Chapter VII

Disarmament

Progress in nuclear disarmament was not reflected in the work of key United Nations disarmament bodies—the Disarmament Commission, the Conference on Disarmament and the General Assembly’s First Committee (Disarmament and International Security Committee). The Conference on Disarmament was unable to commence substantive negotiations based on an agreed programme of work, while the Disarmament Commission ended a third consecutive three-year cycle without agreement on matters of substance. Nevertheless, 2014 was also a year of highlights. The Arms Trade Treaty entered into force on 24 December, marking the opening of a new chapter in collective efforts to bring responsibility, accountability and transparency to the global arms trade. Another significant achievement was the removal and destruction of the Syrian Arab Republic’s declared chemical-weapon stockpile under the auspices of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons–United Nations Joint Mission for the Elimination of the Chemical Weapons Programme of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The General Assembly continued its efforts to promote disarmament, including the observance of the first International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons on 26 September and the establishment of the Group of Governmental Experts for a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. All nuclear-weapon States signed the protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia that would, when ratified, provide binding negative security assurances to States parties. The Assembly decided to convene in New York in 2015, the third Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia to promote coordination and convergence in the implementation of the provisions of those treaties and in strengthening the regime of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. On the other hand, nuclear-armed States continued to modernize their nuclear arsenals and, in the case of some nuclear-armed States, expand them.

The humanitarian approach to nuclear disarmament gathered renewed momentum. During the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in the First Committee, a total of 155 States endorsed the joint statement on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons proposed by New Zealand, and 20 States endorsed the separate joint statement made by Australia. The tenth anniversary of Security Council resolution 1540(2004) [YUN 2004, p. 544], designed to prevent non-State actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, was observed on 28 April. It provided an important opportunity to review the status of the resolution and to look forward. In commemoration of the tenth anniversary, the Council held a meeting on 7 May entitled “Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction”, during which 60 States expressed their support for the effective implementation of resolution 1540(2004). The third Nuclear Security Summit (The Hague, Netherlands, 24–25 March) issued The Hague Summit’s Communiqué which reaffirmed the fundamental responsibility of States to maintain effective security of all nuclear and other radioactive materials, including those used in nuclear weapons and facilities under their control. The Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons completed its work and made recommendations to the Conference.

The United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament continued to help with capacity-building measures for preventing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, while also assisting Member States and key stakeholders in implementing Security Council resolution 1540(2004).

UN machinery

Disarmament issues before the United Nations were considered mainly through the Security Council, the General Assembly and its First (Disarmament and International Security) Committee, the Disarmament Commission (a deliberative body) and the Conference on Disarmament (a multilateral negotiating forum which met in Geneva). The Organization also maintained efforts to engage civil society organizations concerned with disarmament issues.

The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs provided substantive and organizational support to UN bodies, fostered disarmament measures and disseminated impartial and up-to-date information.

UN Office for Disarmament Affairs

The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) continued to provide for norm-setting in disarmament through the work of the
General Assembly and its First Committee, the Disarmament Commission, the Conference on Disarmament and other bodies. It fostered disarmament measures, encouraged regional disarmament efforts, provided information on multilateral disarmament and reinforced the Organization’s advocacy potential in disarmament and non-proliferation. The Office maintained regional centres for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

In the area of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, UNODA organized and supported activities to facilitate the preparation and implementation of national plans for further implementation of Security Council resolution 1540(2004). It also produced, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information, a short film entitled Weapons of mass destruction: threats and global responses to promote resolution 1540(2004) on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of its adoption. With respect to conventional weapons, UNODA promoted the online reporting facility, “The Global Arms Trade”, for use by Member States. It continued its advocacy of disarmament and non-proliferation issues with Member States and civil society, and expanded its interaction with the media, think tanks and civil society organizations.

During the year, UNODA issued its flagship publication, The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook (Sales Nos. E.14.IX.7 and E.14.IX.9).

Fourth special session devoted to disarmament

On 2 December (decision 69/518), the General Assembly decided to hold at a later date an organizational session of the Open-ended Working Group on the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament for the purpose of setting a date for its substantive session in 2015 and 2016. The Working Group had to submit a report on its work, including possible substantive recommendations, before the end of the Assembly’s seventy-first (2016) session. The Assembly included the item on the convening of the fourth special session in the provisional agenda of its seventieth (2015) session.

Disarmament Commission

In 2014, the United Nations Disarmament Commission, comprising all UN Member States, held six plenary meetings (New York, 7–25 April) [A/69/42]. The main agenda items included recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, addressed by the Commission’s Working Group I; and practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional weapons, addressed by Working Group II. Working Group I held eight meetings from 9 to 24 April, during which it considered the Chair’s three working papers, as well as working papers submittted by Indonesia on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement; Iraq on behalf of the League of Arab States; and Mexico. On 24 April, the Chair concluded that there was no consensus on the working paper and decided to circulate it under his own responsibility and without prejudice to the position of any delegation. Working Group II held 10 meetings from 10 to 24 April, during which it discussed the Chair’s non-paper on the subject, which was later revised. On 24 April, the Working Group was unable to achieve consensus on the Chair’s third revised non-paper; and was informed that the Chair’s non-paper would be issued as a working paper under his own responsibility and without prejudice to the position of any delegation. The Commission adopted the reports of its subsidiary bodies and the conclusions contained therein. No recommendations were put forward by the Commission.

On 25 April, the Disarmament Commission adopted its report to be presented to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First (Disarmament and International Security) Committee [A/69/442], adopted resolution 69/77 without vote [agenda item 98 (b)].

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,
Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission,
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 promoting the implementation of the relevant decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session,
Recalling in particular General Assembly resolution 45/62 B of 4 December 1990, in which it noted with satisfaction the adoption by consensus of a set of “Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission”, Assembly decision 52/492 of 8 September 1998 concerning the efficient functioning of the Commission and Assembly resolution 61/98, which contains additional measures for improving the effectiveness of the methods of work of the Commission,
Reaffirming the mandate of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative subsidiary body of the General Assembly that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues, and recalling that the Commission shall make every effort to ensure that, in so far as possible, decisions on substantive issues be adopted by consensus, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly.

Emphasizing once again the important place of the Disarmament Commission within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery,

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

2. Reaffirms the importance of further enhancing the dialogue and cooperation among the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament, notes that the Commission has not submitted any substantive recommendations to the General Assembly in the course of the past 15 years, and thus encourages the revitalization of the work of the Commission in its upcoming triennial cycle;

3. Emphasizes the need for a focused and results-oriented discussion on the items on the agenda of the Disarmament Commission;

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, and with paragraph 3 of Assembly 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. Recommends that the Disarmament Commission intensify consultations with a view to reaching agreement on the items on its agenda, in accordance with General Assembly decision 52/492, before the start of its substantive session of 2015, providing for focused deliberations and keeping in mind the proposal to include a third agenda item;

6. Encourages the Disarmament Commission to invite, as appropriate, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to prepare background papers on the items on its agenda and, if need be, other disarmament experts to present their views, as provided for in paragraph 3 (e) of resolution 61/98, upon the invitation of the Chair and with the prior approval of the Commission;

7. Requests the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2015, namely from 6 to 24 April, and to submit a substantive report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session, and stresses that the report of the Commission should contain a summary by the Chair of the proceedings to reflect different views or positions if no agreement can be reached on the specific agenda item deliberated on, as provided for in paragraph 3.4 of the adopted “Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission”;  

8. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Disarmament Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the resources and services necessary, including verbatim records, to that end, and also requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 2014 Session, together with all the official records of the sixty-ninth 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. Invites Member States to submit their views and proposals on the matter early enough to enable practical consultations among them prior to the beginning of the substantive session of 2015 of the Disarmament Commission, with a view to facilitating its constructive outcome, and in this regard encourages the Chair-designate to commence consultations and preparations for the substantive session of 2015 in a timely manner upon his or her nomination;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session”, the sub-item entitled “Report of the Disarmament Commission”.

Conference on Disarmament

The Conference on Disarmament, a multilateral negotiating body, held 28 formal and 29 informal plenary meetings (Geneva, 20 January–28 March, 12 May–27 June, and 28 July–12 September) [A/69/27]. The Conference considered the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament (see p. 000); prevention of nuclear war (see p. 000); prevention of an arms race in outer space (see p. 000); effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (see p. 000); new types of weapons of mass destruction (wmds) and new systems of such weapons: radiological weapons (see p. 000); comprehensive programme of disarmament (see p. 000); and transparency in armaments (see p. 000).

On 21 January [CD/PV.1302], while addressing the Conference, the Secretary-General expressed his hope that the Conference—as the sole standing body on disarmament negotiations—would make 2014 a year of creativity and action. He noted that there was progress on which to build—as the open-ended working group, which convened in Geneva in 2013, had generated some new thinking on the way forward. The Secretary-General suggested that while the Conference continued to seek a path towards renewed disarmament negotiations, it was important that it developed treaty frameworks and proposals through structured discussions. Laying such a foundation for future negotiations would be a concrete first step towards revalidating the relevance of the Conference. He hoped the Conference could make good progress before the third preparatory meeting for the 2015 Review Conference on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (npt), as that would significantly boost morale for that important event.
The Conference concluded its 2014 session without reaching consensus on a programme of work. It decided to hold its 2015 session between January and September, and requested the current and incoming Presidents to conduct intersessional consultations and to make recommendations, taking into account relevant proposals, views and discussions.

On 10 September, the Conference adopted its report [CD/2004] for submission to the General Assembly.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/442], adopted resolution 69/76 without vote [agenda item 98 (a)].

**Report of the Conference on Disarmament**

The General Assembly, having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community, has the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament, recognizing the message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as well as the addresses of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and other high-level officials in the Conference on Disarmament, as expressions of support and concern for the endeavours of the Conference and as calls for the Conference to immediately commence negotiations to advance disarmament goals through the adoption of a balanced and comprehensive programme of work, recognizing also the need to conduct multilateral negotiations with the aim of reaching agreement on concrete issues, and considering that the present international climate should give additional impetus to multilateral negotiations, noting with renewed concern that, despite the intensive efforts by States members and successive Presidents of the Conference on Disarmament in the 2014 session to reach consensus on a programme of work on the basis of relevant proposals and suggestions, the Conference did not succeed in commencing its substantive work, including negotiations, as called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/64 of 5 December 2013, or in agreeing on and implementing a programme of work, recalling, in this respect, that the Conference on Disarmament has a number of urgent and important issues for negotiation to achieve disarmament goals, welcoming the overwhelming call for greater flexibility with respect to commencing the substantive work of the Conference on Disarmament without further delay, on the basis of a balanced and comprehensive programme of work, appreciating the continued cooperation among the States members of the Conference on Disarmament as well as the six successive Presidents of the Conference at its 2014 session, noting with appreciation the significant contributions made during the 2014 session to promote substantive discussions on issues on the agenda, including the informal discussions held pursuant to the decision contained in document CD/1978, and noting the discussions on the functioning of the Conference on Disarmament, as well as the discussions held on other issues that could also be relevant to the current international security environment, emphasizing the importance of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, as a stand-alone, autonomous institution, and the contribution that its research makes, recognizing the importance of engagement between civil society and the Conference on Disarmament according to decisions taken by the Conference, stressing the urgent need for the Conference on Disarmament to commence its substantive work at the beginning of its 2015 session, reaffirming the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community; appreciates the strong support expressed for the Conference on Disarmament during its 2014 session by Ministers for Foreign Affairs and other high-level officials, while also acknowledging their concern about its ongoing impasse, and takes into account their calls for greater flexibility with respect to commencing the substantive work of the Conference without further delay; calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to further intensify consultations and to explore possibilities for overcoming its ongoing deadlock of well over a decade by adopting and implementing a balanced and comprehensive programme of work at the earliest possible date during its 2015 session, bearing in mind the decision on the programme of work adopted by the Conference on 29 May 2009, as well as other relevant present, past and future proposals; welcomes the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish the informal working group with a mandate to produce a programme of work robust in substance and progressive over time in implementation, and appreciates the efforts of the Co-Chair and Vice Co-Chair of the informal working group; also welcomes the fact that the Conference on Disarmament, pursuant to document CD/1978, held a series of structured and substantive informal discussions on all items on the agenda of the Conference; further welcomes the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to request the current President and the incoming President of the Conference to conduct consultations during the intersessional period and, if possible, to make recommendations, taking into account all relevant proposals, past, present and future, including those submitted as documents of the Conference, views presented and discussions held, and to endeavour to keep the membership of the Conference informed, as appropriate, of their consultations; requests all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to cooperate with the current President and successive Presidents in their efforts to guide the Conference to the early commencement of its substantive work, including negotiations, in its 2015 session; recognizes the importance of continuing consultations in 2015 on the question of the expansion of the membership of the Conference on Disarmament; requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure and to strengthen, if needed, the provision to the Conference on Disarmament of all necessary administrative, substantive and conference support services;
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10. **Requests** the Conference on Disarmament to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on its work;

11. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session”, the sub-item entitled “Report of the Conference on Disarmament”.

Also on the same day (decision 69/519), the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth (2015) session the item entitled “Revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations”.

**Comprehensive programme of disarmament**

The Conference on Disarmament discussed agenda item 6, “Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament”, in informal plenary meetings (25–26 June). Delegations reaffirmed or further elaborated their respective positions on the agenda item.

**Multilateral disarmament agreements**

As at 31 December 2014, the following States had become parties to the multilateral arms regulation and disarmament agreements listed below (in chronological order, with the years in which they were signed or opened for signature).

- Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (1925 Geneva Protocol): 138 parties
- Antarctic Treaty (1959): 50 parties
- Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (Outer Space Treaty) (1967) [YUN 1966, p. 41, GA res. 2222(XXI), annex]: 103 parties
- Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) (1967): 33 parties
- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (npt) (1968) [YUN 1968, p. 17, GA res. 2373(XXII), annex]: 190 parties
- Convention on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (npt) (1968) [YUN 1968, p. 17, GA res. 2373(XXII), annex]: 190 parties
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (bwcd) (1972) [YUN 1971, p. 19, GA res. 2826(XXV), annex]: 169 parties
- Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (1977) [YUN 1976, p. 44, GA res. 31/72, annex]: 76 parties
- Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (1979) [YUN 1979, p. 110, GA res. 34/68, annex]: 16 parties
- Treaty on Open Skies (1992): 34 parties
- Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (1997): 31 parties
- Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention) (2010): 4 parties.

**UN role in disarmament**

**Disarmament and development**

**Report of Secretary-General.** In response to General Assembly resolution 68/37 [YUN 2013, p. 466], the Secretary-General submitted a July report [A/69/152]
regarding trends to further strengthen within the United Nations the relationship between disarmament and development. The report contained information received from 12 countries (Albania, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Iraq, Mexico, Panama, Portugal, Qatar, Spain, Ukraine) on measures to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development. Within the United Nations, the main coordination mechanisms on issues relating to arms and development remained the United Nations Mine Action Team, the Coordinating Action on Small Arms, and the Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration.

The Secretary-General said that the United Nations continued to implement the recommendations contained in key documents on disarmament and development, including the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development [YUN 1987, p. 82], and the 2004 report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the relationship between disarmament and development [YUN 2004, p. 579]. In recent years, it had broadened the scope of disarmament and arms regulation efforts to address the social and economic impact of the use of conventional weapons, their proliferation and accumulation and the illicit trade, in particular, in small arms. The 2013 Arms Trade Treaty [YUN 2013, p. 507] explicitly acknowledged the interlinkage between development and, peace and security and human rights, as well as the security, social, economic and humanitarian consequences of the illicit and unregulated trade in conventional weapons. The Treaty would provide a framework for international cooperation and capacity-building regarding the prevention of diversion and questionable transfers. Given the direct impact that armed violence could have on achieving agreed goals pertaining to development, a goal related to peace and security needed to be high on the agenda when looking ahead towards the post-2015 development framework (see p. 000).

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/56 without vote [agenda item 96 (a)].

### Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations envisages the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world’s human and economic resources,


Bearing in mind the new challenges for the international community in the fields of development, poverty eradication and the elimination of the diseases that afflict humanity,

Stressing the importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development and the important role of security in this connection, and concerned at increasing global military expenditure, which could otherwise be spent on development needs,

Recalling the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the relationship between disarmament and development and its reappraisal of this significant issue in the current international context,

Bearing in mind the importance of following up on the implementation of the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,

1. Stresses the central role of the United Nations in the relationship between disarmament and development, and requests the Secretary-General to strengthen further the role of the Organization in this field, in particular the high-level Steering Group on Disarmament and Development, in order to ensure continued and effective coordination and close cooperation between the relevant United Nations departments, agencies and subagencies;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted on 11 September 1987 at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

3. Urges the international community to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development, with a view to reducing the ever-widening gap between developed and developing countries;

4. Encourages the international community to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and to make reference to the contribution that disarmament could provide in...
meeting them when it reviews its progress towards this purpose, as well as to make greater efforts to integrate disarmament, humanitarian and development activities;

5. **Encourages** the relevant regional and subregional organizations and institutions, non-governmental organizations and research institutes to incorporate issues related to the relationship between disarmament and development into their agendas and, in this regard, to take into account the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the relationship between disarmament and development;

6. **Reiterates its invitation** to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with information regarding measures and efforts to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development, with a view to reducing the ever-widening gap between developed and developing countries;

7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including the information provided by Member States pursuant to paragraph 6 above;

8. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Relationship between disarmament and development”.

### Women and disarmament

In response to General Assembly resolution 68/33 [YUN 2013, p. 467], the Secretary-General submitted a report on women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control [A/69/114 & Add.1] containing the replies of 16 Member States, the European Union, and six UN organizations to his request for their views on ways and means of promoting the role of women in those areas.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted **resolution 69/61** by recorded vote (183–0–0) [agenda item 96 (a)].

**Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control**

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms the equal rights of women and men,

Recalling also its resolutions 65/69 of 8 December 2010, 67/48 of 3 December 2012 and 68/33 of 5 December 2013,

Recalling further General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the issue of women and peace and security,

Welcoming the call for the full and meaningful participation of women in efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit transfer of small arms, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 2106(2013) of 24 June 2013, 2117(2013) of 26 September 2013 and 2122(2013) of 18 October 2013,

Reaffirming that the equal, full and effective participation of both women and men is one of the essential factors for the promotion and attainment of sustainable peace and security,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of women to practical disarmament measures carried out at the local, national, subregional and regional levels in the prevention and reduction of armed violence and armed conflict, and in promoting disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control,

Recognizing also that the role of women in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control should be further developed and in particular the need to facilitate the participation and representation of women in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control,

Noting the imminent entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty, and therefore encouraging States parties to fully implement all the provisions of the Treaty, including the provision on serious acts of gender-based violence,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of Member States to increase the participation of women in their national and regional coordination mechanisms on disarmament-related matters, including in efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

1. Urges Member States, relevant subregional and regional organizations, the United Nations and the specialized agencies to promote equal opportunities for the representation of women in all decision-making processes with regard to matters related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, in particular as it relates to the prevention and reduction of armed violence and armed conflict;

2. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken by Member States to implement General Assembly resolution 68/33;

3. Also welcomes the continuing efforts of the United Nations organs, agencies, funds and programmes to accord high priority to the issue of women and peace and security, and in this regard notes the role of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) in promoting the implementation of all resolutions related to women in the context of peace and security;

4. Encourages Member States to better understand the impact of armed violence, in particular the impact of the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons on women and girls, through, inter alia, strengthening the collection of data disaggregated by sex and age;

5. Urges Member States to support and strengthen the effective participation of women in organizations in the field of disarmament at the local, national, subregional and regional levels;

6. Calls upon all States to empower women, including through capacity-building efforts, as appropriate, to participate in the design and implementation of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control efforts;

7. Also calls upon all States to develop appropriate and effective national risk assessment criteria to facilitate the prevention of the use of arms to commit violence against women and children;

8. Requests the relevant United Nations organs, agencies, funds and programmes to assist States, upon request, in promoting the role of women in disarmament,
non-proliferation and arms control, including in preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of promoting the role of women in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control and to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control”.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/61:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: None.

Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

The Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, which advised the Secretary-General and served as the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), held its sixty-first (New York, 5–7 March) and sixty-second (Geneva, 2–4 July) sessions. The Board considered the disarmament and security implications of emerging technologies and verification, with a special focus on new verification technologies. A report of the Secretary-General [A/69/208] summarized the Board’s deliberations.

The Advisory Board recommended that the Secretary-General commission a study to examine the distinction between armed/military drones and unarmed/peaceful/civilian drones, and such ideas as improving transparency in targeted unmanned aerial vehicle strikes as a confidence-building measure and developing a robust oversight and accountability mechanisms for targeted strikes outside active battlefields. The proposed study should also consider international humanitarian law and how relevant principles, such as distinction, proportionality and military necessity should be applied to avoid excessive injurious or indiscriminate effects. The Secretary-General should include in the study a broader range of emerging technologies that might have an impact on international security and the arms control process, including in the field of outer space; encourage international and regional organizations to engage in and discuss the issue of emerging technologies; encourage Member States to take into account their responsibility and obligation to the wider international community, when using such technologies, with the absence of international regulation; encourage States to develop and implement relevant inter-State transparency and confidence-building measures; use his authority to promote the importance of developing new verification technologies for the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and encourage States to share such technologies; and encourage Member States to share information derived from national technical means to enhance verification with multilateral organizations.

The Advisory Board recommended that the Secretary-General foster more active and constructive interaction and cooperation among existing organizations based on extensive verification regimes through information- and experience-sharing, and should consider convening a meeting of the relevant organizations to discuss cooperation. The Secretary-General should encourage Member States with the requisite means to assist other States, in particular developing countries, with capacity-building in monitoring and verification; and convene a new Panel of Government experts on verification in all its aspects, with a focus on the role of new verification technologies.

Serving as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR, the Advisory Board approved the Institute’s workplan and budget for 2014–2015, as well as the submission to the General Assembly of the report of the Institute’s Director on its activities and financial status.

Nuclear disarmament

In response to General Assembly resolutions 68/40 [YUN 2013, p. 469], 68/42 [ibid., p. 479] and 68/47
[ibid., p. 472], the Secretary-General submitted a July report, with later addendum [A/69/131 & Add.1] on nuclear disarmament. He observed that Governments and civil society had carried forward efforts to achieve a world without nuclear weapons, including through major international initiatives to promote the humanitarian approach to nuclear disarmament and to take forward multilateral disarmament negotiations. Mexico hosted the second Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons (Nayarit, 13–14 February), which concluded that beyond the immediate death and destruction caused by a detonation, socioeconomic development would be hampered, the environment damaged and suffering would be widespread, especially for the poor and most vulnerable.

