems;

4. *Reaffirms* that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested it to place all nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities;

5. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel that could enhance its nuclear-weapons capability;

6. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

*65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991*

46/40. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987, 43/67 of 7 December 1988 and 45/64 of 4 December 1990,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,⁶⁵ together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I),⁶⁵ the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II)⁶⁵ and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),⁶⁵

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General,⁶⁶

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;