

Resolution No.	Title	Item	Date of adoption	Page
46/38	Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (A/46/675)			
	A. Report of the Disarmament Commission	62 (a)	6 December 1991	80
	B. Comprehensive programme of disarmament	62 (g)	6 December 1991	80
	C. Report of the Conference on Disarmament	62 (b)	6 December 1991	81
	D. The transfer of high technology with military applications	62 (a)	6 December 1991	81
46/39	Israeli nuclear armament (A/46/676)	63	6 December 1991	82
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 (A/46/677)	64	6 December 1991	82
46/41	Question of Antarctica (A/46/679)			
	Resolution A	66	6 December 1991	83
	Resolution B	66	6 December 1991	84
46/42	Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (A/46/680) ...	67	6 December 1991	84
46/49	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace (A/46/678)	65	9 December 1991	85

46/25. Transparency of military expenditures

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, which introduced the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures,

Noting that since then national reports on military expenditures have voluntarily been submitted by a number of Member States belonging to different geographic regions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing Member States with the reports on military expenditures,

Welcoming the decision of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as contained in the 1990 Vienna Document of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures, to exchange annually information on their military budgets, on the basis of the categories of the United Nations standardized-reporting system,

Welcoming also the recent progress achieved in arms limitations and disarmament, which, in the long term, will lead to significant reductions in military expenditures,

Convinced that the end of the East-West confrontation and the resulting improvement of international relations form a sound basis for promoting further openness and transparency on all military matters,

Emphasizing that an increased flow and exchange of information on military expenditures will contribute to the predictability of military activities, thus strengthening international peace and security on a global and regional level,

Recalling that the Disarmament Commission, in dealing with objective information on military matters, is currently developing principles, mechanisms and guidelines aimed at the enhancement of openness and transparency in military matters, including military expenditures,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to participate in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures as adopted by the General Assembly;

2. *Encourages* the Disarmament Commission to finalize its work on objective information on military matters in 1992;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Transparency of military expenditures".

*65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991*

46/26. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 44/122 of 15 December 1989,

Recognizing the abiding concern of all Member States for maintaining respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful, in particular, of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing also that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Recognizing, in this context, that full compliance by parties with existing agreements and the resolving of compliance concerns effectively can, *inter alia*, facilitate the con-