The international community made some progress towards the consolidation and further establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones. On 6 May, on the margins of the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the nuclear-weapon States (China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the United States) signed the Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia [YUN 2006, p. 645], providing legally binding assurance that they would respect the application of the Treaty and neither use, nor threaten to use, nuclear weapons against the parties to the Treaty. The signing of the Protocol marked an important milestone towards the consolidation of the zone. The third preparatory meeting for the third Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia was held on 7 May in New York.

Nuclear-weapon States continued to implement commitments on nuclear disarmament, principally by promoting greater transparency through multilateral and unilateral means and implementing their treaty obligations. At their fifth conference (Beijing, 14–15 April), the nuclear-weapon States reaffirmed their commitment to the shared goal of nuclear disarmament and to general and complete disarmament, and emphasized the importance of joint efforts in implementing the actions agreed to at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [YUN 2010, p. 531]. They also reviewed their work on specific joint initiatives, such as a glossary of key nuclear terms and a common reporting framework. The Russian Federation and the United States continued to work towards the full implementation of the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms. [ibid., p. 514]. At the session of the Bilateral Consultative Commission (Geneva, February), the parties reached agreement on additional procedures for inspecting deployed United States Trident II submarine-launched ballistic missiles and on the telemetric information on intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missile launches to be exchanged in 2014. In April, the United States released newly declassified data, updating annual figures for the first time since 2010, which indicated that its total weapons stockpile consisted of 4,804 warheads as at 30 September 2013. Other States also continued to undertake or initiate new efforts aimed at facilitating the nuclear disarmament process. The members of the Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative issued a ministerial statement of 26 September, urging all nuclear-weapon States and those outside the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to take steps towards the speedy, final and total elimination of their nuclear weapons.

The Secretary-General observed that despite some progress in implementing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation agreements, Member States and civil society expressed growing frustration with the slow pace of progress. While the nuclear-armed States with the largest nuclear arsenals continued to make progress in reducing their deployment of strategic nuclear weapons, the total estimated number of such weapons, deployed and non-deployed, still amounted to several thousand. Moreover, a number of States continued to rely on nuclear weapons in their defence and security policies and many of them continued to pursue programmes for modernizing their nuclear weapons, delivery systems and related infrastructure.

Some nuclear-armed States also continued to quantitatively expand their nuclear arsenals. Despite the stalemate plaguing the UN disarmament machinery, the lack of progress towards the total and irreversible elimination of nuclear weapons had led to a continuing search for new means to carry forward the work of achieving the common goal of a world without nuclear weapons. The Secretary-General and the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs continued to promote nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. In January, the Secretary-General urged the Conference on Disarmament to live up to the expectations of the international community, lest it be overtaken by events. At the Nuclear Security Summit held in The Hague in March, the Secretary-General warned that nuclear security would be jeopardized by the very existence of such weapons and by the vast amounts of weapons-usable nuclear material in stockpiles outside any international regulatory controls.

Included in the report were replies from 10 Member States on measures they had taken to implement resolution 66/42 [YUN 2013, p. 479] concerning the follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (see p. 000) on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons.
Reducing nuclear danger

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Reaffirming that any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would constitute a violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war,

Convinced also that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Considering that, until nuclear weapons cease to exist, it is imperative on the part of the nuclear-weapon States to adopt measures that assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering also that the hair-trigger alert of nuclear weapons carries unacceptable risks of unintentional or accidental use of nuclear weapons, which would have catastrophic consequences for all mankind,

Emphasizing the need to adopt measures to avoid accidental, unauthorized or unexplained incidents arising from computer anomaly or other technical malfunctions,

Conscious that limited steps relating to de-alerting and de-targeting have been taken by the nuclear-weapon States and that further practical, realistic and mutually reinforcing steps are necessary to contribute to the improvement in the international climate for negotiations leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons,

Mindful that a diminishing role for nuclear weapons in the security policies of nuclear-weapon States would positively impact on international peace and security and improve the conditions for the further reduction and the elimination of nuclear weapons,

Reiterating the highest priority accorded to nuclear disarmament in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and by the international community,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons that there exists an obligation for all States to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

Recalling also the call, in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to seek to eliminate the dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction and the resolve to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers,

1. Calls for a review of nuclear doctrines and, in this context, immediate and urgent steps to reduce the risks of unintentional and accidental use of nuclear weapons, including through de-alerting and de-targeting nuclear weapons;

2. Requests the five nuclear-weapon States to take measures towards the implementation of paragraph 1 above;

3. Calls upon Member States to take the measures necessary to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects and to promote nuclear disarmament, with the objective of eliminating nuclear weapons;

4. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of its resolution 68/40 of 5 December 2013;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute towards the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war, and also to continue to encourage Member States to consider the convening of an international conference, as proposed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventieth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Reducing nuclear danger”.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/40:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, China, Georgia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Serbia, Uzbekistan.
Also on the same date [meeting 62], the Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/42 by recorded vote (166–4–11) [agenda item 96].

Decreasing the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 62/36 of 5 December 2007, 63/41 of 2 December 2008, 65/71 of 8 December 2010 and 67/46 of 3 December 2012,

Recalling also that the maintenance of nuclear weapons on high alert was a feature of cold war nuclear postures, and welcoming the increased confidence and transparency since the cessation of the cold war,

Concerned that, notwithstanding the end of the cold war, several thousand nuclear weapons remain on high alert, ready to be launched within minutes,

Noting the continuing engagement in multilateral disarmament forums in support of further reductions to the operational status of nuclear weapons systems,

Recognizing that the maintenance of nuclear weapons systems at a high level of readiness increases the risk of the unintentional or accidental use of such weapons, which would have catastrophic humanitarian consequences,

Recognizing also that reductions in deployments and the lowering of operational status contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as to the process of nuclear disarmament, through the enhancement of confidence-building and transparency measures and a diminishing role for nuclear weapons in security policies,

Welcoming the steps taken by some States in support of nuclear disarmament, including de-targeting initiatives, increasing the amount of preparation time required for deployment and other measures to diminish further the possibility of nuclear launches resulting from accidents, unauthorized actions or misperceptions,

Welcoming also the adoption by consensus of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions by the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, including the commitments of the nuclear-weapons States to promptly engage with a view to, inter alia, considering the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapons States in further reducing the operational status of nuclear weapons systems in ways that promote international stability and security,

Acknowledging, in this regard, the continued dialogue among the nuclear-weapons States to advance their nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament commitments under the action plan of the 2010 Review Conference and the potential of this process for leading to deeper engagement on nuclear disarmament and greater mutual confidence,

Taking note of the references to operational readiness in reports of the nuclear-weapons States to the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Welcoming all opportunities to address the further reduction of the operational status of nuclear weapons systems as a step leading to nuclear disarmament,

1. Calls for further practical steps to be taken to decrease the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems, with a view to ensuring that all nuclear weapons are removed from high alert status;

2. Looks forward to the issue of the lowering of the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems being addressed further at the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

3. Urges States to update the General Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/42:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, São Tome and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States.


Follow-up to General Assembly high-level meeting on nuclear disarmament

In response to General Assembly resolution 68/32 [YUN 2013, p. 471], the Secretary-General submitted an August report [A/69/172 & Add.1] containing the replies of 19 Member States to his request for their views on achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in particular on the elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee

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[A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/58 by recorded vote (139-24-19) [agenda item 96 (q)].

Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 67/39 of 3 December 2012 and 68/32 of 5 December 2013,

Welcoming the convening of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, on 26 September 2013, and recognizing its contribution to furthering the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Emphasizing the importance of seeking a safer world for all and achieving peace and security in a world without nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that effective measures of nuclear disarmament have the highest priority, as affirmed at the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons are the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Acknowledging the significant contribution made by a number of countries towards realizing the objective of nuclear disarmament by the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, as well as by voluntary renunciation of nuclear weapon programmes or withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from their territories, and strongly supporting the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling the resolve of the Heads of State and Government, as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving this aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers,

Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, and also reaffirming the continued importance and relevance of multilateral disarmament machinery as mandated by the General Assembly at its first special session devoted to disarmament,

Acknowledging the important role of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, parliamentarians and the mass media, in advancing the objective of nuclear disarmament,

Sharing the deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and in this context reaffirming the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 68/32, and welcoming the fact that a large number of Member States contributed their views to this report,

Mindful of the solemn obligations of States parties, undertaken in article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, particularly to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

Determined to work collectively towards the realization of nuclear disarmament,

1. Underlines the strong support, expressed at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, held on 26 September 2013, for taking urgent and effective measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons;

2. Calls for urgent compliance with the legal obligations and the fulfilment of the commitments undertaken on nuclear disarmament;

3. Endorses the wide support expressed at the high-level meeting for a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons;

4. Calls for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament for the early conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons to prohibit their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction;

5. Recalls its decision to convene, no later than 2018, a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard;

6. Takes note of the views provided by Member States with regard to achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in particular on the elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, as reflected in the report submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 68/32, and requests that the Secretary-General forward this report to the Conference on Disarmament and the Disarmament Commission for their early consideration;

7. Welcomes the commemoration and promotion of 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons devoted to furthering this objective;

8. Expresses its appreciation to Member States, the United Nations system and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, parliamentarians, the mass media and individuals that developed activities in promotion of the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons;

9. Requests the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly to make all the arrangements necessary to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, including by convening an annual meeting of the Assembly to commemorate the International Day and to provide a platform for the promotion of these activities;

10. Calls upon Member States, the United Nations system and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, parliamentarians, the mass media and individuals, to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons through all means of educational and public awareness-raising activities about the threat posed to humanity by nuclear weapons and the necessity for their total elimination in order to mobilize international efforts towards achieving the common goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States with regard to achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in particular on the elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, and to submit a report thereon to the General
Assembly at its seventieth session, and also to transmit the report to the Conference on Disarmament;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its seventieth session;

13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, a sub-item entitled “Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament”.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/58:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine.

Conference on Disarmament

The Conference on Disarmament discussed agenda items “Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament” and “Prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters” in informal plenary meetings (21–23 May and 4–6 June) [CD/1978]. The documents presented before the Conference included a note verbale dated 27 January from the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (dprk), transmitting the proposals made by the National Defence Commission of the dprk on 16 January [CD/1966]; a note verbale dated 21 February from Cuba transmitting the “Special declaration on nuclear disarmament” and the “Proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as a zone of peace”, adopted by the Heads of State and Government during the Second Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (Havana, 28–29 January) [CD/1972]; a note verbale dated 21 February from Iran, in its capacity as Chair of the Non-Aligned Movement, transmitting the statement of the Non-Aligned Movement on the occasion of the Second Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons (Nayarit, Mexico, 13–14 February) [CD/1973]; a note verbale dated 27 March from Mexico transmitting the Chair’s Summary of the Second Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons (Nuevo Vallarta, Nayarit, Mexico, 13–14 February) [CD/1979]; a note verbale dated 20 May from the United States transmitting the fact sheet on “Transparency in the United States Nuclear Weapons Stockpile” dated 29 April [CD/1984]; a working paper submitted by Cuba on behalf of G-21 member States on resolution 68/32 entitled “Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament” [CD/1999]; a note verbale dated 3 September from Algeria transmitting the text of the section on disarmament and international security of the final document of the XVII Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement (Algiers, Algeria, 26–29 May) [CD/2002]; a letter dated 10 June from the Russian Federation and China transmitting the updated Russian and Chinese texts of the draft treaty on prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects introduced by the Russian Federation and China [CD/1985]; and a note verbale dated 2 September from the United States, transmitting that country’s analysis of the 2014 Russian-Chinese draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space, the threat or use of force against outer space objects [CD/1998].

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/48 by recorded vote (121-44-17) [agenda item 96 (ct)]]
Reaffirming the commitment of the international community to the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free world,

Bearing in mind that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction of 1972 and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction of 1993 have already established legal regimes on the complete prohibition of biological and chemical weapons, respectively, and determined to achieve a nuclear weapons convention on the prohibition of the development, testing, production, stockpiling, loan, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons and on their destruction, and to conclude such an international convention at an early date,

Recognizing that there now exist conditions for the establishment of a world free of nuclear weapons, and stressing the need to take concrete practical steps towards achieving this goal,

Bearing in mind paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, calling for the urgent negotiation of agreements for the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems and for a comprehensive and phased programme with agreed time frames, wherever feasible, for the progressive and balanced reduction of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time,

Reaffirming the conviction of the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that the Treaty is a cornerstone of nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament, and the importance of the decision on strengthening the review process for the Treaty, the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, the decision on the extension of the Treaty and the resolution on the Middle East, adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Stressing the importance of the 13 steps for the systematic and progressive efforts to achieve the objective of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons, as agreed to by the States parties in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Recognizing the important work done at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and affirming its action plan as an impetus to intensify work aimed at beginning negotiations for a nuclear weapons convention,

Reiterating the highest priority accorded to nuclear disarmament in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and by the international community,

Reiterating its call for an early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty,

Noting the entry into force of the new strategic arms reduction treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, in order to achieve further deep cuts in their strategic and tactical nuclear weapons, and stressing that such cuts should be irreversible, verifiable and transparent,

Recalling the entry into force of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Strategic Offensive Reductions (the Moscow Treaty) as a significant step towards reducing their deployed strategic nuclear weapons, while calling for further irreversible deep cuts in their nuclear arsenals,

Noting the positive statements by nuclear-weapon States of their intention to pursue actions in achieving a world free of nuclear weapons, while reaffirming the need for urgent concrete actions by nuclear-weapon States to achieve this goal within a specified framework of time, and urging them to take further measures for progress on nuclear disarmament,

Recognizing the complementarity of bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament, and that bilateral negotiations can never replace multilateral negotiations in this respect,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and the multilateral efforts in the Conference on Disarmament to reach agreement on such an international convention at an early date,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons, issued on 8 July 1996, and welcoming the unanimous reaffirmation by all Judges of the Court that there exists an obligation for all States to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

Mindful of paragraph 102 of the Final Document of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana from 27 to 30 April 2009,

Recalling paragraph 157 and other relevant recommendations in the Final Document of the Sixteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Tehran from 26 to 31 August 2012, in which the Conference on Disarmament was called upon to establish, as soon as possible and as the highest priority, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament and to commence negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time, including a nuclear weapons convention,

Noting the adoption of the programme of work for the 2009 session by the Conference on Disarmament on 29 May 2009, after years of stalemate, while regretting that the Conference has not been able to undertake substantive work on its agenda in 2014,

Welcoming the proposal submitted by the States members of the Conference on Disarmament that are members of the Group of 21 on the follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, pursuant to Assembly resolution 68/32 of 5 December 2013,

Welcoming also the re-establishment of the informal working group with a mandate to produce a programme
of work robust in substance and progressive over time in implementation by the Conference on Disarmament on 3 March 2014, and the structured and substantive discussions on all agenda items held by the Conference during its 2014 session,

Reaffirming the importance and validity of the Conference on Disarmament as the sole multilateral negotiating forum on disarmament, and expressing the need to adopt and implement a balanced and comprehensive programme of work on the basis of its agenda and dealing with, inter alia, four core issues, in accordance with the rules of procedure, and by taking into consideration the security concerns of all States,

Reaffirming also the specific mandate conferred upon the Disarmament Commission by the General Assembly, in its decision 52/492 of 8 September 1998, to discuss the subject of nuclear disarmament as one of its main substantive agenda items,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which Heads of State and Government resolved to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving this aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers,

Recalling also the Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament made at the Seventeenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algiers from 26 to 29 May 2014, in which the ministers reaffirmed the firm commitment of the Movement to the goal of a safer world for all and to achieving peace and security in a world without nuclear weapons, and reiterated their support for the convening, by 2018 at the very latest, of a high-level international conference of the United Nations on nuclear disarmament to review the progress achieved in this regard,

Welcoming the successful convening of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament on 26 September 2013,

Welcoming also the commemoration of 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, as declared by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/132, devoted to furthering this objective,

Noting the successful convening of the First and Second Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, in Oslo on 4 and 5 March 2013 and in Nayarit, Mexico, on 13 and 14 February 2014, respectively, as well as the upcoming Third Conference, to be held in Vienna on 8 and 9 December 2014,

Welcoming the signing by the nuclear-weapon States, namely, China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, of the Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, in New York on 6 May 2014,

Welcoming also the proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as a Zone of Peace on 29 January 2014 during the Second Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, held in Havana on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States should refrain from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in settling their disputes in international relations,

Seized of the danger of the use of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, in terrorist acts and the urgent need for concerted international efforts to control and overcome it,

1. Recognizes that the time is now opportune for all the nuclear-weapon States to take effective disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of these weapons at the earliest possible time;

2. Reaffirms that nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation are substantively interrelated and mutually reinforcing, that the two processes must go hand in hand and that there is a genuine need for a systematic and progressive process of nuclear disarmament;

3. Welcomes and encourages the efforts to establish new nuclear-weapon-free zones in different parts of the world, including the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons, on the basis of agreements or arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the regions concerned, which is an effective measure for limiting the further spread of nuclear weapons geographically and contributes to the cause of nuclear disarmament;

4. Welcomes the ongoing efforts between the States members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the nuclear-weapon States, and encourages the nuclear-weapon States in their early signing of the Protocol to the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone;

5. Recognizes that there is a genuine need to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in strategic doctrines and security policies to minimize the risk that these weapons will ever be used and to facilitate the process of their total elimination;

6. Urges the nuclear-weapon States to stop immediately the qualitative improvement, development, production and stockpiling of nuclear warheads and their delivery systems;

7. Also urges the nuclear-weapon States, as an interim measure, to de-alert and deactivate immediately their nuclear weapons and to take other concrete measures to reduce further the operational status of their nuclear-weapon systems, while stressing that reductions in deployments and in operational status cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in and the total elimination of nuclear weapons;

8. Reiterates its call upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake the step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat and to carry out effective nuclear disarmament measures with a view to achieving the total elimination of these weapons within a specified framework of time;

9. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States, pending the achievement of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, to agree on an internationally and legally binding instrument on a joint undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and calls upon all States to conclude an internationally and legally binding instrument on security assurances of non-use and non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States;

10. Urges the nuclear-weapon States to commence pluriateral negotiations among themselves at an appropriate stage on further deep reductions of nuclear weapons as an effective measure of nuclear disarmament;

11. Underlines the importance of applying the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to the process of nuclear disarmament and to nuclear and other related arms control and reduction measures.
12. Also underscores the importance of the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States, in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States parties are committed under article VI of the Treaty, and the reaffirmation by the States parties that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

13. Calls for the full and effective implementation of the 13 practical steps for nuclear disarmament contained in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference;

14. Also calls for the full implementation of the action plan as set out in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference, particularly the 22-point action plan on nuclear disarmament;

15. Urges the nuclear-weapon States to carry out further reductions of non-strategic nuclear weapons, based on unilateral initiatives and as an integral part of the nuclear arms reduction and disarmament process;

16. Calls for the immediate commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator and the mandate contained therein;

17. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to commence as early as possible its substantive work during its 2015 session, while welcoming the re-establishment of the informal working group with a mandate to produce a programme of work robust in substance and progressive over time in implementation, on the basis of a comprehensive and balanced programme of work that takes into consideration all the real and existing priorities in the field of disarmament and arms control, including the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty with a view to their conclusion within five years;

18. Calls for the conclusion of an international legal instrument or instruments on adequate and unconditional security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States;

19. Also calls for the early entry into force and strict observance of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, while welcoming the recent ratification of the Treaty by the Congo and Niue;

20. Reiterates its call upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as soon as possible and as the highest priority, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament in 2015 and to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time;

21. Calls for the convening of an international conference on nuclear disarmament in all its aspects at an early date to identify and deal with concrete measures of nuclear disarmament;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

23. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Nuclear disarmament”.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/48:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Micronesia, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Republic of, Côte d’Ivoire, Czech Republic, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Fissile material

The Conference on Disarmament held informal meetings from 4 to 6 June, during which it discussed, among other things, the ban of the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices. Those informal discussions were neither pre-negotiations nor negotiations, and complemented, and in no case replaced, the Conference on Disarmament’s on-going activities. The report on the discussion was contained in the reports of the Coordinators on the various substantive agenda items [CD/1995].

Prior to the meeting of the Conference, the Group of Governmental Experts established by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/53 [YUN 2012, p. 478] to develop recommendations on possible aspects that could contribute to, but not negotiate, a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices held its first (31 March–11 April) and second (11–22 August) sessions in Geneva.
On 2 December (decision 69/516), the Assembly, by recorded vote (177-1-5), welcomed the commencement of the work of the Group of Governmental Experts and the informal discussion of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices that took place in the Conference on Disarmament from 4 to 6 June.

It also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth (2015) session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.”

Security Assurances

The Conference on Disarmament discussed agenda item “Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons” (or “negative security assurances”) in informal plenary meetings from 18 to 20 June. The Conference considered the briefing note submitted by Ukraine on 1 March concerning the guarantees of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the territory and frontiers of Ukraine [CD/1975]; a non-paper on violations of Ukraine’s laws in force and of Ukrainian-Russian agreements by military units of the Black Sea fleet of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine [CD/1976]; the address by the Parliament of Ukraine (Verkhovna Rada) to the guarantors States of the Security of Ukraine adopted on 11 March [CD/1977]; the reports of the Coordinators on the various substantive agenda items [CD/1995]; and the text of the section on disarmament and international security of the final document of the XVII Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement (Algiers, Algeria, 26–29 May) [CD/2002].

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/437], adopted resolution 69/30 by recorded vote (125-0-56) [agenda item 93].

Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under the item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Determined to abide strictly by the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or threat of force,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures and arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures and arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can contribute positively to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as the report of the Conference on its 1992 session,

Recalling also paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, in which it is stated, inter alia, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to reaching agreement on this question,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under the item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note also of the relevant decision of the Thirteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kuala Lumpur on 24 and 25 February 2003, which was reiterated at the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana on 15 and 16 September 2006, in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, on 15 and 16 July 2009, and in Tehran on 30 and 31 August 2012, as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,
Taking note further of the unilateral declarations made by all the nuclear-weapon States on their policies of non-use or non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear-weapon States,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 984(1995) of 11 April 1995 and the views expressed on it,


1. Reaffirms the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. Notes with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties with regard to evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. Appeals to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

4. Recommends that further intensive efforts be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. Also recommends that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international agreements to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons”.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/30:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States.

**Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty**

Status

As at 31 December, the 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) adopted by General Assembly resolution 50/245 [YUN 1996, p. 454], had been signed by 183 States and ratified by 163. During the year, instruments of ratification were deposited by Niue and the Congo. Pursuant to article XIV, CTBT would enter into force 180 days after the 44 States possessing nuclear reactors listed in Annex 2 of the Treaty had deposited their instruments of ratification. By year’s end, 36 of those States had ratified the Treaty.

**Group of Eminent Persons.** The Group of Eminent Persons met (Stockholm, Sweden, 11–12 April) to promote the entry into force of the CTBT and reinvigorate international endeavours towards that goal. The Group outlined a strategy to secure ratification by the outstanding Annex 2 States, and agreed to promote the Treaty’s entry into force through multi-layered engagement.

**Report of Secretary General.** In response to Assembly resolution 68/68 [YUN 2013, p. 477], the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for CTBT, submitted a July report [A/69/137], covering the period from June 2013 to May 2014, on the efforts of States that had ratified the CTBT.
the Treaty towards its universalization and the possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that requested it.

**CTBT Ministerial Meeting**

The seventh CTBT biennial Ministerial Meeting (New York, 26 September), attended by over 90 CTBT signatories, reaffirmed its commitment to the CTBT as a core element of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. Participating ministers joined the Secretary-General in urging the eight remaining Annex 2 States to ratify the Treaty without delay in order to achieve its earliest entry into force.

The Meeting adopted a joint ministerial statement calling for the entry into force of CTBT. The ministers acknowledged the importance of the Treaty's entry into force as “a vital step towards the reduction and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons by constraining the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons.” The statement further highlighted the role of the Group of Eminent Persons in assisting in the process of entry into force and stressed the importance of the on-site inspection simulation, the Integrated Field Exercise 2014 in Jordan.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/446], adopted resolution 69/81 by recorded vote (179-1-3) [agenda item 102].

**Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty**

The General Assembly,

Reiterating that the cessation of nuclear-weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions constitutes an effective nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation measure, and convinced that this is a meaningful step in the realization of a systematic process for achieving nuclear disarmament,

Recalling that the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 50/245 of 10 September 1996, was opened for signature on 24 September 1996,

Stressing that a universal and effectively verifiable Treaty constitutes a fundamental instrument in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and that, after more than 15 years, its entry into force is more urgent than ever before,

Encouraged by the signing of the Treaty by 183 States, including 41 of the 44 whose ratification is needed for its entry into force, and welcoming the ratification of the Treaty by 163 States, including 36 of the 44 whose ratification is needed for its entry into force, among which there are 3 nuclear-weapon States,

Recalling its resolution 68/68 of 5 December 2013,

Welcoming the adoption by consensus of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in which the Conference, inter alia, reaffirmed the vital importance of the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as a core element of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime and included specific actions to be taken in support of the entry into force of the Treaty,

Welcoming also the Final Declaration adopted by the eighth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York on 27 September 2013, convened pursuant to article XIV of the Treaty, and recalling the Joint Ministerial Statement on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, adopted at the ministerial meeting held in New York on 26 September 2014, noting the establishment of a group of eminent persons to complement efforts to secure ratifications from the remaining Annex 2 countries and to support the article XIV process, and noting also that the group met in Stockholm on 10 and 11 April 2014 and decided to establish three subgroups to focus on the promotion of ratification by countries whose ratification is needed for the entry into force of the Treaty,

1. **Stresses** the vital importance and urgency of signature and ratification, without delay and without conditions, in order to achieve the earliest entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty;

2. **Welcomes** the contributions by the signatory States to the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, in particular its efforts to ensure that the verification regime of the Treaty will be capable of meeting the verification requirements of the Treaty upon its entry into force, in accordance with article IV of the Treaty;

3. **Underlines** the need to maintain momentum towards completion of all elements of the verification regime;

4. **Urges** all States not to carry out nuclear-weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions, to maintain their moratoriums in this regard and to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty, while stressing that these measures do not have the same permanent and legally binding effect as the entry into force of the Treaty;

5. **Shares the grave concern** of the Security Council about the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea on 12 February 2013, expressed in Council resolution 2094(2013) of 7 March 2013, recalls Council resolutions 1718(2006) of 14 October 2006 and 1874(2009) of 12 June 2009, calls for full compliance with the obligations under the relevant resolutions, and reaffirms its support for the Six-Party Talks;

6. **Urges** all States that have not yet signed the Treaty, in particular those whose ratification is needed for its entry into force, to sign and ratify it as soon as possible;

7. **Urges** all States that have signed but not yet ratified the Treaty, in particular those whose ratification is needed for its entry into force, to accelerate their ratification processes with a view to ensuring their earliest successful conclusion;

8. **Welcomes**, since its previous resolution on the subject, the ratification of the Treaty by the Congo and Niue, since every ratification is a significant step towards the early entry into force of the Treaty;
9. Also welcomes the recent expressions from among the remaining States whose ratification is needed for the Treaty to enter into force of their intention to pursue and complete the ratification process;

10. Urges all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level and, where in a position to do so, to promote adherence to the Treaty through bilateral and joint outreach, seminars and other means;

11. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that have ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and on possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it and to submit such a report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/81:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

Abstaining: India, Mauritius, Syrian Arab Republic.

Preparatory Commission for the CTBT Organization


Progress made by the Commission included the steady growth of the International Monitoring System (IMS) [YUN 1999, p. 472], which comprised 321 monitoring stations, 16 radionuclide laboratories and 40 noble gas detection systems located in over 90 countries. As at December, 281 facilities and 22 noble gas systems were certified. With three facilities and four noble gas systems certified during the year, the operational capacity of IMS had reached 90 per cent. With the completion of the IMS in sight, future attention would be shifted to maintaining sustainability, cost effectiveness and financial viability of the CTBT verification regime. Two strategic goals, the operation and sustenance of the verification system, and the development of on-site-inspection operational capabilities, were identified in the organization’s mid-term strategy through 2017.

Note of Secretary-General. In July, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report [A/69/164] of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for 2013, pursuant to article IV, paragraph 1, of the Agreement to Regulate the Relationship between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for ctbto, annexed to Assembly resolution 54/280 [YUN 2000, p. 501].

Report of Secretary-General. In his 2014 consolidated report on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations [A/69/228-S/2014/560], the Secretary-General indicated that the World Meteorological Organization collaborated with CTBTO, principally in the area of the numerical simulation of atmospheric transport and dispersion, in “backtracking” mode. Nine Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres were currently involved.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 10 December [meeting 68], the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/112 [draft: A/69/L.15 & Add.1] without vote [agenda item 123 (o)].

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

The General Assembly,
Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,
Taking note also of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization,

Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization”.

YUN 2014—1st proof—11 February 2018
Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/47 [YUN 2013, p. 472] regarding the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice that the threat of use of nuclear weapons was contrary to the UN Charter [YUN 1996, p. 461], the Secretary-General presented in July information [A/69/131] from eight Member States (Cuba, Ecuador, Georgia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Ukraine) on measures they had taken to implement the resolution and towards nuclear disarmament.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/43 by recorded vote (134-23-23) [agenda item 96(a)].

Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,


Convinced that the continuing existence of nuclear weapons poses a threat to humanity and all life on Earth, and recognizing that the only defence against a nuclear catastrophe is the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the certainty that they will never be produced again,

Reaffirming the commitment of the international community to the realization of the goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world through the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Mindful of the solemn obligations of States parties, undertaken in article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, particularly to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the unequivocal commitment of nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, agreed at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and the action points agreed at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as part of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions on nuclear disarmament,

Sharing the deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and in this context reaffirming the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law,

Calling upon all nuclear-weapon States to undertake concrete disarmament efforts, and stressing that all States need to make special efforts to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons,

Noting the five-point proposal for nuclear disarmament of the Secretary-General, in which he proposes, inter alia, the consideration of negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention or agreement on a framework of separate mutually reinforcing instruments, backed by a strong system of verification,

Recalling the adoption of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in its resolution 50/245 of 10 September 1996, and expressing its satisfaction at the increasing number of States that have signed and ratified the Treaty,

Recognizing with satisfaction that the Antarctic Treaty, the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba and the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, as well as Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status, are gradually freeing the entire southern hemisphere and adjacent areas covered by those treaties from nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the need for a multilaterally negotiated and legally binding instrument to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the central role of the Conference on Disarmament as the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating forum,

Emphasizing the need for the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time,

Stressing the urgent need for the nuclear-weapon States to accelerate concrete progress on the 13 practical steps to implement article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons leading to nuclear disarmament, contained in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference,

Taking note of the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention that was submitted to the Secretary-General by Costa Rica and Malaysia in 2007 and circulated by the Secretary-General,

Desiring to achieve the objective of a legally binding prohibition of the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, threat or use of nuclear weapons and their destruction under effective international control,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons, issued on 8 July 1996,

1. Underlines once again the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control;

2. Calls once again upon all States immediately to fulfil that obligation by commencing multilateral negotiations leading to an early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination;
3. Requests all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they have taken with respect to the implementation of the present resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requests the Secretary-General to apprise the General Assembly of that information at its seventieth session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons”.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/43:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkin Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Canada, Croatia, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Micronesia, Montenegro, Norway, Palau, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to the survival of mankind,

Bearing in mind the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996 on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that a multilateral, universal and binding agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would contribute to the elimination of the nuclear threat and to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons, thereby strengthening international peace and security,

Conscious that some steps taken by the Russian Federation and the United States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions under which international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and which would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,


Determined to achieve an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons, leading to their ultimate destruction,

Stressing that an international convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons would be an important step in a phased programme towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, with a specified framework of time,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 2014 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on this subject as called for in General Assembly resolution 68/58 of 5 December 2013,

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances; and

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/69:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkin Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan.

Prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons

In 2014, no progress was made on a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, as the Conference on Disarmament was unable to undertake negotiations on the subject, as called for in General Assembly resolution 68/58 [YUN 2013, p. 480]. The Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference to commence negotiations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/441], adopted resolution 69/69 by recorded vote (125-50-7) [agenda item 97 (d)].

**Humanitarian approach to nuclear disarmament**

The Second Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons (Nuevo Vallarta, Nayarit, Mexico, 13–14 February), attended by delegations from 146 States, the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and civil society organizations, discussed global and long-term consequences of nuclear detonation with respect to public health, humanitarian assistance, the economy, development and environmental issues, climate change, food security and risk management, amongst others.

The Chair’s summary [CD/1979], transmitted to the Conference on Disarmament, stated that the effects of a nuclear weapon detonation were not constrained by national borders. Beyond the immediate death and destruction caused by a detonation, socio-economic development would be hampered and the environment damaged. Suffering would be widespread, and the poor and vulnerable would be the most severely affected. Reconstruction of infrastructure and regeneration of economic activities, trade, communications, health facilities, and schools would take several decades, causing profound social and political harm. Radiation exposure could result in short- and long-term negative effects in every organ of the human body and increase cancer risks and future hereditary pathologies. As more countries deployed more nuclear weapons on higher levels of combat readiness, the risks of accidental, mistaken, unauthorized or intentional use of those weapons grew significantly. No State or international organization had the capacity to address or provide the short- and long-term humanitarian assistance and protection needed in case of a nuclear weapon explosion. Moreover, it would not be possible to establish such capacities, even if attempted. The broad-based and comprehensive discussions on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons should lead to the commitment of States and civil society to reach new international standards and norms, through a legally binding instrument. The time had come to initiate a diplomatic process conducive to that goal. That process should comprise a specific timeframe, the definition of the most appropriate fora, and a clear and substantive framework, making the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons the essence of disarmament efforts.

### Non-proliferation treaty

#### Status

In 2014, the number of States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) stood at 190. Regarded as the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime, the Treaty was adopted by the General Assembly in 1968 by resolution 2373(XXIII) [YUN 1968, p. 16], and entered into force in 1970. It was extended indefinitely in 1995 by Assembly resolution 50/70 [YUN 1995, p. 189].

#### 2015 review conference

Following the entry into force of NPT, quinquennial review conferences, as called for under article VIII, paragraph 3 of the Treaty, were held beginning in 1975 [YUN 1975, p. 27], with the most recent in 2010 [YUN 2010, p. 531].

**Preparatory Committee.** In accordance with the decision of NPT parties, as noted in General Assembly resolution 66/33 [YUN 2011, p. 502], the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference held its third and final session (New York, 28 April–9 May) [NPT/CONF.2015/1] to conduct preparatory work for the review of the operation of the Treaty. Among the documents before the Committee were reports submitted under actions 5, 20 and 21 of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference on Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by China: [NPT/CONF.2015/PC.III/13]; France [NPT/CONF.2015/PC.III/14]; the United Kingdom [NPT/CONF.2015/PC.III/15]; the United States [NPT/CONF.2015/PC.III/16]; and a statement on measures taken by the Russian Federation [NPT/CONF.2015/PC.III/17].

At its third session, the Preparatory Committee agreed to recommend to the Conference the draft rules of procedure for the 2015 Review Conference as contained in annex III of its report. It recom-
mended that specialized agencies and international and regional intergovernmental organizations be invited to make oral presentations on a case-by-case basis; and representatives of non-governmental organizations be allowed to attend meetings and address the Conference. It also made decisions on the nomination of the President of the 2015 Review Conference and the chairmanship of its main committees and the drafting committee. The Preparatory Committee adopted the draft provisional agenda of the 2015 Review Conference as contained in annex IV to its report, and the allocation of items as contained in annex V. It decided to refer to the 2015 Review Conference the matter of the Conference’s final documents. On 9 May, the Preparatory Committee adopted its final report.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/37 by recorded vote (169–7–5) [agenda item 96 (a)].

**Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments**

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 1 (I) of 24 January 1946, 67/34 of 3 December 2012 and 68/39 of 5 December 2013,

Reiterating its grave concern at the danger to humanity posed by nuclear weapons, which should inform all deliberations, decisions and actions relating to nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation,

Recalling the expression of deep concern by the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and its resolve to seek a safer world for all and to achieve the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons,

Noting with satisfaction the growing awareness of the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons in multilateral disarmament fora,

Bearing in mind the discussions held at the Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, hosted by Norway on 4 and 5 March 2013 and by Mexico on 13 and 14 February 2014, aimed at understanding and developing a greater awareness of the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons detonations, which further reinforce the urgency of nuclear disarmament, and welcoming the announcement by Austria to convene a third meeting on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons on 8 and 9 December 2014,

Emphasizing the evidence presented at the Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, which detailed the catastrophic consequences that would result from a nuclear weapon detonation, reaching well beyond national borders, the lack of capacity of States and international organizations to deal with the aftermath, and the risk of an occurrence due to an accident, systems failure or human error,

Recalling the convening, on 26 September 2013, of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament and resolution 68/32 of 5 December 2013 on the follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the Assembly on nuclear disarmament and the decisions contained therein,

Recalling also that the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons will take place 20 years after the indefinite extension of the Treaty and 70 years after the use of nuclear weapons on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, representing a historic opportunity to advance nuclear disarmament,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, which includes the steps already taken by Member States to promote multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations pursuant to resolution 68/46 of 5 December 2013,

Underlining the importance of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation education,

Reaffirming that transparency, verifiability and irreversibility are cardinal principles applying to nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, which are mutually reinforcing processes,

Recalling the decisions and the resolution adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the basis upon which the Treaty was indefinitely extended, and the Final Documents of the 2000 and the 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and in particular the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, leading to nuclear disarmament, in accordance with commitments made under article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Reaffirming the commitment of all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to apply the principles of irreversibility, verifiability and transparency in relation to the implementation of their treaty obligations,

Recalling that the 2010 Review Conference reaffirmed and recognized that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in receiving unequivocal and legally binding negative security assurances from nuclear-weapon States pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the continued vital importance of the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty to the advancement of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives, and welcoming the recent ratification of the Treaty by the Congo and Niue,

Reaffirming the conviction that, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, the establishment and maintenance of nuclear-weapon-free zones enhances global and regional peace and security, strengthens the nuclear non-proliferation regime and contributes towards realizing the objectives of nuclear disarmament, welcoming the third preparatory meeting for the third Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, held in New York on 7 May 2014, and welcoming also the coordination by Indonesia of the third Conference, to be held in 2015,

Welcoming the signing by the nuclear-weapon States of the Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone...
in Central Asia on 6 May 2014, and urging those States to continue to make real progress towards strengthening all existing nuclear-weapon-free zones through, inter alia, the withdrawal or revision of any reservations or interpretative declarations contrary to the object and purpose of the treaties establishing such zones.

Recalling the encouragement expressed at the 2010 Review Conference for the establishment of further nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, reaffirming the expectation that this will be followed by concerted international efforts to create such zones in areas where they do not currently exist, especially in the Middle East, and in that context recognizing the agreement at the 2010 Review Conference on practical steps to fully implement the 1995 resolution on the Middle East.

Acknowledging the ongoing efforts towards the full implementation of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, while re-emphasizing the encouragement of the 2010 Review Conference to both States to continue discussions on follow-on measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals,

Deeply disappointed at the continued absence of progress towards multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament, in particular in the Conference on Disarmament, despite intensive efforts during its 2014 session,

Underlining the importance of multilateralism in relation to nuclear disarmament, while recognizing also the value of unilateral, bilateral and regional initiatives and the importance of compliance with the terms of such initiatives,

Recalling the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in New York from 28 April to 9 May 2014,

Taking note of the reports presented by the nuclear-weapon States to the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference at its third session, pursuant to actions 5, 20 and 21 of the action plan on nuclear disarmament contained in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference,

Emphasizing the importance of a successful 2015 Review Conference, which should contribute to strengthening the Treaty and making progress towards achieving its full implementation and universality, and monitor the implementation of commitments made and actions agreed at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences,

1. Reiterates that each article of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is binding on the States parties at all times and in all circumstances and that all States parties should be held fully accountable with respect to strict compliance with their obligations under the Treaty, and calls upon all States parties to comply fully with all decisions, resolutions and commitments made at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences;

2. Also reiterates the deep concern expressed by the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law;

3. Calls upon the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its decisions and follow-on actions, to give due prominence to the humanitarian imperatives which further underpin the need for nuclear disarmament and to the urgency, in the light of those imperatives, of achieving and maintaining a world free of nuclear weapons;

4. Recalls the reaffirmation of the continued validity of the practical steps agreed to in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference to the Parties in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, including the specific reaffirmation of the unequivocal undertaking of the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States parties are committed under article VI of the Treaty, recalls the commitment of the nuclear-weapon States to accelerate concrete progress on the steps leading to nuclear disarmament, and calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to take all steps necessary to accelerate the fulfilment of their commitments;

5. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to fulfil their commitment to undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures;

6. Underlines the recognition by the 2010 Review Conference of the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in the constraining by the nuclear-weapon States of the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and their ending the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons, and calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to take steps in this regard;

7. Encourages further steps by all nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with the action plan on nuclear disarmament contained in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference, to ensure the irreversible removal of all fissile material designated by each nuclear-weapon State as no longer required for military purposes, and calls upon all States to support, within the context of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the development of appropriate nuclear disarmament verification capabilities and legally binding verification arrangements, thereby ensuring that such material remains permanently outside military programmes in a verifiable manner;

8. Calls upon all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to work towards the full implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, recognizes the endorsement by the 2010 Review Conference of practical steps in a process leading to the full implementation of the 1995 resolution, and, while noting efforts undertaken to date, expresses its serious concern regarding the lack of implementation of those steps;

9. Stresses the fundamental role of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in achieving nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, and calls upon all States parties to spare no effort to achieve the universality of the Treaty, and in this regard urges India, Israel and Pakistan to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States promptly and without conditions, and to place all of their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;
10. Urges the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to fulfil its commitments under the Six-Party Talks, including those in the September 2005 joint statement, to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes, to return, at an early date, to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to adhere to its International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards agreement, with a view to achieving the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula in a peaceful manner, and reaffirms its firm support for the Six-Party Talks;

11. Urges all States to work together to overcome obstacles within the international disarmament machinery that are inhibiting efforts to advance the cause of nuclear disarmament in a multilateral context, and to immediately implement the three specific recommendations of the 2010 Review Conference action plan addressed to the Conference on Disarmament, and once again urges the Conference on Disarmament to commence, without delay, substantive work that advances the agenda of nuclear disarmament, particularly through multilateral negotiations;

12. Urges the nuclear-weapon States to supplement the reports presented to the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference at its third session with concrete and detailed information concerning their implementation of the undertakings set out in action 5 of the action plan on nuclear disarmament contained in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference;

13. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to implement their nuclear disarmament commitments, both qualitative and quantitative, in a manner that enables the States parties to regularly monitor progress, including through a standard detailed reporting format, thereby enhancing confidence and trust not only among the nuclear-weapon States but also between the nuclear-weapon States and the non-nuclear-weapon States and contributing to sustainable nuclear disarmament;

14. Calls upon all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to implement without delay all elements of the 2010 Review Conference action plan so that progress across all of the pillars of the Treaty can be realized;

15. Urges Member States to pursue multilateral negotiations without delay and in good faith on effective measures for the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear-weapon-free world, in keeping with the spirit and purpose of General Assembly resolution 1 (I) and article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and to this end urges States parties to the Treaty to explore, during the 2015 Review Conference, options for the elaboration of the effective measures envisaged in and required by article VI of the Treaty;

16. Calls upon the 2015 Review Conference to agree on an additional set of measures to build on the commitments made and actions agreed at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences and take forward the aims and purpose of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments” and to review the implementation of the present resolution at that session.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/37:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bonaire and Heretogovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nethelands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, France, India, Israel, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Bhutan, China, Micronesia, Pakistan, Palau.

Also on 2 December [meeting 62], the Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/52 by recorded vote (170-1-14) [agenda item 96 (f)].

United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,
Recalling the need for all States to take further practical steps and effective measures towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons, with a view to achieving a peaceful and secure world free of nuclear weapons, and in this regard confirming the determination of Member States to take united action,

Noting that the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process is general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,
Recalling its resolution 68/51 of 5 December 2013,
Expressing deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and reaffirming the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law, while convinced that every effort should be made to avoid the use of nuclear weapons,
Recognizing that the catastrophic humanitarian consequences that would result from the use of nuclear weapons
should be fully understood by all, and noting in this regard that efforts should be made to increase such understanding,

Reaffirming that the enhancement of international peace and security and the promotion of nuclear disarmament are mutually reinforcing,

Reaffirming also that further advancement in nuclear disarmament will contribute to consolidating the international regime for nuclear non-proliferation, which is, inter alia, essential to international peace and security,

Reaffirming further the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as the cornerstone of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime and an essential foundation for the pursuit of the three pillars of the Treaty, namely, nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Stressing the importance of the decisions and the resolution of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Final Documents of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Welcoming the successful outcome of the 2010 Review Conference, held from 3 to 28 May 2010, and reaffirming the necessity of fully implementing the action plan adopted at the Review Conference,

Noting the deliberations and results of the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 2015 being the year of the seventieth anniversary of the atomic bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, and noting also the importance of achieving a successful outcome of the Review Conference,

Noting also the high-level meeting on revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations, convened by the Secretary-General on 24 September 2010, and the plenary meeting of the General Assembly to follow up on the high-level meeting, held from 27 to 29 July 2011,

Welcoming the entry into force on 5 February 2011 of the 2010 Review Conference to accelerate concrete progress of the commitment made by the nuclear-weapon States at the 2010 Review Conference to increase nuclear disarmament, to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, including further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures;

Expressing deep concern regarding the growing dangers posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, inter alia, nuclear weapons, including that caused by proliferation networks,

Recognizing the importance of the objective of nuclear security, along with the shared goals of Member States of nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, welcoming the Nuclear Security Summits, the most recent of which was held in The Hague on 24 and 25 March 2014, and looking forward to the Nuclear Security Summit to be held in the United States of America in 2016,

Condemning in the strongest terms the nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, its launches using ballistic missile technology and its continued development of its nuclear and ballistic missile programmes, recognizing the importance of the implementation of the 2005 joint statement of the Six-Party Talks and full compliance with Security Council resolutions 1718(2006) of 14 October 2006, 1874(2009) of 12 June 2009, 2087(2013) of 22 January 2013 and 2094(2013) of 7 March 2013, in particular noting the requirements in those resolutions that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes, immediately cease all related activities and not conduct any further nuclear tests, in this respect expressing concern regarding its uranium enrichment and plutonium production programmes and light water reactor construction and its efforts to readjust and restart its nuclear facilities at Yongbyon, including the 5 MW(e) graphite-moderated reactor and uranium enrichment activities, and stressing that the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea cannot have the status of a nuclear-weapons State under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, nor would its possession of nuclear weapons be accepted under any circumstances,

1. Reaffirms the importance of all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons complying with their obligations under all the articles of the Treaty;

2. Stresses the importance of an effective process of review of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and calls upon all States parties to the Treaty to work together so that the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty can successfully strengthen the Treaty regime and advance the action plan adopted at the 2010 Review Conference covering all of the three pillars of the Treaty;

3. Reaffirms the vital importance of the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and calls upon all States not parties to the Treaty to accede as non-nuclear-weapon States to the Treaty promptly and without any conditions and, pending their accession to the Treaty, to adhere to its terms and take practical steps in support of the Treaty;

4. Also reaffirms the unequivocal undertaking of the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons are committed under article VI thereof;

5. Calls upon nuclear-weapon States to undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, deployed and non-deployed, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures;

6. Emphasizes the importance of applying the principles of irreversibility, verifiability and transparency in relation to the process of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation;

7. Recognizes that nuclear disarmament and achieving the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons require openness and cooperation, affirms the importance of enhanced confidence through increased transparency and effective verification, and emphasizes the importance of the commitment made by the nuclear-weapon States at the 2010 Review Conference to accelerate concrete progress on the steps leading to nuclear disarmament contained in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference in a
way that promotes international stability, peace and undiminished and increased security;

8. Welcomes the regular convening of meetings of the five nuclear-weapon States, most recently in Beijing in April 2014, with the next one to be held in London in early 2015, as a transparency and confidence-building measure and the submission of reports by the nuclear-weapon States and other States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference at its third session, and calls upon the nuclear-weapon States and all other States parties to the Treaty to continue and further enhance their reports on implementation of the action plan adopted at the 2010 Review Conference;

9. Also welcomes the ongoing implementation by the Russian Federation and the United States of America of the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, and encourages them to continue discussions on follow-on measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals;

10. Urges all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty at the earliest opportunity, with a view to its early entry into force and universalization, stresses the importance of maintaining existing moratoriums on nuclear-weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions pending the entry into force of the Treaty, and reaffirms the importance of the continued development of the Treaty verification regime, which will be a significant contribution to providing assurance of compliance with the Treaty;

11. Reiterates its call for the immediate commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and its early conclusion on the basis of document CD/1299 of 24 March 1995 and the mandate contained therein, regrets that negotiations have not yet started, and calls upon all nuclear-weapon States and States not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to declare and maintain moratoriums on the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices pending the entry into force of the treaty;

12. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to take measures to further reduce the risk of an accidental or unauthorized launch of nuclear weapons in ways that promote international stability and security, while welcoming the measures already taken by several nuclear-weapon States in this regard;

13. Also calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to promptly engage with a view to further diminishing the role and significance of nuclear weapons in all military and security concepts, doctrines and policies;

14. Recognizes the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in receiving unequivocal and legally binding security assurances from nuclear-weapon States which could strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime;

15. Recalls Security Council resolution 984(1995) of 11 April 1995, noting the unilateral statements by each of the nuclear-weapon States, and calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to fully respect their existing commitments with regard to security assurances;

16. Encourages the establishment of further nuclear-weapon-free zones, where appropriate, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among States of the region concerned and in accordance with the 1999 guidelines of the Disarmament Commission, recognizes that by signing and ratifying relevant protocols that contain negative security assurances, nuclear-weapon States would undertake individual legally binding commitments with respect to the status of such zones and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against States parties to such treaties, and welcomes in this regard the signature of the Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia by the five nuclear-weapon States on 6 May 2014;

17. Reaffirms its support for the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, and calls for the earliest possible convening of a successful conference in Helsinki, to be attended by all States of the Middle East, on its establishment on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by the States of the region;

18. Urges the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea not to conduct any further nuclear tests and to comply fully with its commitments under the joint statement of the Six-Party Talks of 19 September 2005 and its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions;

19. Calls upon all States to redouble their efforts to prevent and curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery and to fully respect and comply with obligations undertaken to forswear nuclear weapons;

20. Stresses the importance of the universalization of the comprehensive safeguards agreements of the International Atomic Energy Agency to include States which have not yet adopted and implemented such an agreement, while also strongly reaffirming the follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference encouraging all States which have not done so to conclude and bring into force as soon as possible the Model Protocol Additional to the Agreement(s) between State(s) and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards approved by the Board of Governors of the Agency on 15 May 1997;


22. Encourages every effort to secure all vulnerable nuclear and radiological material in order to, inter alia, prevent nuclear terrorism, and calls upon all States to work cooperatively as an international community to advance nuclear security, while requesting and providing assistance, including in the field of capacity-building, as necessary;

23. Encourages all States to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education, in support of achieving a world without nuclear weapons, and to voluntarily share information on efforts they have been undertaking to that end;

24. Comments and further encourages the constructive role played by civil society in promoting nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament, and encourages all States to promote, in cooperation with civil society, disarmament and non-proliferation education which, inter alia, contributes to raising public awareness of the tragic consequences of the use of nuclear weapons and strengthens the momentum of international efforts to promote nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation;
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25. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”.

**RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/52:**

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

Absenting: Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iran, Israel, Mauritius, Myanmar, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

**Compliance and commitments**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/59 by recorded vote (170-1-10) [agenda item 96 (b)].

**Compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66/49 of 2 December 2011 and other relevant resolutions on the question,

Recognizing the abiding concern of all Member States for ensuring respect for the rights and obligations arising from treaties to which they are parties and from other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance by Member States of the Charter of the United Nations and compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agree-
8. Urges those States not currently in compliance with their respective obligations and commitments to make the strategic decision to come back into compliance;
9. Encourages efforts by all States, the United Nations and other international organizations, pursuant to their respective mandates, to take action, consistent with the Charter, to prevent serious damage to international security and stability arising from non-compliance by States with their existing non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament obligations;
10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments”.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/59:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belarus, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining: Belarus, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC), adopted in 2002 [YUN 2002, p. 504], held their thirteenth regular meeting (Vienna, 29–30 May) to discuss ways to further develop the Code and encourage new subscriptions. Subscribing States reaffirmed the critical importance of MTCr ongoing technical work, and underlined that the rapid technological development related to sensitive items and technologies continued to require awareness and effective actions to address those developments.

On 2 December (decision 69/517), the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled “Missiles.”

Missiles

The Missile Technology Control Regime (mtcr) held its twenty-eighth plenary meeting (Oslo, Norway, 29 September–3 October). mtcr partners reiterated their commitment to limit the risks of proliferation by controlling transfers that could contribute to delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction (wmds) and appealed to all States to support the non-proliferation aims of the Regime by observing its Guidelines, and establishing appropriate national legislation and law enforcement mechanisms. They welcomed that a number of countries, which were not members of the Regime, had committed to observing the Guidelines in their national export control concerning missile technology. Partners invited countries to declare full adherence to the Guidelines and encouraged relevant regional bodies and institutions to give attention to the role of export controls in preventing the proliferation of missiles capable of carrying wmds, including the role of export controls. They reaffirmed the critical importance of mtcr ongoing technical work, and underlined that the rapid technological development related to sensitive items and technologies continued to require awareness and effective actions to address those developments.

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/44 by recorded vote (162-1-17) [agenda item 96 (f)].

The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation

The General Assembly, Concerned about the increasing regional and global security challenges caused, inter alia, by the ongoing proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction,

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... bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its role and responsibility in the field of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Emphasizing the significance of regional and international efforts to prevent and curb comprehensively the proliferation of ballistic missile systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, as a contribution to international peace and security,

Welcoming the adoption of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation on 25 November 2002 at The Hague, and convinced that the Code of Conduct will contribute to enhancing transparency and confidence among States,


Recalling also that the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, as recognized by the Security Council in its resolution 1540(2004) of 28 April 2004 and subsequent resolutions, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Confirming its commitment to the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries, as contained in the annex to its resolution 51/122 of 13 December 1996,

Recognizing that States should not be excluded from utilizing the benefits of space for peaceful purposes, but that in reaping such benefits and in conducting related cooperation they must not contribute to the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of carrying weapons of mass destruction,

Mindful of the need to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery,

1. Welcomes the fact that 137 States have so far subscribed to the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation as a practical step against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery;

2. Also welcomes the advancement of the universalization process of the Code of Conduct, and underscores the importance of making further efforts, at both the regional and the international levels, towards achieving universalization;

3. Calls upon all States that have not yet subscribed to the Code of Conduct, in particular those possessing space launch vehicle and ballistic missile capabilities and those developing corresponding national programmes, to do so:

4. Encourages States that have already subscribed to the Code of Conduct to make efforts to increase participation in the Code and to further improve its implementation;

5. Notes progress in the implementation of the Code of Conduct, which contributes to enhancing transparency and building confidence among States through the submission of pre-launch notifications and annual declarations on space and ballistic missile policies, and underlines the importance of further steps in this direction;

6. Encourages the exploration of further ways and means to deal effectively with the problem of the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction and to deepen the relationship between the Code of Conduct and the United Nations;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation”.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/44:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Iran.

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahrain, Brazil, China, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

Tenth anniversary of Security Council resolution 1540(2004)

On 7 May, at the request of the Republic of Korea [S/2014/313], the Security Council held a special session on “commemorating the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1540(2004) [YUN 2004, p. 544] and looking ahead.” The resolution related to the non-proliferation of WMDs. According to the Republic of Korea, over the past 10 years, significant strides had been made towards the realization of the universal implementation of resolution 1540(2004). Member States had exerted efforts to fulfil their obligations, as evidenced by the fact that 172 of the 193 Member States had voluntarily submitted their national reports to the Committee set up to report...
on the implementation of the resolution. Global cooperation had also advanced. Despite past achievements, daunting challenges still lay ahead in an operational environment made increasingly complex by the rapid advances in science and technology. Moving forward from a decade of awareness-raising to a decade of full and sustained implementation would require a long-term vision and strategy. The sophisticated deception mechanisms employed by proliferators would require effective multilateralism and a whole-of-society approach. The tenth anniversary also provided the opportunity to strengthen the political will of leaders to ensure full implementation of resolution 1540(2004) and to promote public awareness among civil society throughout the globe on the continuing importance of the resolution in combating the proliferation of WMDs.

The Deputy Secretary-General, speaking before the Council [S/PV.7169], stated that for resolution 1540(2004) to work more effectively, there had to be a global commitment and a global enterprise. It was critical for every country to implement the resolution, as terrorists and traffickers tended to target countries whose customs, borders, trade ports and airports were not well monitored or controlled. The Deputy Secretary-General hoped to see expanded regional cooperation in implementing the resolution, especially since States sharing borders often faced similar challenges. Civil society also had a major role to play in moving the world closer to meeting the goals of resolution 1540(2004). Supporting the implementation of the resolution was a high priority for the United Nations and a key task for the Office for Disarmament Affairs.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 7 May [meeting 7169], following consultations among Security Council members, the President made statement S/PRST/2104/7 on behalf of the Council:

The Security Council, meeting on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1540(2004), reaffirms that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

The Council remains gravely concerned by the threat of terrorism and the risk that non-State actors may acquire, develop, traffic in or use nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery.

The Council, recognizing the urgent need for all States to take additional effective measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, reaffirms that States shall take effective measures to prevent non-State actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and to establish domestic controls to prevent their proliferation. The Council calls upon all States to step up their efforts to implement resolution 1540(2004), focusing on areas in which measures taken may be strengthened, with a view to achieving full implementation of the resolution by 2021.

The Council commends the contributions of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540(2004) and, recalling resolution 1977(2011), by which it extended the mandate of the Committee for 10 years, reaffirms its continued support for the Committee.

The Council directs the Committee to monitor implementation of resolution 1540(2004) and urges all States to inform the Committee regularly on measures they have taken or intend to take to implement the resolution. In particular, the Council calls upon all States that have not yet presented their first reports on the implementation of resolution 1540(2004) to do so without delay, in line with the Committee’s objective of achieving universal reporting.

The Council recommends that the Committee consider developing a strategy towards full implementation of resolution 1540(2004) and incorporating such strategy in the comprehensive review by the Committee on the status of implementation of resolution 1540(2004), which is to be submitted to the Council before December 2016.

The Council recalls its decision that Member States shall inform the Council immediately of any violation of resolution 1540(2004), including acquisition by non-State actors of chemical weapons, their means of delivery and related materials, in order to take necessary measures.

The Council recognizes that many States continue to require assistance in implementing resolution 1540(2004) and stresses the need for enhanced assistance in this area. The Council encourages and supports national, regional and subregional capacity-building events as a means to support the implementation of resolution 1540(2004).

The Council reiterates the need to continue to enhance ongoing cooperation between the Committee and relevant committees as necessary.

The Council recognizes the importance of countering nuclear, chemical and biological threats in the context of resolution 1540(2004). In this regard, the Council reaffirms the necessity to prevent non-State actors having access to, or assistance and financing for, nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, related materials and their means of delivery. The Council emphasizes the need for the Committee to coordinate its non-proliferation work with other international, regional and subregional organizations.

The Council commends the contributions of the Hague Nuclear Security Summit communiqué of 25 March 2014, in which the significant contribution made by the United Nations to strengthening nuclear security was recognized, including the work undertaken by the Committee.

The Council encourages the Committee, at its discretion, to draw on relevant expertise, including in civil society, industry and the private sector, with, as appropriate, the consent of their States.

Security Council Committee on WMDs

Committee report. The Security Council Committee, which was set up to report on the implementation of resolution 1540(2004) regarding
the non-proliferation of WMDs and was extended to 25 April 2021 by resolution 1977(2011) [YUN 2011, p. 506], submitted a December report [S/2014/958] on the review of the implementation of resolution 1540(2004) for 2014. The report consisted of a practical summary of activities in the areas of implementation; assistance; cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations; and transparency and outreach, as facilitated by the Committee and its Group of Experts. The report also contained an assessment of progress measured against the Committee’s programme of work and an analysis of implementation. As at December, 173 of the 193 Member States had submitted national implementation reports, including two States (Lesotho and Malawi) that had submitted initial reports. In addition, 24 States provided additional information, including information on their effective national policies, such as those preventing financial institutions from engaging in the financing of proliferation activities and strengthening controls to prevent the illicit trafficking of WMDs and related materials. In 2014, Colombia, Croatia, Mexico, Montenegro, the Niger, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia submitted national implementation action plans, bringing to 14, the total number of such plans received by the Committee. The Committee’s working group on monitoring and national implementation considered 68 matrices, 55 of which were approved and sent to States for review. The matrices were being converted into the new matrix template and revised. Although the Committee did not meet the 2014 deadlines for receiving all of the revised matrices, the objective was to complete the revision of all matrices by April 2015, in order to complete the comprehensive review of the implementation of the resolution before December 2016. The Committee’s working group also considered the compilation of effective practices, templates and guidance and a possible technical reference guide for resolution 1540(2004). Six States and four international, regional and subregional organizations and others submitted to the Committee information on relevant experiences, lessons learned and effective practices in the areas of concern of resolution 1540(2004).

The Committee’s recommendations included preparations for the conduct of the comprehensive review of the implementation of the resolution due to be submitted to the Security Council before December 2016. The Committee should develop a plan identifying the objectives, scope, timing and participants by 31 March 2015, drawing on outside expertise to assist in those efforts, including the Office for Disarmament Affairs and other UN bodies; and, with the assistance of its experts, develop and begin execution of a strategy in line with that plan no later than 30 September 2015. The Group of Experts should prepare a non-paper on the conduct of the comprehensive review by 28 February 2015. The first draft of the report should be in the hands of the Committee by 1 September 2016. The Committee also recommended that the format and style of future annual reviews be revised to provide more analysis of trends in implementation, as well as more insights and data regarding the implementation activities of Member States. During the year, reports on implementation of the resolution were submitted by Azerbaijan [S/AC.44/2014/2], Czech Republic [S/AC.44/2014/6], Guyana [S/AC.44/2014/7], Lesotho [S/AC.44/2014/3], Malawi [S/AC.44/2014/8], Montenegro [S/AC.44/2014/5], Mongolia [S/AC.44/2014/4], Togo [S/AC.44/2014/9], and Ukraine [S/AC.44/2014/1].

In May [S/2014/369], the Committee submitted its thirteenth programme of work for the period from 1 June 2014 to 31 January 2015.

New types of WMDs

Conference on Disarmament. The issue of radiological weapons, which had been on the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament since 1979, was considered in informal plenary meetings on 25 and 26 June, under agenda item 5 on “New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons” [CD/2004]. The Conference had before it the reports of the Coordinators on the various substantive agenda items [CD/1995], and the text of the section on disarmament and international security of the final document of the XVII Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement (Algiers, Algeria, 26–29 May) [CD/2002]. Delegations reaffirmed or further elaborated their respective positions on the agenda item.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/433], adopted resolution 69/27 by recorded vote (174–2–1) [agenda item 89].

Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Recalling also its resolutions 51/37 of 10 December 1996, 54/44 of 1 December 1999, 57/50 of 22 November 2002, 60/46 of 8 December 2005, 63/36 of 2 December 2008 and 66/21 of 2 December 2011 relating to the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Recalling further paragraph 77 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Determined to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction that have characteristics com-
parable in destructive effect to those of weapons of mass destruction identified in the definition of weapons of mass destruction adopted by the United Nations in 1948.

Noting with appreciation the discussions which have been held in the Conference on Disarmament under the item entitled “New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons”, Noting the desirability of keeping the matter under review, as appropriate,

1. Reaffirms that effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction;
2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, without prejudice to further overview of its agenda, to keep the matter under review, as appropriate, with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on identified types of such weapons;
3. Calls upon all States, immediately following any recommendations of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to those recommendations;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;
5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report the results of any consideration of the matter in its annual reports to the General Assembly;
6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled “Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament”.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/27:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Ukraine.

Terrorism and WMDs

The United Nations continued to promote international action against terrorism through collaborative efforts with Member States and regional and international organizations, and through the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (see p. 000) and the Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee (see p. 000).

Report of Secretary-General. In response to General Assembly resolution 68/41 [YUN 2013, p. 490], the Secretary-General, in July [A/69/138 & Add.1], presented the views of 18 Member States, the European Union (EU) and 14 international organizations, including UN agencies, on measures taken to prevent terrorists from acquiring WMDs, their means of delivery, and related materials and technologies.

IAEA report. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Director General, in a July report [GOV/2014/36-GC(58)/14] on nuclear security for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, stated that the Agency continued to assist States to build and develop their nuclear security capacity by establishing and providing for the application of nuclear security guidance; facilitating adherence to and implementation of the relevant international legal nuclear security instruments, including facilitating the entry into force of the 2005 Amendment [YUN 2005, p. 602] to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (cppnm) [YUN 1980, p. 161]; and helping States to establish effective and sustainable national nuclear security infrastructure. One State became party to cppn in the reporting period, and nine States adhered to the 2005 Amendment to the Convention, bringing the number of Contracting States to 77.

As at 30 June 2014, 122 States had informed the Agency’s Director General of their intention to implement the 2003 Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources [YUN 2003, p. 1033]—a non-binding international legal instrument that provided guidance for ensuring the control of radioactive sources—and 89 States of their intention to implement its supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources [YUN 2005, p. 1563]. The International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 59/290 [YUN 2005, p. 1411], gained seven adherents, bringing the number of States Parties to 94 as at 30 June 2014. The Agency continued to facilitate adherence to and implementation of international instruments, not only through its regular activities within its legislative assistance
Programme, but also by holding a Treaty Event during the fifty-seventh General Conference to promote universal adherence to relevant multilateral treaties. The Agency continued its coordinating role among Member States’ programmes dedicated to the security of radioactive sources. The third meeting of the Working Group on Radioactive Source Security held in May, reviewed progress and achievements in multilateral and bilateral initiatives, and provided input with respect to Member States’ needs for future training and development of guidance by the Agency. The Border Monitoring Working Group (BMWG), established to coordinate the activities of the Agency and major donors in border controls, met in June in Ispra, Italy, and its technical subgroup in April, in Washington, D.C. The Working Group continued to facilitate implementation of programmes in Member States through the optimization of international assistance, including the distribution of radiation detection equipment, development of related training programmes, and development of concepts of operation and standard operating procedures in Cambodia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam.

During the reporting period, two States joined the Agency’s Incident and Trafficking Database (ITDB) Programme, bringing the total number of participants to 126. States reported 149 incidents to ITDB, 14 of which involved illegal possession of and attempts to sell nuclear material or radioactive sources, with four of those involving nuclear material. Forty cases of theft or loss of radioactive sources were reported, four of which involved the theft of Category 1 to 3 radioactive sources. In two of the four incidents, the radioactive sources had not been reported as being recovered. The remaining 97 incidents involved unauthorized activities apparently unrelated to criminal activities. Since the database began in 1995, States had reported a total of 2,556 incidents. The Agency continued to give high priority to the development and implementation of integrated nuclear security support plans, assisting Member States in applying a structured and holistic approach to nuclear security capacity building, and enabling increased coordination between the Agency, the State concerned and potential donors. Seven Member States approved their plans, bringing the total number approved to 54. The Agency also continued to develop the Nuclear Security Information Portal, including its nuclear forensics user group as a single point of resources for Member States on nuclear activities.

Nuclear Security Summit. The third Nuclear Security Summit (The Hague, Netherlands, 24–25 March) chartered the accomplishments of the past four years, identifying which of the objectives set out in the Washington Work Plan of the 2010 Summit [YUN 2010, p. 535] and the Seoul Communiqué of the 2012 Summit [YUN 2012, p. 496] had not been met and proposed ways to achieve them. The Hague Summit’s Communiqué reaffirmed the fundamental responsibility of States to maintain at all times effective security of all nuclear and other radioactive materials, including those used in nuclear weapons and facilities under their control. It identified 11 areas for continued attention, such as the need for further strengthening and coordinating international cooperation in nuclear security; a strengthened and comprehensive international nuclear security architecture consisting of legal instruments, international organizations and initiatives, internationally accepted guidance and good practices; voluntary measures that States could consider taking to show they had established effective security of their nuclear materials and facilities while protecting sensitive information; special precautions for handling nuclear materials, which were appropriately secured, consolidated and accounted for; better protection of radioactive sources; nuclear safety measures and nuclear security measures designed and managed in a coherent and coordinated manner in the specific areas where nuclear security and nuclear safety overlapped; measures to secure nuclear material by nuclear operators; measures to address the growing threat of cyberattacks, including those on critical information infrastructure and control systems; enhancing the security of nuclear and other radioactive materials in domestic and international transport; locating and securing nuclear material out of regulatory control, including through effective export control arrangements and law enforcement mechanisms; and the development of nuclear forensics into an effective tool for determining the origin of nuclear and other radioactive materials and providing evidence for the prosecution of acts of illicit trafficking and other malicious acts.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/50 without vote [agenda item 96 (b)].

Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 62/46 of 5 December 2007, 65/74 of 8 December 2010 and 67/51 of 3 December 2012,

Recognizing the essential contribution of radioactive materials and sources to social and economic development, and the benefits drawn from their use for all States,

Recognizing also the determination of the international community to combat terrorism, as evident in relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions,

Deeply concerned by the threat of terrorism and the risk that terrorists may acquire, traffic in or use radioactive materials or sources in radiological dispersion or emitting devices,

Deeply concerned also by the potential threat to human health and the environment that would result from the use of such devices by terrorists,
Noting with concern the ongoing occurrence of nuclear and radioactive materials that are outside of regulatory control or being trafficked,

Recalling the importance of international conventions aimed at preventing and suppressing such a risk, in particular the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted on 13 April 2005, and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted on 26 October 1979, as well as its Amendment, adopted on 8 July 2005,

Noting that actions of the international community to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and prevent access by non-State actors to weapons of mass destruction and related material, notably Security Council resolutions 1540(2004) of 28 April 2004 and 1977(2011) of 20 April 2011, constitute contributions to the protection against terrorism using such materials,

Stressing the importance of the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in promoting and reinforcing the safety and security of radioactive materials and sources, in particular by establishing technical guidance and supporting States in the improvement of national legal and regulatory infrastructure, and in strengthening coordination and complementarities among various nuclear or radiological security activities,

Noting the organization by the International Atomic Energy Agency of the International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts, held in Vienna from 1 to 5 July 2013, as well as the International Conference on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources: Maintaining the Continuous Global Control of Sources throughout their Life Cycle, held in Abu Dhabi from 27 to 31 October 2013,

Stressing the contribution of the International Atomic Energy Agency to preventing illicit trafficking in radioactive materials and facilitating information-sharing on materials out of regulatory control through, inter alia, the Incident and Trafficking Database and its work in the field of nuclear forensics,

Noting the importance of the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management with respect to its provisions on the safety of disused sealed sources,

Highlighting the importance of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and of its supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources as valuable instruments for enhancing the safety and security of radioactive sources, noting that 123 States members of the International Atomic Energy Agency have made a political commitment to implement the provisions of the Code and 90 States have made a similar commitment to the supplementary Guidance, while recognizing that they are not legally binding, and highlighting the importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency Revised Action Plan for the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its Nuclear Security Plan for 2014–2017, and of the voluntary contributions of Member States to the International Atomic Energy Agency Nuclear Security Fund,

Noting that a number of States have not yet become parties to the pertinent international instruments,

Encouraging Member States to make voluntary contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency Nuclear Security Fund,

Taking note of resolutions GC(58)/RES/10 and GC(58)/RES/11, adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its fifty-eighth regular session, which address measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety and measures to protect against nuclear and radiological terrorism, and of the International Atomic Energy Agency Nuclear Security Plan for 2014–2017,

Welcoming the fact that Member States have taken multilateral actions to address this issue, as reflected in General Assembly resolution 68/10 of 6 November 2013,

Noting the various international efforts and partnerships to enhance nuclear and radiological security and to implement measures contributing to nuclear material security in relation to the security of radioactive substances, encouraging the efforts to secure those materials, and noting also in this respect recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency with regard to safe and secure management of radioactive sources,

Taking note of the findings of the International Conference on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources of 2013, which, inter alia, call for further assessment of the merits of developing an international convention on the safety and security of radioactive sources so that Member States can make the best-informed decisions on the matter,

Noting that the Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Prevention Unit of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) works with nations to strengthen capabilities to counter nuclear smuggling and prevent terrorists from acquiring nuclear or radiological materials, and that INTERPOL Operation Fall Safe promotes the sharing of sensitive law-enforcement information on known nuclear smugglers,

Welcoming the ongoing individual and collective efforts of Member States to take into account in their deliberations the dangers posed by the lack or insufficiency of control over radioactive materials and sources, and recognizing the need for States to take more effective measures to strengthen those controls in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law,

Mindful of the responsibilities of every Member State, in accordance with international obligations, to maintain effective nuclear safety and security, asserting that responsibility for nuclear security within a State rests entirely with that State, and noting the important contribution of international cooperation in supporting the efforts of States to fulfill their responsibilities,

Mindful also of the urgent need to address, within the United Nations framework and through international cooperation, this rising concern for international security,

1. Calls upon Member States to support international efforts to prevent the acquisition and use by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources and, if necessary, suppress such acts, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law;

2. Encourages all Member States that have not yet done so to become party to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism as soon as possible, in accordance with their legal and constitutional processes;

3. Urges Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent the acquisition

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and use by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources, as well as terrorist attacks on nuclear plants and facilities, which would result in radioactive releases, and, if necessary, to suppress such acts, in particular by taking effective measures to account for, secure and physically protect such facilities, materials and sources in accordance with their international obligations;

4. Encourages Member States to enhance their national capacities with appropriate means of detection and related architecture for systems, including through international cooperation and assistance in conformity with international law and regulations, with a view to detecting and preventing illicit trafficking in radioactive materials and sources;

5. Invites Member States, in particular those producing and distributing radioactive sources, to support and endorse the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency to enhance the safety and security of radioactive sources, as described in General Conference resolution GC(58)/RES/10 and to enhance the security of radioactive sources as described in the Nuclear Security Plan for 2014–2017;

6. Urges all States to work towards following the guidance contained in the International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, including, as appropriate, the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, noting that the Guidance is supplementary to the Code, and encourages Member States to notify the Director General of the Agency of their intention to do so pursuant to General Conference resolution GC(58)/RES/10;

7. Encourages Member States to work with the International Atomic Energy Agency to enhance the non-legally binding international framework for radioactive sources, especially on the safe and secure management of disused radioactive sources, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Agency, in particular with resolutions GC(58)/RES/10 and GC(58)/RES/11;

8. Recognizes the value of information exchange on national approaches to controlling radioactive sources, and takes note of the endorsement by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency of a proposal for a formalized process for a voluntary periodic exchange on information and lessons learned and for the evaluation of progress made by States towards implementing the provisions of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources;

9. Encourages Member States to participate, on a voluntary basis, in the International Atomic Energy Agency Incident and Trafficking Database programme;

10. Welcomes the efforts undertaken by Member States, including through international cooperation under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to search for, locate, secure and recover unsecured and/or uncontrolled (“orphan”) radioactive sources within their State jurisdiction or territory, and encourages continued efforts in this way;

11. Encourages cooperation among and between Member States and through relevant international and, where appropriate, regional organizations aimed at strengthening national capacities in this regard;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources”.

Also on the same date [meeting 62], the Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/39 without vote [agenda item 96 (j)].

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 68/41 of 5 December 2013,

Recognizing the determination of the international community to combat terrorism, as evidenced in relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions,

Deeply concerned by the growing risk of linkages between terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, and in particular by the fact that terrorists may seek to acquire weapons of mass destruction,

Cognizant of the steps taken by States to implement Security Council resolution 1540(2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, adopted on 28 April 2004,

Welcoming the entry into force on 7 July 2007 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism,

Welcoming also the adoption, by consensus, of amendments to strengthen the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material by the International Atomic Energy Agency on 8 July 2005,

Noting the support expressed in the Final Document of the Sixteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, which was held in Tehran from 26 to 31 August 2012, for measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction,

Noting also that the Group of Eight, the European Union, the Regional Forum of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and others have taken into account in their deliberations the dangers posed by the likely acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and the need for international cooperation in combating it, and that the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism has been launched jointly by the Russian Federation and the United States of America,

Noting further the holding of the Nuclear Security Summit on 12 and 13 April 2010 in Washington, D.C., on 26 and 27 March 2012 in Seoul and on 24 and 25 March 2014 in The Hague,

Noting the holding of the high-level meeting on countering nuclear terrorism, with a focus on strengthening the legal framework, in New York on 28 September 2012,

Acknowledging the consideration of issues relating to terrorism and weapons of mass destruction by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters,

Noting the holding by the International Atomic Energy Agency of the International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts, in Vienna from 1 to 5 July 2013, and taking note of the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the Agency at its fifty-eighth regular session,

Noting also the tenth anniversary of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, approved by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 8 September 2003,
Taking note of the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 16 September 2005 and the adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy on 8 September 2006,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 68/41,

Mindful of the urgent need for addressing, within the United Nations framework and through international cooperation, this threat to humanity,

Emphasizing that progress is urgently needed in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in order to maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism;

1. Calls upon all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery;

2. Appeals to all Member States to consider early accession to and ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism;

3. Urges all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture;

4. Encourages cooperation among and between Member States and relevant regional and international organizations for strengthening national capacities in this regard;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction”.

Multilateralism in disarmament and non-proliferation

Report of Secretary-General. In response to General Assembly resolution 68/38 [YUN 2013, p. 491], the Secretary-General, in July and September [A/69/118 & Add.1], presented replies received from Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Iraq, Mexico, Pakistan, Portugal, Ukraine and the eu regarding their views on the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation.

Also in July and September [A/69/154 and Add.1], the Secretary-General, in response to Assembly resolution 68/46 [YUN 2003, p. 492], presented the replies received from 29 Member States conveying their views on how to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, including on steps they had taken towards that end.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/54 by recorded vote (131-5-49) [agenda item 96 (b)].

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

The General Assembly,

Determined to foster strict respect for the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,


Recalling also the purpose of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security and, to that end, to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace, as enshrined in the Charter,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which it is stated, inter alia, that the responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally and that, as the most universal and most representative organization in the world, the United Nations must play the central role,

Convinced that, in the globalization era and with the information revolution, arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament problems are more than ever the concern of all countries in the world, which are affected in one way or another by these problems and therefore should have the possibility to participate in the negotiations that arise to tackle them,

Bearing in mind the existence of a broad structure of disarmament and arms regulation agreements resulting from non-discriminatory and transparent multilateral negotiations with the participation of a large number of countries, regardless of their size and power,

Aware of the need to advance further in the field of arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament on the basis of universal, multilateral, non-discriminatory and transparent negotiations with the goal of reaching general and complete disarmament under strict international control,

Recognizing the complementarity of bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament,

Recognizing also that the proliferation and development of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, are among the most immediate threats to international
peace and security which need to be dealt with, with the highest priority,

Considering that the multilateral disarmament agreements provide the mechanism for States parties to consult one another and to cooperate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objective of, or in the application of, the provisions of the agreements and that such consultations and cooperation may also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter,

Stressing that international cooperation, the peaceful settlement of disputes, dialogue and confidence-building measures would make an essential contribution to the creation of multilateral and bilateral friendly relations among peoples and nations,

Being concerned at the continuous erosion of multilateralism in the field of arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament, and recognizing that a resort to unilateral actions by Member States in resolving their security concerns would jeopardize international peace and security and undermine confidence in the international security system as well as the foundations of the United Nations itself,

Noting that the Seventeenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algiers from 26 to 29 May 2014, welcomed the adoption of resolution 68/38 on the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and underlined the fact that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the Charter, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues,

Reaffirming the absolute validity of multilateral diplomacy in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, and determined to promote multilateralism as an essential way to develop arms regulation and disarmament negotiations,

1. Reaffirms multilateralism as the core principle in negotiations in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation with a view to maintaining and strengthening universal norms and enlarging their scope;
2. Also reaffirms multilateralism as the core principle in resolving disarmament and non-proliferation concerns;
3. Urges the participation of all interested States in multilateral negotiations on arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament in a non-discriminatory and transparent manner;
4. Underlines the importance of preserving the existing agreements on arms regulation and disarmament, which constitute an expression of the results of international cooperation and multilateral negotiations in response to the challenges facing mankind;
5. Calls once again upon all Member States to renew and fulfil their individual and collective commitments to multilateral cooperation as an important means of pursuing and achieving their common objectives in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;
6. Requests the States parties to the relevant instruments on weapons of mass destruction to consult and cooperate among themselves in resolving their concerns with regard to cases of non-compliance as well as on implementation, in accordance with the procedures defined in those instruments, and to refrain from resorting or threatening to resort to unilateral actions or directing unverified non-compliance accusations against one another to resolve their concerns;
7. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies of Member States on the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, submitted pursuant to resolution 68/38;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventieth session;
9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation”.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/54:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, Micronesia, Palau, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Turkey, Ukraine.

On the same date (meeting 62), the Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/41 by recorded vote (154-5-20) [agenda item 96 (bb)].
tions for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons,

Deeply concerned about the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons,

Recalling the Declaration of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which it is stated, inter alia, that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States have the right to participate in disarmament negotiations,

Reaffirming the role and functions of the Conference on Disarmament and the Disarmament Commission, as set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which it is stated, inter alia, that responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally and that, as the most universal and most representative organization in the world, the United Nations must play the central role,

Welcoming the efforts of Member States to secure progress in multilateral disarmament and the support of the Secretary-General for such efforts, and noting in this regard the Secretary-General’s five-point proposal on nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the outcome, including the action points, of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Reaffirming the absolute validity of multilateral diplomacy in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, and determined to promote multilateralism as an essential way to develop arms regulation and disarmament negotiations,

Recognizing the absence of concrete outcomes of multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations within the United Nations framework for more than a decade,

Recognizing also the increased political attention to disarmament and non-proliferation issues and that the international political climate is more conducive to the promotion of multilateral disarmament and moving towards the goal of a world without nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, held on 26 September 2013 pursuant to its resolution 67/39 of 3 December 2012, which highlighted the wish of the international community for progress in this field, and noting its resolution 68/32 of 5 December 2013 as a follow-up to this meeting,

Welcoming also the report on the work of the Open-ended Working Group to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons, which was established by the General Assembly by its resolution 67/56 of 3 December 2012 and which met during 2013, reflecting the discussions and proposals made during its deliberations to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons,

Emphasizing the importance and urgency of substantive progress on priority disarmament and non-proliferation issues,

Recognizing the important contribution that civil society makes to multilateral disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control processes,

Mindful of Article 11 of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the functions and powers of the General Assembly to consider and make recommendations with regard to, inter alia, disarmament,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General containing the views of Member States on how to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, including the steps that Member States have already taken to that end, and requests the Secretary-General to transmit that report to the Conference on Disarmament and the Disarmament Commission for their consideration;

2. Recognizes the value of the contribution that international organizations, civil society, academia and research make to taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, as demonstrated during the work of the Open-ended Working Group to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons;

3. Emphasizes that the universal objective of taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations remains the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons, and also emphasizes the importance of addressing issues related to nuclear weapons in a comprehensive, interactive and constructive manner, for the advancement of multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations;

4. Calls upon all Member States, international organizations and civil society to continue to enrich the discussions on how to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations in the United Nations bodies in which disarmament and peace and security are addressed, taking into account the report of the Working Group and the proposals contained therein, as well as the report submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 68/46;

5. Encourages Member States, international organizations and civil society to take into account the report of the Working Group and the proposals contained therein, as well as the report submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 68/46, in the discussions in other forums in which humanitarian, health, human rights, environmental and development affairs are addressed;

6. Decides to review at its seventieth session progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, to take stock of all relevant efforts undertaken and to further explore options for taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, including if necessary through the Working Group;

7. Reaffirms the urgency of securing substantive progress in multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, and welcomes further efforts in this respect;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations”.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/41:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bel-
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gium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sèrie, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Agency: France, Israel, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Andorra, Belarus, China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uzbekistan.

Also on the same date (decision 69/519), the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth (2015) session the item entitled “Revisiting the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral negotiations”.

IAEA safeguards

The verification programme of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) remained at the core of multilateral efforts to curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Agency had an essential verification role under NPT, as well as other treaties, such as those establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones. Comprehensive safeguards agreements concluded pursuant to NPT and the Model Additional Protocols to those agreements, which granted the Agency complementary verification authority, were approved by the IAEA Board of Governors in 1997 [YUN 1997, p. 486]. They remained the principal legal instruments strengthening the Agency’s safeguards regime.

According to the IAEA 2014 annual report [GC(59)/7], safeguards were applied during the year for 180 States with safeguards agreements in force with the Agency. States for which both comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols were in force numbered 118. For 65 of those States, the Agency concluded that all nuclear material remained in peaceful activities. For the remaining 53 States, as all the necessary evaluations remained ongoing, the Agency was unable to draw the same conclusion.

For those 53 States and for the 54 with a comprehensive safeguards agreement in force but no additional protocol, the Agency was only able to conclude that declared nuclear material remained in peaceful activities. Integrated safeguards were implemented for 53 States. Safeguards were also implemented with regard to declared nuclear material in selected facilities in the five nuclear-weapon States with voluntary offer agreements. For those five States, the Agency concluded that nuclear material to which safeguards had been applied in selected facilities remained in peaceful activities or had been withdrawn as provided for in the agreements. For three States in which safeguards were implemented, the Agency concluded that nuclear material, facilities or other items to which safeguards were applied remained in peaceful activities. As at 31 December, the Agency could not draw any safeguards conclusions for 12 NPT non-nuclear-weapon States without safeguards agreements in force.

The General Assembly, in resolution 69/7 of 3 November (see p. 000), took note of the IAEA 2013 report [YUN 2013, 494].

Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

In September, the Director General submitted a report [GOV/2014/42-GC(58)/21] to the IAEA Board of Governors and General Conference on the application of safeguards in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK). The report stated that on 30 March, the DPRK Foreign Ministry announced additional actions that the DPRK would consider, including conducting a new form of nuclear test for bolstering up its nuclear deterrence. The DPRK officials reiterated the country’s right to conduct further nuclear tests and stated that the DPRK would simultaneously carry out economic construction and the building of nuclear forces. Since the Director General’s 2013 report, the IAEA had observed ongoing renovation and new construction activities at various locations within the site. Although the purpose of such activities could not be determined through satellite imagery alone, they appeared to be broadly consistent with the DPRK’s statement that it was further developing its nuclear capabilities.

The Director General continued to call upon the DPRK to comply fully with its obligations under relevant Security Council resolutions, to cooperate promptly with the Agency in the full and effective implementation of its NPT Safeguards Agreement and to resolve all outstanding issues, including those that had arisen during the absence of Agency inspectors from the DPRK. The Agency would continue to maintain its readiness to play an essential role in verifying the DPRK nuclear programme.
IAEA General Conference. In a September resolution [GC(58)/RES/15], the IAEA General Conference condemned the three nuclear tests conducted by the DPRK and called on the country to refrain from conducting any further nuclear tests. The Conference deplored all the DPRK ongoing nuclear activities, including the restart of the 5 MW graphite moderated reactor, the operation, extension and further renovation of the uranium enrichment facility, and construction activities at the light water reactor at Yongbyon; and urged it to halt all such activities and any efforts to readjust or expand its nuclear facilities.

(For more information on UN concern with the DPRK nuclear programme and related sanctions, see p. 000.)

Iran

During the year, the Director General submitted four reports [GOV/2014/10, GOV/2014/28, GOV/2014/43, GOV/2014/58 & Corr.1] to the Board of Governors on the implementation of Iran’s NPT safeguards agreements and relevant Security Council resolutions. Contrary to the relevant binding resolutions of the Board of Governors and the Security Council, Iran did not implement the provisions of its Additional Protocol or the Subsidiary Arrangements to its comprehensive safeguards agreement. It failed to suspend all enrichment-related activities or to suspend all heavy-water related activities, as well as to resolve the Agency’s concerns about possible military dimensions to its nuclear programme. From 20 January, the Agency undertook monitoring and verification in relation to the nuclear-related measures set out in the Joint Plan of Action [YUN 2013, p. 495]. On 24 July, the Plan was extended until 24 November, and further extended until 30 June 2015.

(For more information on UN concern with Iran’s nuclear programme and related sanctions, see p. 000.)

Middle East

Report of Director General. In an August report [GOV/2014/45-GC(58)/15] on the application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East, the IAEA Director General noted that all States in the region, except Israel, were parties to NPT and had undertaken to accept comprehensive Agency safeguards. As at 27 June, two States of the region (Djibouti and Somalia) that were parties to NPT had yet to bring into force their comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency. During the reporting period, no additional protocols were brought into force by a State in the region. A long-standing and fundamental difference of views between Israel and the other States of the region remained with regard to the application of comprehensive Agency safeguards to all nuclear activities in the region. All States in the region, except Israel, emphasized that there was no automatic sequence linking the application of comprehensive safeguards to all activities in the Middle East, or the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, to the prior conclusion of a peace settlement. Israel, however, took the view that Agency safeguards, as well as all other regional security issues, could not be addressed in isolation from the creation of stable regional security conditions and that those issues should be addressed in the framework of a regional security and arms control dialogue that could be resumed in the context of a multilateral peace process. The Director General was therefore unable to make further progress in fulfilling his mandate regarding the application of comprehensive Agency safeguards covering all nuclear activities in the Middle East, but would continue consultations regarding the early application of comprehensive Agency safeguards on all nuclear activities in the region.

IAEA General Conference. In a resolution of 25 September [GC(58)/RES/16], the IAEA General Conference affirmed the need for all States in the region to accept the application of full-scope Agency safeguards to all nuclear activities as an important confidence-building measure towards enhancing peace and security in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone. It requested the Director General to continue consultations on the early application of full-scope Agency safeguards to all nuclear activities in the region.

Report of Secretary-General. In response to Assembly resolution 68/65 [YUN 2013, p. 495], the Secretary-General stated in an October report [A/69/130 (Part II)] that apart from the IAEA resolution on the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East (see above), he had not received any additional information since his 2013 report [ibid.].

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December (meeting 62), the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/443], adopted resolution 69/78 by recorded vote (161-5-18) [agenda item 99].

The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

The General Assembly, Bearing in mind its relevant resolutions, Taking note of the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest of which is resolution GC(58)/RES/16, adopted on 25 September 2014, Cognizant that the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the region of the Middle East would pose a serious threat to international peace and security, Mindful of the immediate need for placing all nuclear facilities in the region of the Middle East under full-scope safeguards of the Agency, Recalling the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted by the
1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to
the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on
11 May 1995, in which the Conference urged universal ad-
herence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear
Weapons as an urgent priority and called upon all States
not yet parties to the Treaty to accede to it at the earliest
date, particularly those States that operate unsafeguarded
nuclear facilities,

Recognizing with satisfaction that, in the Final Docu-
ment of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the
Conference undertook to make determined efforts towards
the achievement of the goal of universality of the Treaty,
called upon those remaining States not parties to the Treaty
to accede to it, thereby accepting an international legally
binding commitment not to acquire nuclear weapons or
nuclear explosive devices and to accept Agency safeguards
on all their nuclear activities, and underlined the necessity
of universal adherence to the Treaty and of strict compli-
ance by all parties with their obligations under the Treaty,

Recalling the resolution on the Middle East adopted by
the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties
to the Treaty on 11 May 1995, in which the Conference
noted with concern the continued existence in the Middle
East of unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, reaffirmed the im-
portance of the early realization of universal adherence to
the Treaty, and called upon all States in the Middle East
that had not yet done so, without exception, to accede to
the Treaty as soon as possible and to place all their nuclear
facilities under full-scope Agency safeguards,

Noting with satisfaction that, in the Final Document of
the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on
the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Conference
emphasized the importance of a process leading to full
implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East
decided, inter alia, that the Secretary-General of the
United Nations and the co-sponsors of the 1995 resolu-
tion, in consultation with the States of the region, would
 convene a conference in 2012, to be attended by all States
of the Middle East, on the establishment of a Middle East
zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass
destruction, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at
by the States of the region and with the full support and
engagement of the nuclear-weapon States,

Expressing regret that the conference was not convened
in 2012 as mandated and that little progress has been
achieved towards the implementation of the resolution on
the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension
Conference of the Parties to the Treaty,

Taking note with appreciation of the note by the
Secretary-General on the letters received from Member
States confirming support for declaring the Middle East
region free from weapons of mass destruction, including
nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as contained in
document A/68/781,

Recalling that Israel remains the only State in the Middle
East that has not yet become a party to the Treaty,

Concerned about the threats posed by the prolifera-
tion of nuclear weapons to the security and stability of the
Middle East region,

Stressing the importance of taking confidence-building
measures, in particular the establishment of a nuclear-
weapon-free zone in the Middle East, in order to enhance
peace and security in the region and to consolidate the
global non-proliferation regime,

Emphasizing the need for all parties directly concerned
to seriously consider taking the practical and urgent steps
required for the implementation of the proposal to establish
a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East
in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General
Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, in-
viting the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty and,
pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all
their nuclear activities under Agency safeguards,

Noting that 183 States have signed the Comprehensive
Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, including a number of States in the
region,

1. Recalls the conclusions on the Middle East of the
2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on
the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and calls for
the speedy and full implementation of the commitments
contained therein;

2. Stresses that the resolution on the Middle East
adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of
the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear
Weapons and placement of all its nuclear facilities under
comprehensive International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, in re-
alizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the
Middle East;

3. Reiterates that the resolution on the Middle East
adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of
the Parties to the Treaty remains valid until its goals and
objectives are achieved;

4. Calls for immediate steps towards the full
implementation of that resolution;

5. Reaffirms the importance of Israel’s accession to the
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and
placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive
International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, as an import-
tant confidence-building measure among all States of the region
and as a step towards enhancing peace and security;

6. Calls upon that State to accede to the Treaty with-
out further delay, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise
acquire nuclear weapons, to renounce possession of nuclear
weapons and to place all its unsafeguarded nuclear facili-
ties under full-scope Agency safeguards as an important
confidence-building measure among all States of the region
and as a step towards enhancing peace and security;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the
General Assembly at its seventieth session on the
implementation of the present resolution;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its
seventieth session the item entitled “The risk of nuclear pro-
liferation in the Middle East”.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/78:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Anti-
gua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan,
Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize,
Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana,
Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo
Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile,
China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia,
Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Den-
mark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El
Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland,
Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guy-
ana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland,
Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati,
Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Syrian Arab Republic**

In a September report submitted to the IAEA Board of Governors on the implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Syrian Arab Republic [GOV/2014/44], the Director General stated that on 17 February and 29 May, Syria indicated its readiness to receive Agency inspectors, and to provide support for the purpose of performing a physical inventory verification at the Miniature Neutron Source Reactor (MNSR). As the assessment of the security situation in Syria from the UN Department of Safety and Security had not changed, however, the Agency was not in a position to send inspectors to the country. The Agency continued to monitor, through the review of satellite imagery, the MNSR, the yellowcake storage area at the Homs Phosphoric Acid Pilot Plant and other locations of safeguards relevance to the Agency. Syria had not yet responded to the Director General’s call to cooperate fully with the Agency in connection with unresolved issues related to the Dair Alzour site and other locations.

**Radioactive waste**

As described in the IAEA 2014 annual report [GC(59)/7], the Agency launched a new service aimed at assisting Member States in establishing a global nuclear safety framework. The Integrated Review Service for Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel Management, Decommissioning and Remediation (ARTEMIS) was a peer review service intended for facility operators and implementing organizations responsible for radioactive waste management, decommissioning of nuclear facilities and remediation of contaminated sites, as well as for regulators, government agencies and national policy/decision makers. In 2014, work began on developing guidelines for ARTEMIS, and initiation of the first review was expected in 2015. The Agency also established a dedicated activity to assist Member States in identifying safe management strategies and practices for large amounts of radioactive waste generated from nuclear or radiological emergencies. As part of the Agency’s activities in the area of the safety management of spent fuel, an International Workshop on the Development and Application of a Safety Case for Dual Purpose Casks for Spent Nuclear Fuel was held at Agency Headquarters in May, with 54 participants from 19 States and the European Commission. The workshop enhanced the participants’ understanding of dual purpose casks through analyses of current practices and discussions of ways to further improve application of the concept.

The Agency contributed to the safe management of radioactive materials released to the environment through its work with the International Maritime Organization and through various conventions. During the year, the Agency updated the inventory of human-made radioactive materials at sea and the radiological assessment procedure to ensure that radiological activity levels of candidate materials for dumping were low enough to preclude radiological impact on the marine environment. The Organizational Meeting for the Fifth Review Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (The Joint Convention) [YUN 1997, p. 487], which entered into force in 2001 [YUN 2001, p. 487], was also held in May. The meeting discussed the timetable for the Fifth Review Meeting.

On 25 September [GC(58)/RES/10], the IAEA General Conference called upon the secretariat to strengthen and expand its programme of training and education activities, focusing on building institutional, technical and managerial capabilities in Member States, and to continue efforts to preserve its knowledge and institutional memory relating to nuclear safety and the safe disposal of radioactive waste.

**Nuclear-weapon-free zones**

**Preparatory meeting for Conference on nuclear-weapon-free zones and Mongolia**

The third preparatory meeting for the third Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia was held (New York, 7 May) on the margins of the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference. The participants discussed procedural issues relating to the Third Conference, to be held in 2015, and agreed to hold informal meetings in New York to discuss the draft outcome document for the Conference. They stressed the important role nuclear-weapon-free zones played
in maintaining international peace and security, and encouraged further cooperation among them in areas of common interest. They reiterated calls for the withdrawal of interpretative declarations and reservations to the protocols to the nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties made by the nuclear-weapon States.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/66 recorded vote (176–0–4) [agenda item 96].

**Third Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, 2015**

The General Assembly:

Recognizing the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories, as established by article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Recalling the provisions on nuclear-weapon-free zones of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Welcoming the important contribution of the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba and the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, as well as the Antarctic Treaty, to the achievement of the objectives of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, and towards freeing the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas covered by those treaties from nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolution 67/52 of 3 December 2012 on Mongolia’s international security and nuclear-weapon-free status,

Reaffirming the conviction that, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, the establishment and maintenance of nuclear-weapon-free zones enhances global and regional peace and security, strengthens the nuclear non-proliferation regime and contributes towards realizing the objectives of nuclear disarmament,

Urging States that have not yet established nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties to accelerate efforts in this direction, particularly in the Middle East, through agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and the principles adopted by the Disarmament Commission in 1999,

Taking note of paragraph 172 of the Final Document of the Sixteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Tehran from 26 to 31 August 2012, in which the Heads of State and Government stated their belief that those nuclear-weapon-free zones were positive steps and important measures towards strengthening global nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation,

Welcoming the proclamation of the Latin American and Caribbean region as a Zone of Peace, which was made on the occasion of the Second Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, held in Havana on 28 and 29 January 2014,

Welcoming also the signing of the legally binding Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia by the nuclear-weapon States in New York on 6 May 2014,

Recalling that concerned States are encouraged to ratify the nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties and the relevant protocols thereto, and to constructively consult and cooperate to bring about the entry into force of the relevant legally binding protocols to all such nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties, which include negative security assurances, as expressed in the action plan adopted without a vote in 2010 at the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Recognizing the progress made on increased collaboration within and between zones at the first and second Conferences of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, held in Mexico City from 26 to 28 April 2005 and in New York on 30 April 2010, respectively, at which States reaffirmed their need to cooperate in order to achieve their common objectives,

Welcoming the third preparatory meeting for the third Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, held in New York on 7 May 2014, at which it was agreed to hold a series of informal meetings in New York to discuss the draft outcome document for the third Conference, to be held in 2015,

1. **Decides** to convene the third Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia as a one-day Conference, in New York in 2015;

2. **Also decides** that the objective of the Conference will be to consider ways and means to enhance consultations and cooperation among States parties and signatories, the treaty agencies and other interested States, with the purpose of promoting coordination and convergence in the implementation of the provisions of the treaties and in strengthening the regime of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation;

3. **Urges** the States parties and signatories to treaties that have established nuclear-weapon-free zones to develop activities of cooperation and coordination in order to promote their common objectives in the framework of the Conference;

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to provide a conference room at United Nations Headquarters for the one-day Conference in 2015, along with the necessary assistance and conference services as may be required for the Conference.

**RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/66:**

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece,
Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Israel, United Kingdom, United States.

Africa

The African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) [YUN 1995, p. 203], which entered into force in 2009 [YUN 2009, p. 533], had been ratified by 39 countries as at 31 December. Angola, and Seychelles ratified it during the year. The third Conference of States Parties to the Treaty of Pelindaba was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 29 to 30 May.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/432], adopted resolution 69/26 without vote [agenda item 88].

African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/53 of 10 December 1996 and 56/17 of 29 November 2001 and all its other relevant resolutions, as well as those of the Organization of African Unity and of the African Union,

Recalling also the signing of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) in Cairo on 11 April 1996,

Recalling further the Cairo Declaration adopted on that occasion, in which it was emphasized that nuclear-weapon-free zones, especially in regions of tension, such as the Middle East, enhance global and regional peace and security,

Recalling the statement made by the President of the Security Council on behalf of the members of the Council on 12 April 1996, in which the Council affirmed that the signature of the Treaty constituted an important contribution by the African countries to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Considering that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, especially in the Middle East, would enhance the security of Africa and the viability of the African nuclear-weapon-free zone,


2. Calls upon African States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible;

3. Welcomes the convening of the first Conference of States Parties to the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba), on 4 November 2010, the second Conference of States Parties, on 12 and 13 November 2012, and the third Conference of States Parties, on 29 and 30 May 2014, all held in Addis Ababa;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the nuclear-weapon States that have signed the Protocols to the Treaty that concern them, and calls upon those that have not yet ratified the Protocols to concern them to do so as soon as possible;

5. Calls upon the States contemplated in Protocol III to the Treaty that have not yet done so to take all measures necessary to ensure the speedy application of the Treaty to territories for which they are, de jure or de facto, internationally responsible and which lie within the limits of the geographical zone established in the Treaty;

6. Calls upon the African States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that have not yet done so to conclude comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency pursuant to the Treaty, thereby satisfying the requirements of article 9 (b) of and annex II to the Treaty of Pelindaba, and encourages them to conclude additional protocols to their safeguards agreements on the basis of the model protocol approved by the Board of Governors of the Agency on 15 May 1997;

7. Expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the diligence with which they have rendered effective assistance to the signatories to the Treaty;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty”.

Asia

Central Asia

The Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, which was signed in 2006 [YUN 2006, p. 644] by all five Central Asian States comprising the Zone (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan), entered into force in 2009 [YUN 2009, p. 534].

On 6 May, the nuclear-weapon States (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States) signed the Protocol to the Treaty providing legally binding guarantee that they would not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the parties to the Treaty. As at 31 December, one nuclear-weapon State (France) had ratified the Protocol.
GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/36 without vote [agenda item 96 (a)].

Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 65/49 of 8 December 2010 and 67/31 of 3 December 2012,
Convinced that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones contributes to the achievement of general and complete disarmament, and emphasizing the importance of internationally recognized treaties on the establishment of such zones in different regions of the world in the strengthening of the non-proliferation regime,
Considering that the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region, constitutes an important step towards strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime and ensuring regional and international peace and security,
Considering also that the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia is an effective contribution to combating international terrorism and preventing nuclear materials and technologies from falling into the hands of non-State actors, primarily terrorists,
Reaffirming the universally recognized role of the United Nations in the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones,
Emphasizing the role of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia in promoting cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and in the environmental rehabilitation of territories affected by radioactive contamination, and the importance of stepping up efforts to ensure the safe and reliable storage of radioactive waste in the Central Asian States,
Recognizing the importance of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, and emphasizing its significance in the attainment of peace and security,
1. Welcomes the entry into force on 21 March 2009 of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia;
2. Also welcomes the signing of the Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia on 6 May 2014 by the nuclear-weapon States, and calls upon them to take measures for its early ratification;
3. Further welcomes the submission at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of two working papers on the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia and on the environmental consequences of uranium mining;
4. Welcomes the convening of consultative meetings of States parties to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, on 15 October 2009 in Ashgabat, 15 March 2011 in Tashkent, 12 June 2012 in Astana, 27 June 2013 in Astana and 25 July 2014 in Almaty, which identified joint activities by the Central Asian States to ensure fulfilment of the obligations set out in the Treaty and to develop cooperation on disarmament issues with international bodies, as well as the adoption of an action plan of the States parties to the Treaty to strengthen nuclear security, prevent the proliferation of nuclear materials and counter nuclear terrorism in Central Asia;
5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia”.

Mongolia

Report of Secretary-General. In response to General Assembly resolution 67/52 [YUN 2012, p. 506], the Secretary-General in July submitted a report [A/69/140] on new developments and UN assistance to Mongolia in its efforts to consolidate the country’s international security and nuclear-weapon-free status. Mongolia received assistance from various UN departments, agencies, funds and programmes. As it continued to receive international recognition for its nuclear-weapon-free status, it sought to further institutionalize its nuclear-weapon-free status and promote other nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives. In March, Mongolia presented an aide-memoire to the five nuclear-weapon States, proposing that the issue of its nuclear-weapon-free status be addressed prior to the Assembly’s sixty-ninth (2014) session. In May, on the margins of the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference, Mongolia met with the five nuclear-weapon States to exchange views on the issue. They agreed to revert to the issue during the Assembly’s sixty-ninth session.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 6], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/63 without vote [agenda item 96 (f)].

Mongolia’s international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

The General Assembly,
Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,
Bearing in mind its resolution 49/31 of 9 December 1994 on the protection and security of small States,
Proceeding from the fact that nuclear-weapon-free status is one of the means of ensuring the national security of States,
Convinced that the internationally recognized status of Mongolia contributes to enhancing stability and confidence-building in the region and promotes Mongolia’s
security by strengthening its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders and the preservation of its ecological balance,

Welcoming the declaration by Mongolia regarding its nuclear-weapon-free status of 17 September 2012,

Welcoming also the joint declaration of the five nuclear-weapon States on Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status of 17 September 2012,

Noting that the declarations referred to above have been transmitted to the Security Council,

Welcoming the adoption by the Mongolian parliament of legislation defining and regulating Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status as a concrete step towards promoting the aims of nuclear non-proliferation,

Bear in mind the joint statement of the five nuclear-weapon States on security assurances to Mongolia in connection with its nuclear-weapon-free status as a contribution to the implementation of resolution 53/77 D, as well as their commitment to Mongolia to cooperate in the implementation of the resolution, in accordance with the principles of the Charter,

Mindful of the support expressed for Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status by the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries at the Thirteenth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kuala Lumpur on 24 and 25 February 2003, the Fourteenth Conference, held in Havana on 15 and 16 September 2006, the Fifteenth Summit Conference, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 11 to 16 July 2009, the Sixteenth Conference, held in Tehran from 26 to 31 August 2012, and by Ministers at the Fifteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Tehran on 29 and 30 July 2008, the Sixteenth Ministerial Conference and Commemorative Meeting, held in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia, from 23 to 27 May 2011, and the Seventeenth Ministerial Conference, held in Algiers from 26 to 29 May 2014,

Noting that the States parties and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba expressed their recognition and full support for Mongolia’s international nuclear-weapon-free status at the first Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, held in Tlatelolco, Mexico, from 26 to 28 April 2005,

Noting also that the States parties and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba and the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia expressed support for Mongolia’s policy at the second Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, held in New York on 30 April 2010,

Noting further other measures taken to implement resolution 67/52 at the national and international levels,

Welcoming Mongolia’s active and positive role in developing peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the States of the region and other States,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

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

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the efforts to implement resolution 67/52;

3. Welcomes the declarations of 17 September 2012 by Mongolia and the five nuclear-weapon States on Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status as a concrete contribution to nuclear disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the enhancement of confidence and predictability in the region;

4. Welcomes and supports the measures taken by Mongolia to consolidate and strengthen this status;

5. Endorses and supports Mongolia’s good-neighbourly and balanced relationship with its neighbours as an important element of strengthening regional peace, security and stability;

6. Welcomes the efforts made by Member States to cooperate with Mongolia in implementing resolution 67/52, as well as the progress made in consolidating Mongolia’s international security;

7. Invites Member States to continue to cooperate with Mongolia in taking the measures necessary to consolidate and strengthen Mongolia’s independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders, its independent foreign policy, its economic security and its ecological balance, as well as its nuclear-weapon-free status;

8. Appeals to the Member States of the Asia-Pacific region to support Mongolia’s efforts to join the relevant regional security and economic arrangements;

9. Requests the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide assistance to Mongolia in taking the necessary measures mentioned in paragraph 7 above;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. Decide to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Mongolia’s international security and nuclear-weapon-free status”.

Middle East

Report of Secretary-General. In response to General Assembly resolution 68/27 [YUN 2013, p. 500], the Secretary-General in July reported [A/69/130 (Part I) & Add.1] on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. Efforts intensified at bringing the States of the region together to reach an agreement on the arrangements for the postponed conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other WMDs. The facilitator (Finland) of the conference and the convenors held three rounds of open-ended informal consultations (Glion, Switzerland, 21–22 October, 2013; 25–26 November, 2013; 4–5 February, 2014). Many States expressed support for convening the conference before the end of 2014. Two subsequent rounds of informal consultative meetings were held (Geneva, 14 May; 24–25 June), however, differences among the parties persisted on several important aspects of the conference, including on its agenda and the modalities for the conference.

The report also included the replies on the matter from 12 Member States—Argentina, Australia, Cuba, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Mexico, Portu-
gal, Syria and Ukraine, as well as the League of Arab States and the European Union.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/436], adopted resolution 69/29 without vote [agenda item 92].

**Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East**

By the General Assembly,


Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, in which all parties directly concerned are called upon to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and to deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly since its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desiring of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Welcoming all initiatives leading to general and complete disarmament, including in the region of the Middle East, and in particular on the establishment therein of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons,

Noting the peace negotiations in the Middle East, which should be of a comprehensive nature and represent an appropriate framework for the peaceful settlement of contentious issues in the region,

Recognizing the importance of credible regional security, including the establishment of a mutually verifiable nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a mutually verifiable nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 68/27,

1. Urges all parties directly concerned seriously to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

2. Calls upon all countries of the region that have not yet done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. Takes note of resolution GC(58)/RES/16, adopted on 25 September 2014 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its fifty-eighth regular session, concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East;

4. Notes the importance of the ongoing bilateral Middle East peace negotiations and the activities of the multilateral Working Group on Arms Control and Regional Security in promoting mutual confidence and security in the Middle East, including the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

5. Invites all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

6. Also invites those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

7. Invites the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;

8. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 68/27;
9. *Invites* all parties to consider the appropriate means that may contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 46/30 and taking into account the evolving situation in the region, and to seek from those States their views on the measures outlined in chapters III and IV of the study annexed to the report of the Secretary-General of 10 October 1990 or other relevant measures, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East”.

### South Pacific

As at 31 December, the number of States parties to the 1985 South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga) [YUN 1985, p. 58] remained at 13. China and the Russian Federation had ratified Protocols 2 and 3, and France and the United Kingdom had ratified all three Protocols. Under Protocol 1, the States internationally responsible for territories situated within the zone would apply the relevant prohibitions of the Treaty to those territories; under Protocol 2, the five nuclear-weapon States would provide security assurances to parties or territories within the zone; and under Protocol 3, the five nuclear-weapon States would not carry out any nuclear tests in the zone.

### South hemisphere and adjacent areas

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/35 by recorded vote (173–4–3) [agenda item 96 (m)].

**Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas**

*The General Assembly,*


*Recalling also* the provisions on nuclear-weapon-free zones of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament,

*Recalling further* the adoption by the Disarmament Commission at its 1999 substantive session of a text entitled “Establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned”,

*Determined to pursue the total elimination of nuclear weapons,*

*Determined also to continue to contribute to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects and to the process of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, in particular in the field of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, with a view to strengthening international peace and security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,*

*Recalling* the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which reaffirmed the conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones contributes towards realizing the objectives of nuclear disarmament,

*Stressing* the importance of the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, as well as the Antarctic Treaty, inter alia, for achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons,

*Welcoming* the third preparatory meeting for the third Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, held in New York on 7 May 2014,

*Noting* that 115 States are currently parties and signatories to nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties,

*Underlining* the value of enhancing cooperation among the nuclear-weapon-free zone treaty members by means of mechanisms such as joint meetings of States parties, signatories and observers to those treaties,

*Reaffirming* the applicable principles and rules of international law relating to the freedom of the high seas and the rights of passage through maritime space, including those of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,

1. *Reaffirms* its conviction of the important role of nuclear-weapon-free zones in strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime and in extending the areas of the world that are nuclear-weapon-free, and calls for greater progress towards the total elimination of all nuclear weapons;

2. *Welcomes* the continued contribution that the Antarctic Treaty and the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba are making towards freeing the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas covered by those treaties from nuclear weapons;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that all nuclear-weapon-free zones in the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas are now in force;

4. *Calls upon* all States concerned to continue to work together in order to facilitate adherence to the protocols to nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties by all relevant States that have not yet done so, in this regard welcomes the steps taken by the United States of America towards the ratification of the protocols to the Treaty of Pelindaba and to the Treaty of Rarotonga and the signing by the nuclear-weapon
States of the Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, and encourages progress with a view to concluding consultations between the nuclear-weapon States and the parties to the Bangkok Treaty on the Protocol to that Treaty:

5. **Calls upon** the nuclear-weapon States to withdraw any reservations or interpretive declarations contrary to the object and purpose of the treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones;

6. **Welcomes** the steps taken to conclude further nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and calls upon all States to consider all relevant proposals, including those reflected in its resolutions on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East;

7. **Congratulates** the States parties and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba, as well as of Central Asia and Mongolia, for their efforts to pursue the common goals envisaged in those treaties and to promote the nuclear-weapon-free status of the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas, and calls upon them to employ and implement further ways and means of cooperation among themselves and their treaty agencies;

8. **Encourages** efforts to reinforce the coordination among nuclear-weapon-free zones with a view to the convening by Indonesia of the third Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia;

9. **Encourages** the competent authorities of the nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties to provide assistance to the States parties and signatories to those treaties so as to facilitate the accomplishment of the goals of the treaties;

10. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas”.

**RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/35:**

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Against:** France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States.

**Abstaining:** Israel, Micronesia, Palau.

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**Bacteriological (biological) and chemical weapons**

In 2014, Member States continued to focus on strengthening the 1972 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (Bacteriological Weapons Convention) (bwc) [YUN 1971, p. 19] and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (Chemical Weapons Convention) (cwc) [YUN 1993, p. 111].

**Bacteriological (biological) weapons**

**Bacteriological (biological) weapons convention**

As at 31 December, 169 States had either ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (Bacteriological Weapons Convention) (bwc). During the year, Myanmar became a party.

**Meeting of States parties**

In accordance with the decision of the Seventh Review Conference of the States Parties to bwc [YUN 2011, p. 522], a meeting of those States was convened (Geneva, 1–5 December) [BWC/MSP/2014/5]. It was attended by 110 States parties, 3 signatory States, 2 observer States, the United Nations, including the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the Office of Disarmament Affairs, 3 observer organizations and 15 non-governmental organizations and research institutes.

To further enhance the functioning of the database system to facilitate requests for and offers of exchange of assistance and cooperation, States parties noted the value of assessing its functionality, strengthening its utilization and improving its operation. They also agreed on the value of actively promoting and featuring more prominently the assistance and cooperation database for use on the main Implementation Support Unit webpage. They noted the value of considering

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in 2015 reasons for its low usage in order to address potential obstacles. To further strengthen international cooperation and ensure that all States parties had access to the benefits of developments in the life sciences, States parties noted the value of harnessing recent advances, including those in enabling technologies; vaccine development and production; biological production technologies; equipment and technical, practical and theoretical training for maintenance, occupational health and safety for high containment laboratories in order to strengthen the sustainable development of States parties, taking into account the needs of developing countries in meeting health-related challenges. States parties also agreed on the value of continuing in 2015, to explore strengthening the procedures and mechanisms for the provision of assistance, including information on, and the feasibility of an inventory of the types of assistance that States parties could provide; a data bank containing publicly available information on means of protection against, and responses to, biological and toxin weapons; procedures, or codes of conduct, for the provision of means of protection against, and responses to, the use of biological and toxin weapons to the requesting State party; a fund for assistance to affected States parties; and capacity-building for international regional and sub-regional organizations. States parties took note of the report of the Implementation Support Unit [BWC/MSP/2014/4], which called on them to continue working closely with the Unit in fulfilling its mandate.

Meeting of experts
The Meeting of Experts (Geneva, 4–8 August) [BWC/MSP/2014/MX/3] was attended by 84 States parties, 4 signatory States, 2 observer States, the United Nations and a number of its bodies and agencies, the European Union and other international and non-governmental organizations. States parties took note of the report of the Implementation Support Unit [BWC/MSP/2014/4], which called on them to continue working closely with the Unit in fulfilling its mandate.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION
On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/447], adopted resolution 69/82 without vote [agenda item 103].

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,

Stressing that, although there are now 170 States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, including all the permanent members of the Security Council, there is a continuing need to achieve universalization of the Convention,

Reaffirming its call upon all signatory States that have not yet ratified the Convention to do so without delay, and calling upon those States that have not signed the Convention to become parties thereto at the earliest possible date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention,

Bearing in mind its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the implementation of the recommendations of the review conferences of the parties to the Convention, including the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of 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, later amended by the Final Declaration of the Seventh Review Conference, and to provide such information and data in conformity with the standardized procedure to the Implementation Support Unit within the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat on an annual basis and no later than 15 April,

Welcoming the reaffirmation made in the Final Declarations of the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Review Conferences that under all circumstances the use of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and their development, production and stockpiling are effectively prohibited under article I of the Convention,

Recognizing the importance of ongoing efforts by States parties to enhance international cooperation, assistance and the fullest possible exchange in biological sciences and technology for peaceful purposes, recognizing also that there still remain challenges and obstacles to be overcome in order to enhance international cooperation, and recognizing further the value of building capacity through international cooperation, in line with the Final Document of the Seventh Review Conference,

Reaffirming the important of national measures, in accordance with constitutional processes, in strengthening the implementation of the Convention by States parties, in line with the Final Document of the Seventh Review Conference,

Reaffirming also the importance of the review of developments in the field of science and technology related to the Convention,

Noting the decision of the Seventh Review Conference to retain the previous structures from the 2003–2010 intersessional process, consisting of annual meetings of States parties preceded by annual meetings of experts, and to continue to allocate five days to each meeting of States parties and each meeting of experts during the 2012–2015 intersessional process,

Recalling the decision of the Seventh Review Conference that the Eighth Review Conference shall be held in Geneva no later than 2016,

1. Notes with satisfaction the successful outcome of and the decisions on all provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and
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Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction reached at the Seventh Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, and calls upon States parties to the Convention to participate and actively engage in their implementation;

2. Notes with appreciation the decision of the Seventh Review Conference that the standing agenda items entitled “Cooperation and assistance, with a particular focus on strengthening cooperation and assistance under Article X”, “Review of developments in the field of science and technology related to the Convention” and “Strengthening national and implementation” shall be addressed at both the meeting of experts and the meeting of States parties, every year from 2012 to 2015;

3. Also notes with appreciation that the Seventh Review Conference decided that the questions of (a) how to enable fuller participation in the confidence-building measures, and (b) how to strengthen implementation of article VII, including consideration of detailed procedures and mechanisms for the provision of assistance and cooperation by States parties, shall be discussed in 2012 and 2013 and 2014 and 2015, respectively, during the 2012–2015 inter-sessional process;

4. Notes with satisfaction that the meeting of States parties and the meeting of experts, held in Geneva from 9 to 13 December 2013 and from 4 to 8 August 2014, respectively, successfully addressed the three standing agenda items and the biennial item on the agenda, and calls upon States parties to the Convention to continue to participate in and contribute to the work of the inter-sessional process and, in particular, to make the most of the time allotted to consideration of the new biennial agenda item to be discussed in 2014 and 2015 on Article VII in the remaining meetings of experts and meetings of States parties during the current inter-sessional process;

5. Appreciates the information and data on confidence-building measures provided by States parties to date, recalls the discussions on the biennial item on confidence-building measures in 2012 and 2013 and relevant paragraphs of the reports of the meetings of States parties, and calls upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the exchange of information and data on confidence-building measures called for in the relevant decisions of the review conferences;

6. Notes with appreciation the decision of the Seventh Review Conference on the establishment of a database to facilitate requests for and offers of exchange of assistance and cooperation, and urges States parties to submit to the Implementation Support Unit, on a voluntary basis, requests for and offers of cooperation and assistance, including in terms of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information regarding the use of biological and toxin agents for peaceful purposes;

7. Encourages States parties to provide, at least biannually, appropriate information on their implementation of article X of the Convention and to collaborate to offer assistance or training, upon request, in support of the legislative and other implementation measures of States parties needed to ensure their compliance with the Convention;

8. Notes with satisfaction the decision of the Seventh Review Conference on the establishment of a sponsorship programme in order to support and increase the participation of developing States parties in the meetings of the intersessional programme, and calls upon States parties in a position to do so to offer voluntary contributions for the programme;

9. Notes with appreciation the work of the Implementation Support Unit and its contribution to supporting the intersessional process;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention, to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the review conferences and to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the remaining meetings of experts and the meetings of States parties during the current intersessional process.

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction”.

Chemical weapons

Chemical weapons convention

As at 31 December, the number of States that had either ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction stood at 190. The number of signatories remained at 165. The Convention was adopted by the Conference on Disarmament in 1992 [YUN 1992, p. 64] and entered into force in 1997 [YUN 2007, p. 499].

Nineteenth Session of the Conference of States Parties

The nineteenth session of the Conference of States Parties (The Hague, Netherlands, 1–5 December [C-19/5]) was attended by 132 States parties, 2 signatory States, 6 international organizations, specialized agencies and other international bodies, as well as representatives of the global chemical industry and scientific community.

The Conference expressed concern that the three possessor States parties (Libya, Russian Federation, United States) were unable to fully meet the final extended deadline of 29 April 2012 for the destruction of their chemical weapons stockpiles, but noted that measures were being implemented towards that end. The Conference noted that measures continued to be undertaken for destruction activities to meet the planned completion date of 31 December 2020 by the Russian Federation; September 2023 by the United States; and December 2016 by Libya. The Conference encouraged the possessor States concerned to include confirmation, in the required reporting to the Executive Council and the Conference, indicating that they remained on schedule to complete destruction activities by their planned completion.
dates. With regard to the destruction of abandoned chemical weapons by Japan in China, the Conference urged the relevant States parties to continue to make the fullest possible effort to complete the destruction of those weapons as soon as possible.

The Conference considered and approved the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) on the implementation of the Convention in 2013 (see below).

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/67 by recorded vote (181-0-1) [agenda item 96 (aa)].

**Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction**

_The General Assembly_,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject of chemical weapons, in particular resolution 68/45 of 5 December 2013, adopted without a vote,

Determined to achieve the effective prohibition of the development, production, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and their destruction,

Welcoming the significant progress achieved in the elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons programme, and noting in particular the completed elimination by 23 June 2014, that is, in the first half of 2014, of all declared chemical weapons material and equipment from the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic, despite uniquely challenging conditions,

Noting that the following actions remain to be taken:

(a) Destruction of chemical weapons material removed from the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic, outside its territory,

(b) Destruction of the 12 remaining declared chemical weapons production facilities,

(c) Inspections of the declared sites that remain to be inspected,

Urging the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Syrian authorities to continue to cooperate through technical discussions on outstanding issues regarding the declaration of the Syrian Arab Republic, with a view to the soonest resolution of questions raised by the Technical Secretariat to further the accuracy and completeness of the declaration,

Commending the invaluable contribution of the Joint Mission of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations personnel of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to the progress achieved in the elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons programme, as well as the assistance and support extended to this endeavour by the States parties, and welcoming the effective coordination between the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Joint Mission and the personnel of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,

Reaffirming the broad support for the decision of the Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to send a mission to establish the facts surrounding the allegations of the use of toxic chemicals, reportedly chlorine, for hostile purposes in the Syrian Arab Republic, and re-emphasizing its unequivocal support for the decision of the Director-General to continue the mission, while stressing that the safety and security of mission personnel remains the top priority,

Underlining the fact that the use of chemical weapons by anyone under any circumstances would be reprehensible and completely contrary to the legal norms and standards of the international community,

Reaffirming the importance of the outcome of the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, held in The Hague from 8 to 19 April 2013 (the Third Review Conference), including its consensus final report, in which the Conference addressed all aspects of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, and made important recommendations on its continued implementation,

Emphasizing that the Third Review Conference welcomed the fact that the Convention is a unique multilateral agreement banning an entire category of weapons of mass destruction in a non-discriminatory and verifiable manner under strict and effective international control and noted with satisfaction that the Convention continues to be a remarkable success and an example of effective multilateralism,

Convinced that the Convention, 17 years after its entry into force, has reinforced its role as the international norm against chemical weapons, and that it constitutes a major contribution to:

(a) International peace and security,

(b) Eliminating chemical weapons and preventing their re-emergence,

(c) The ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

(d) Excluding completely, for the sake of all mankind, the possibility of the use of chemical weapons,

(e) Promoting international cooperation and exchange in scientific and technical information in the field of chemical activities among States parties for peaceful purposes in order to enhance the economic and technological development of all States parties,

1. Emphasizes that the universality of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction is essential to achieving its object and purpose and to enhancing the security of States parties, as well as to international peace and security, underlines the fact that the objectives of the Convention will not be fully realized as long as there remains even a single State not party to the Convention that could possess or acquire such weapons, and calls upon all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention without delay;

2. Underlines the fact that the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of all articles of the Convention makes a major contribution to international peace and security through the elimination of existing stockpiles of chemical weapons and the prohibition of their acquisition and use, and provides for assistance and protection in the event of use or threat of use of chemical

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chemical weapons and for international cooperation for peaceful purposes in the field of chemical activities;

3. Notes the impact of scientific and technological progress on the effective implementation of the Convention and the importance for the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and its policymaking organs of taking due account of such developments;

4. Reaffirms that the obligation of the States parties to complete the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles and the destruction or conversion of chemical weapons production facilities in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the Annex on Implementation and Verification (Verification Annex) and under the verification of the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons is essential for the realization of the object and purpose of the Convention;

5. Stresses the importance to the Convention that all possessors of chemical weapons, chemical weapons production facilities or chemical weapons development facilities, including previously declared possessor States, should be among the States parties to the Convention, and welcomes progress to that end;

6. Recalls that the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention expressed concern regarding the statement made by the Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in his report to the Executive Council of the Organization at its sixty-eighth session, provided in accordance with paragraph 2 of decision C-16/DEC.11 of 1 December 2011 adopted by the Conference of the States Parties at its sixteenth session, that three possessor States parties, namely, Libya, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, had been unable to fully meet the final extended deadline of 29 April 2012 for the destruction of their chemical weapons stockpiles, and also expressed determination that the destruction of all categories of chemical weapons should be completed in the shortest time possible in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the Verification Annex, and with the full application of the relevant decisions that have been taken;

7. Notes with concern that, along with the threat of the possible production, acquisition and use of chemical weapons by States, the international community also faces the danger of the production, acquisition and use of chemical weapons by non-State actors, including terrorists, concerns which have highlighted the necessity of achieving universal adherence to the Convention, as well as the high level of readiness of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and stresses that the full and effective implementation of all provisions of the Convention, including those on national implementation (article VII) and assistance and protection (article X), constitutes an important contribution to the efforts of the United Nations in the global fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

8. Notes that the effective application of the verification system builds confidence in compliance with the Convention by States parties;

9. Stresses the importance of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in verifying compliance with the provisions of the Convention as well as in promoting the timely and efficient accomplishment of all its objectives;

10. Urges all States parties to the Convention to meet in full and on time their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities;

11. Welcomes progress made in the national implementation of article VII obligations, commends the States parties and the Technical Secretariat for assisting other States parties, on request, with the implementation of the follow-up to the plan of action regarding article VII obligations, and urges States parties that have not fulfilled their obligations under article VII to do so without further delay, in accordance with their constitutional processes;

12. Emphasizes the continuing relevance and importance of the provisions of article X of the Convention, welcomes the activities of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in relation to assistance and protection against chemical weapons, supports further efforts by both States parties and the Technical Secretariat to promote a high level of readiness to respond to chemical weapons threats as articulated in article X, and welcomes the effectiveness and efficiency of the increased focus on making full use of regional and subregional capacities and expertise, including taking advantage of established training centres;

13. Reaffirms that the provisions of the Convention shall be implemented in a manner that avoids hampering the economic or technological development of States parties and international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under the Convention, including the international exchange of scientific and technical information, and chemicals and equipment for the production, processing or use of chemicals for purposes not prohibited under the Convention;

14. Emphasizes the importance of the provisions of article XI of the Convention relating to the economic and technological development of States parties, recalls that the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of those provisions contributes to universality, and also reaffirms the undertaking of the States parties to foster international cooperation for peaceful purposes in the field of chemical activities of the States parties and the importance of that cooperation and its contribution to the promotion of the Convention as a whole;

15. Notes with appreciation the ongoing work of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to achieve the object and purpose of the Convention, to ensure the full implementation of its provisions, including those for international verification of compliance with it, and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among States parties;

16. Welcomes the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons within the framework of the relationship agreement between the United Nations and the Organization, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention;

17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction”.

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RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/67:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
Against: None.
Abstaining: Saudi Arabia.

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), mandated to oversee the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention and provide a forum for consultation [C-20/4], reported that in 2014 it had verified the destruction of 4,084,258 metric tonnes of chemical weapons—resulting in a total of 61,444,607 metric tonnes (78 per cent of the declared global amount) of Category I chemical weapons that were verified as destroyed since the Convention entered into force in 1977 [YUN 1977, p. 499]. During the year, the secretariat conducted 10 inspections regarding abandoned chemical weapons and 5 inspections concerning old chemical weapons. The OPCW-UN Joint Mission in Syria, established in 2013 [YUN 2013, p. 507], completed its operations on 30 September 2014. The OPCW was able to verify the destruction of 98 per cent of chemical weapons declared by Syria, including all Category 1 chemicals. That achievement was the result of the intensive collective effort of the technical secretariat and States parties, amid often dangerous circumstances.

In April, the Director General established the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in Syria in response to persistent allegations of use of chlorine gas as a weapon in that country (see p. 000).

The Verification Programme carried out 241 inspections of industrial facilities, the highest number ever conducted in a single year. Three OPCW tools to assist States parties in the identification of scheduled chemicals were updated, and a new communication tool—the Secure Information Exchange System—was launched to provide a direct, electronic channel for the secure exchange of confidential information between the secretariat and States parties. Facility agreements and arrangements were concluded between OPCW and Finland, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Reports of Secretary-General. In July, in a note [A/69/171] on cooperation between the United Nations and OPCW, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the OPCW report for 2012 [YUN 2012, p. 514].

In an August consolidated report [A/69/228-S/2014/560] on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations, the Secretary-General stated that OPCW, as a member of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and Co-Chair of the Working Group on Preventing and Responding to Weapon of Mass Destruction Attacks, would spearhead a Task Force project aimed at ensuring the interoperability of relevant UN agencies and international partners in the event of a chemical or biological attack or incident. With the support of OPCW, the Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific organized a workshop on the national implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 November [meeting 48], the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/14 [draft: A/69/L.16 & Add.1] without vote [agenda item 123 (q)].

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

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1. Takes note of the annual report for 2012 and the draft report for 2013 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons submitted on its behalf by its Director General;

2. Welcomes the effective and ongoing cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, as demonstrated, inter alia, through the work of the Joint Mission of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations for the Elimination of the Chemical Weapons Programme of the Syrian Arab Republic, which was brought to a close on 30 September 2014, as well as through the valuable support provided by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to the United Nations Mission to Investigate Allegations of the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, established by the Secretary-General on 21 March 2013;

3. Takes note of the report of the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, held in The Hague from 8 to 19 April 2013;

4. Welcomes the preparations being undertaken by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to mark the 100th anniversary of the first large-scale use of chemical weapons in Ieper, Belgium, which falls on 22 April 2015;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations”, the sub-item entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons”.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/14:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Guyana.

1925 Geneva Protocol

The 1925 Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (1925 Geneva Protocol), which prohibits the use of chemical and biological weapons in war, entered into force in 1928.

In response to General Assembly resolution 67/35 [YUN 2012, p. 515], the Secretary-General reported in July [A/69/123] that on 21 March the depositary of the 1925 Geneva Protocol (France) had received from Portugal a notice of withdrawal of the remaining reservation it had made at the time of its ratification.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/53 by recorded vote [181-0-2] [agenda item 96 (d)].

Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 67/35 of 3 December 2012,

Determined to act with a view to achieving effective progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling the long-standing determination of the international community to achieve the effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical and biological weapons, as well as the continuing support for measures to uphold the authority 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, as expressed by consensus in many previous resolutions,

Emphasizing the necessity of easing international tension and strengthening trust and confidence between States,

1. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General;

2. Renew its previous 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, and reaffirms the vital necessity of upholding its provisions;

3. Calls upon those States that continue to maintain reservations to the 1925 Geneva Protocol to withdraw them;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/53:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: None.

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Arms Trade Treaty

The Arms Trade Treaty was adopted by the General Assembly on 2 April 2013 by resolution 67/234 B [YUN 2013, p. 508]. In an August report [A/69/173], the Secretary-General reported that as at 22 July 2014, 118 States had signed the Treaty and of those States, 41 had deposited their instruments of ratification. In addition, 19 signatory States had declared their intention to provisionally apply articles 6 and 7 of the Treaty, pending its entry into force. In an October update [A/69/173/Add.1], the Secretary-General reported that, as at 9 October, 121 States had signed the Treaty, 53 had ratified it and 21 had indicated their intention to provisionally apply articles 6 and 7 of the Treaty.

As at 31 December, the number of signatories had increased to 130 and the number of parties to 61. The Treaty entered into force on 24 December.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the report of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/49 by recorded vote (154-0-29) [agenda item 96 (p)].

The Arms Trade Treaty


1. Welcomes the 54 ratifications of the Arms Trade Treaty to date and its forthcoming entry into force on 24 December 2014;

2. Also welcomes the offer by Mexico to host the first Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty in 2015;

3. Calls upon all States that have not yet done so to sign and, thereafter, according to their respective constitut

Small arms

Programme of Action on illicit trade in small arms

The Fifth biennial meeting of States to consider the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects [YUN 2001, p. 499] (New York, 16–20 June [A/CONF.192/BMS/2014/2] considered stockpile management, including physical security measures; implementation of the International Tracing Instrument; and international cooperation and assistance, including capacity-building, training and the transfer of technology and equipment. States also dis-
discussed the follow-up to the second Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action \(\text{YUN} \ 2012, \ p. 517\) and agreed on topics to be considered at the Open-ended Meeting of Governmental Experts in 2015. Sixty-eight States submitted national reports on their implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument. The Meeting considered a report by the Secretary-General on recent developments in the manufacturing, technology and design of small arms and light weapons and their implications for the implementation of the International Tracing Instrument \(\text{A/CONF.192/BMS/2014/1}\). The Meeting agreed to undertake measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects. The measures included: taking advantage of technological advances to strengthen stockpile management; and considering further developments in the manufacturing, technology and design of small arms and light weapons and their implications for the full and effective implementation of the International Tracing Instrument. The Meeting also urged States and international, regional and subregional organizations to render cooperation and assistance and the transfer of technology and equipment, in line with the needs and priorities of recipient States; and to consider options for developing a comprehensive international assistance framework to provide resources, training, capacity-building and technical assistance to developing countries in support of the effective implementation of the International Tracing Instrument. The Outcome document of the meeting was annexed to its report.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December \{meeting 62\}, the General Assembly, on the report of the First Committee \{A/69/440\}, adopted resolution 69/51 without vote \{agenda item 96 (ddi)\].

The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 68/48 of 5 December 2013, as well as all previous resolutions entitled “The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects”, including resolution 56/24 V of 24 December 2001,

Emphasizing the importance of the continued and full implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and recognizing its important contribution to international efforts on this matter,

Emphasizing also the importance of the continued and full implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (the International Tracing Instrument),

Mindful of the implementation of the outcomes adopted by the follow-up meetings on the Programme of Action,

Recalling the commitment of States to the Programme of Action as the main framework for measures within the activities of the international community to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

Underlining the need for States to enhance their efforts to build national capacity for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument,

Welcoming the successful conclusion of the second United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York from 27 August to 7 September 2012 (the Second Review Conference), and recalling the endorsement by the General Assembly of the outcome of the Conference,

Welcoming also the successful conclusion of the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, chaired by the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations and held in New York from 16 to 20 June 2014,

Stressing the importance of voluntary national reporting to follow up on the Programme of Action as a means of assessing overall implementation efforts, including implementation challenges and opportunities, and which could greatly facilitate the rendering of international cooperation and assistance to affected States,

Noting that tools developed by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, including the Programme of Action Implementation Support System, and those developed by Member States could be used to assess progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Welcoming the coordinated efforts within the United Nations to implement the Programme of Action, including by developing the Programme of Action Implementation Support System, which forms an integrated clearing house for international cooperation and assistance for capacity-building in the area of small arms and light weapons,

Taking into account the importance of regional approaches to the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Noting with satisfaction regional and subregional efforts being undertaken in support of the implementation of the Programme of Action, and commending the progress that has already been made in this regard, including tackling both supply and demand factors that are relevant to addressing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,

Reaffirming that international cooperation and assistance are an essential aspect of the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument,

Reiterating that illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons is a serious problem that the international community should address urgently,

Highlighting new challenges to effective marking, record-keeping and tracing resulting from developments in the manufacturing, technology and design of small arms
and light weapons, and bearing in mind the different situations, capacities and priorities of States and regions,

Recognizing the efforts undertaken by non-governmental organizations in the provision of assistance to States for the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, which includes an overview of the implementation of resolution 68/48,

Welcoming the inclusion of small arms and light weapons in the scope of the Arms Trade Treaty,

1. Underlines the fact that the issue of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects requires concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons, and that their uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world has a wide range of humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences and poses a serious threat to peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability and sustainable development at the individual, local, national, regional and international levels;

2. Encourages all relevant initiatives, including those of the United Nations, other international organizations, regional and subregional organizations, non-governmental organizations and civil society, for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and calls upon all Member States to contribute towards the continued implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels;

3. Encourages States to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to resolution 60/81 to consider further steps to enhance international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons;

4. Endorses the report adopted at the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and encourages all States to implement, as appropriate, the measures highlighted in the annex to the report under the sections entitled “Way forward”;

5. Recalls its endorsement of the outcome of the second United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York from 27 August to 7 September 2012 (the Second Review Conference);

6. Also recalls its decision, pursuant to the schedule of meetings for the period from 2012 to 2018 agreed at the Second Review Conference, to convene, in accordance with the relevant provision of the Programme of Action, a one-week biennial meeting of States, in New York in 2014 and 2016, and a one-week open-ended meeting of governmental experts in 2015, to consider the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action, and decides to hold the next open-ended meeting of governmental experts in New York from 1 to 5 June 2015, the agenda of which will include the topics contained in paragraph 40 of the outcome document of the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States;

7. Further recalls its decision, in accordance with the decision of the Second Review Conference, to hold the third United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects in 2018 for a period of two weeks, preceded by a one-week preparatory committee meeting early in 2018;

8. Emphasizes the fact that initiatives by the international community with respect to international cooperation and assistance remain essential and complementary to national implementation efforts, as well as to those at the regional and global levels;

9. Encourages States to consider ways to enhance cooperation and assistance and to assess their effectiveness in order to ensure the implementation of the Programme of Action;

10. Recognizes the necessity for interested States to develop effective coordination mechanisms, where they do not exist, in order to match the needs of States with existing resources to enhance the implementation of the Programme of Action and to make international cooperation and assistance more effective, and in this regard encourages States to make use, as appropriate, of the Programme of Action Implementation Support System;

11. Encourages States to consider, among other mechanisms, the coherent identification of needs, priorities, national plans and programmes that may require international cooperation and assistance from States and regional and international organizations in a position to do so;

12. Also encourages States to take full advantage of the benefits of cooperation with the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament, the World Customs Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in accordance with their mandates and consistent with national priorities;

13. Encourages all efforts to build national capacity for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action, including those highlighted in the outcome documents of the Second Review Conference;

14. Encourages States to submit, on a voluntary basis, national reports on their implementation of the Programme of Action, notes that States will submit national reports on their implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (the International Tracing Instrument), encourages those States in a position to do so to use the reporting template made available by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, and reaffirms the utility of synchronizing such reports with biennial meetings of States and review conferences as a means of increasing the submission rate and improving the utility of reports, as well as contributing substantively to meeting discussions;

15. Also encourages States, on a voluntary basis, to make increasing use of their national reports as another tool for communicating assistance needs and information on the resources and mechanisms available to address such needs, and encourages States in a position to render such assistance to make use of these national reports;

16. Encourages States, relevant international and regional organizations and civil society with the capacity
to do so to cooperate with and assist other States, upon request, in the preparation of comprehensive reports on their implementation of the Programme of Action;

17. Calls upon all States to implement the International Tracing Instrument by, inter alia, including in their national reports the name and contact information of the national points of contact and information on national marking practices used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import, as applicable;

18. Recognizes the urgent need to maintain and enhance national controls, in accordance with the Programme of Action, to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, including their diversion to illicit use, illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients, taking into account, inter alia, their adverse humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences for the affected States;

19. Encourages States in a position to do so to provide financial assistance, through a voluntary sponsorship fund, that could be distributed, upon request, to States otherwise unable to participate in meetings on the Programme of Action;

20. Encourages interested States and relevant international and regional organizations in a position to do so to convene regional meetings to consider and advance the implementation of the Programme of Action, as well as the International Tracing Instrument, including in preparation for the meetings on the Programme of Action;

21. Encourages civil society and relevant organizations to strengthen their cooperation and work with States at the respective national and regional levels to achieve the implementation of the Programme of Action;

22. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the recommendation made by the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States in paragraph 27 (e) of its outcome document, to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

23. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects".

Assistance to States for curbing illicit small arms traffic

In July, the Secretary-General provided an overview [A/69/132] of the activities undertaken by Member States, the UN system and other intergovernmental organizations to implement General Assembly resolutions 67/50 [YUN 2012, p. 526], 68/34 [YUN 2013, p. 515] and 68/48 [ibid., p. 512].

The number of States parties to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (Firearms Protocol) [YUN 2001, p. 1036] increased to 109. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) continued to provide legislative assistance and technical support in strengthening firearms control regimes; building capacity to investigate and prosecute firearms trafficking and related crimes; and promoting regional and international cooperation. UNODC delivered specialized training courses on investigating firearms trafficking to practitioners in Bolivia, Ghana and Senegal and held a regional seminar for the countries of West Africa and the Sahel region to promote legislative harmonization and support implementation of the international and regional instruments on firearms. In coordination with the Office for Disarmament Affairs, it began providing technical assistance for marking firearms through the procurement of marking machines and training to national authorities in Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, the Niger and Senegal. In cooperation with other partners, UNODC initiated the development of software for registering seized firearms, which States could use to record and analyse data relating to the seizure of firearms. UNODC presented to the second meeting of the Working Group on Firearms (Vienna, 26–28 May) the preliminary findings from its global study on firearms trafficking [YUN 2013, p. 514], which focused on the transnational routes and modus operandi of firearms trafficking, and its links to other cross-border trafficking flows and possible connections to organized crime and terrorism. The Working Group encouraged States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime [YUN 2000, p. 1048] to develop or strengthen coordination among relevant and competent national authorities, with a view to enhancing capacities for statistics and data collection, analysis and information sharing related to illicit firearms trafficking. During the reporting period, the Office for Disarmament Affairs launched the UN SaferGuard quick response mechanism, which allowed ammunition experts to be deployed rapidly to assist States in the urgent management of ammunition stockpiles, including those in the aftermath of unintended explosions of ammunition. The Office organized the inaugural meeting of the UN SaferGuard Board (29–30 April) to oversee the implementation of the international ammunition technical guidelines.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/33 without vote [agenda item 96 (b)].

Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 68/34 of 5 December 2013 on assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them,

Deeply concerned by the magnitude of human casualty and suffering, especially among children, caused by the illicit proliferation and use of small arms and light weapons,

Concerned by the negative impact that the illicit proliferation and use of those weapons continue to have on the efforts of States in the Sahelo-Saharan subregion in the areas of poverty eradication, sustainable development and the maintenance of peace, security and stability,
Recalling the report of the Secretary-General entitled “In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all”, in which he emphasized that States must strive just as hard to eliminate the threat of small arms and light weapons as they do to eliminate the threat of weapons of mass destruction,

Recalling also the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, adopted on 8 December 2005,

Recalling further the expression of support in the 2005 World Summit Outcome for the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,

Recalling the adoption, on 14 June 2006 in Abuja at the thirtieth ordinary summit of the Economic Community of West African States, of the Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials, in replacement of the moratorium on the importation, exportation and manufacture of small arms and light weapons in West Africa,

Recalling also the entry into force of the Convention on 29 September 2009,

Recalling further the decision taken by the Economic Community to establish the Small Arms Unit, responsible for advocating appropriate policies and developing and implementing programmes, as well as the establishment of the Economic Community’s Small Arms Control Programme, launched on 6 June 2006 in Bamako, in replacement of the Programme for Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development,

Taking note of the latest report of the Secretary-General on the consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures, assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

Recalling, in that regard, the decision of the European Union to significantly support the Economic Community in its efforts to combat the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons,

Recognizing the important role that civil society organizations play, by raising public awareness, in efforts to curb the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons,

Recalling the reports of the United Nations Conferences to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York from 26 June to 7 July 2006 and from 27 August to 7 September 2012,

Welcoming the inclusion of small arms and light weapons in the scope of the Arms Trade Treaty, as well as the inclusion of international assistance in its provisions,

1. Commends the United Nations and international, regional and other organizations for their assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them;

2. Encourages the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in the context of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/75 G of 15 December 1994 and the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions aimed at curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons and collecting them in the affected States that so request, with the support of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in close cooperation with the African Union;

3. Encourages the international community to support the implementation of the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials;

4. Encourages the countries of the Sahelo-Saharan sub-region to facilitate the effective functioning of national commissions to combat the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and in that regard invites the international community to lend its support wherever possible;

5. Encourages the collaboration of civil society organizations and associations in the efforts of the national commissions to combat the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and in the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects;

6. Encourages cooperation among State organs, international organizations and civil society in support of programmes and projects aimed at combating the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them;

7. Calls upon the international community to provide technical and financial support to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to take action to help to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons;

8. Invites the Secretary-General and those States and organizations that are in a position to do so to continue to provide assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to consider the matter and to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them”.

Illicit arms brokering

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/62 by recorded vote [180-0-2 | agenda item 96 (g)].

Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities

The General Assembly,

Noting the threat to international peace and security posed by illicit brokering activities circumventing the international arms control and non-proliferation framework,

Concerned that, if proper measures are not taken, the illicit brokering of arms in all its aspects will adversely affect the maintenance of international peace and security, and prolong conflicts, and could be an obstacle to sustainable...
economic and social development and result in illicit transfers of conventional arms and the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors,

Recognizing the need for Member States to prevent and combat illicit brokering activities, which covers not only conventional arms but also materials, equipment and technology that could contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery,

Reaffirming that efforts to prevent and combat illicit brokering activities should not hamper the legitimate arms trade and international cooperation with respect to materials, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1540(2004) of 28 April 2004, in particular paragraph 3, in which the Council determined that all States shall develop and maintain appropriate effective border controls and law enforcement efforts to detect, deter, prevent and combat, including through international cooperation when necessary, illicit trafficking in and brokering of materials related to nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/43 of 3 December 2012,

Noting international efforts to prevent and combat illicit arms brokering, in particular in small arms and light weapons, as demonstrated by the adoption in 2001 of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and the entry into force in 2005 of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

Recognizing the importance of States parties to the Arms Trade Treaty taking measures, pursuant to their national laws, to regulate brokering taking place under their jurisdiction, in accordance with article 10 of the Treaty, which will enter into force on 24 December 2014,

Noting the adoption on 26 September 2013 of Security Council resolution 2117(2013) on small arms and light weapons, in which the Council encourages cooperation and information-sharing on suspect brokering activities to address the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,

Noting also the report of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/81 of 8 December 2005 to consider further steps to enhance international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons as an international initiative within the framework of the United Nations,

Welcoming efforts to implement the Programme of Action, and welcoming also in this regard the outcome document of the Second United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action, held in New York from 27 August to 7 September 2012, including as it relates to illicit brokering of small arms and light weapons,

Underlining the inherent right of Member States to determine the specific scope and content of domestic regulations in accordance with their legislative frameworks and export control systems, consistent with international law, Welcoming the efforts made by Member States to implement laws and/or administrative measures to regulate arms brokering within their legal systems,

Encouraging cooperation among Member States to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in nuclear materials, and recognizing in this regard existing efforts at all levels, consistent with international law,

Noting the holding of the Nuclear Security Summit on 24 and 25 March 2014 in The Hague,

Encouraging Member States in a position to do so to share their experience and practices in relation to the control of illicit brokering and to further enhance international cooperation to this end,

Noting with satisfaction the activities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research in relation to preventing and combating illicit brokering activities,

Acknowledging the constructive role civil society can play in raising awareness and providing practical expertise on the prevention of illicit brokering activities,

1. Underlines the commitment of Member States to address the threat posed by illicit brokering activities;

2. Encourages Member States to fully implement relevant international treaties, instruments and resolutions to prevent and combat illicit brokering activities, and implement, where appropriate, the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts;

3. Calls upon Member States to establish appropriate national laws and/or measures to prevent and combat the illicit brokering of conventional arms and materials, equipment and technology that could contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, in a manner consistent with international law;

4. Acknowledges that national efforts to prevent and combat illicit brokering activities can be reinforced by such efforts at the regional and subregional levels;

5. Emphasizes the importance of international cooperation and assistance, capacity-building and information-sharing in preventing and combating illicit brokering activities, and encourages Member States to take such measures as appropriate and in a manner consistent with international law;

6. Encourages Member States to draw, where appropriate, on the relevant expertise of civil society in developing effective measures to prevent and combat illicit brokering activities;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities”.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/62:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland,
India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Letsotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Convention on excessively injurious conventional weapons and Protocols

Status

As at 31 December, the accession of Grenada and Iraq brought to 119 the number of States parties to the 1980 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 (ccw) and its annexed Protocols on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I) [YUN 1980, p. 76]; on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II) [ibid., p. 77]; and on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III) [ibid., p. 78].


Meeting of High Contracting Parties

The Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention (Geneva, 13–14 November) [CCW/MSP/2014/9] welcomed the report on promoting universality of the Convention and its Protocols [CCW/MSP/2014/8], and reaffirmed its commitment to the Accelerated Plan of Action on Universalization. The Meeting recommended that the UN Secretary-General and the Chairperson-designate of the 2015 Meeting of High Contracting Parties to the Convention exercise their authority to achieve the goal of universality of the Convention and its Protocols. The Meeting reaffirmed its commitment to the Compliance Mechanism of the Convention and its Protocols; and reiterated the call for all High Contracting Parties to submit national compliance reports in accordance with the decision taken at the Fourth Review Conference [YUN 2011, p. 529] to enhance the implementation of the Compliance Mechanism. The Meeting decided on dates and duration of Convention-related meetings in 2015.

Protocol V on explosive remnants of war

Eighth Conference of High Contracting Parties to Protocol V

States parties met for the Eighth Conference of High Contracting Parties to Protocol V (Geneva, 10–11 November) [CCW/PV/CONF/2014/10]. Preparations for the Conference were made during the eighth meeting of Experts for Protocol V (Geneva, 3–4 April). The Conference had before it documents on clearance, removal or destruction of explosive remnants of war [CCW/PV/CONF/2014/3]; victim assistance [CCW/PV/CONF/2014/9 & Corr.1]; cooperation and assistance [CCW/PV/CONF/2014/4]; national reporting [CCW/PV/CONF/2014/8]; and generic preventive measures [CCW/PV/CONF/2014/5].

The Conference decided to consider possible measures for improving mechanisms for the transmission of information under Article 4, and the quality of the information for submission under Article 4, taking into account the impact of international governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations with expertise in surveying and clearance of explosive remnants of war. It also decided that all High Contracting Parties should be encouraged to implement Part 3 of the Technical Annex to Protocol V, report on such work in their Protocol V national annual reports, and implement the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines on a voluntary basis. All High Contracting Parties and observer States should submit national annual reports, using the Protocol V Guide to National Reporting in preparing those reports.

Amended Protocol II on Mines, Booby-traps and Other Devices

Meeting of Experts

The Amended Protocol II Meeting of Experts (Geneva, 1–2 April) continued discussions on
improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in the framework of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons corresponding to its mandate as contained in paragraph 19 of the final document of the Fifteenth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II [YUN 2013, p. 517]. It made a number of recommendations to the Sixteenth Annual Conference of High Contracting Parties to Amend Protocol II (below).

**Annual Conference of States Parties**

The sixteenth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II (Geneva, 12 November) [CCW/AP.II/CONF.16/6] issued an appeal to States that had not yet done so to accede to Amended Protocol II. The Conference decided that the Group of Experts should continue to review the operation and status of the Protocol, and consider matters arising from reports by High Contracting Parties and development technologies to protect civilians against indiscriminate effects of mines. It also noted the report on the subject [CCW/AP.II/CONF.16/5]. It decided that the Group of Experts should analyse the implementation by the High Contracting Parties of their obligation to submit national annual reports and study their content, and consider the “Guide to reporting” of Form E, in light of the developments and progress achieved in the field of mine action since the adoption of the Protocol.

The Conference also took note of the report by the Coordinators on IEDs [CCW/AP.II/CONF.16/4], and decided that the High Contracting Parties should note the compilation of existing guidelines, best practices and other recommendations for addressing the diversion or illicit use of materials that could be used for IEDs and request that the Implementation Support Unit maintain and update the compilation on an ongoing basis as new guidelines, best practices, recommendations and other comments were published.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/444], adopted resolution 69/79 without vote [agenda item 100].

**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 resolution 68/66 of 5 December 2013,_


_Not_ the results of the 2013 Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention, held in Geneva on 14 and 15 November 2013,

_Welcoming_ the results of the Fifteenth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II, held in Geneva on 13 November 2013,

_Welcoming also_ the results of the Seventh Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V, held in Geneva on 11 and 12 November 2013,

_Recalling_ the role played by the International Committee of the Red Cross in the elaboration of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, and welcoming the particular efforts of various international, non-governmental and other organizations in raising awareness of the humanitarian consequences of various categories of conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects,

1. _Calls upon_ all States that have not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, 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 and the Protocols thereto, as amended, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to these instruments at an early date and so as to ultimately achieve their universality;

2. _Calls upon_ all States parties to the Convention that have not yet done so to express their consent to be bound by the Protocols to the Convention and the amendment extending the scope of the Convention and the Protocols thereto to include armed conflicts of a non-international character;

3. _Emphasizes_ the importance of the universalization of the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V);

4. _Welcomes_ the additional ratifications and acceptances of or accessions to the Convention, as well as the consents to be bound by the Protocols thereto;

5. _Acknowledges_ the continued efforts of the Secretary-General, as depository of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, the Chair of the Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention, the President of the Seventh Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol V and the President of the Fifteenth Annual Conference of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II, on behalf of the High Contracting Parties, to achieve the goal of universality;

6. _Recalls_ the following decisions by the Fourth Review Conference of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention:

(a) The adoption of an accelerated plan of action to promote universality of the Convention and the Protocols thereto;

(b) The adoption of actions to enhance the implementation of the compliance mechanism for the Convention and the Protocols thereto;

(c) The continuation of the Sponsorship Programme within the framework of the Convention; and, with rec-
ognition of the value and importance of the Sponsorship Programme, encourages States to contribute to it;

7. Welcomes the commitment by States parties to continue to contribute to the further development of international humanitarian law and in this context to keep under review both the development of new weapons and uses of weapons, which may have indiscriminate effects or cause unnecessary suffering;

8. Notes with satisfaction the decision of the 2013 Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to convene in 2014 a four-day informal meeting of experts to discuss the questions related to emerging technologies in the area of lethal autonomous weapons systems, and welcomes the informal discussions held from 13 to 16 May 2014 in that regard;

9. Welcomes the commitment of States parties to Protocol V to the effective and efficient implementation of the Protocol and the implementation of the decisions of the First and Second Conferences of the High Contracting Parties to the Protocol establishing a comprehensive framework for the exchange of information and cooperation;

10. Notes that, in conformity with article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to examine amendments to the Convention or to any of the Protocols thereto, to examine additional protocols concerning other categories of conventional weapons not covered by existing Protocols or to review the scope and application of the Convention and the Protocols thereto and to examine any proposed amendments or additional protocols;

11. Acknowledges the work of the Implementation Support Unit within the Geneva Branch of the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, which was established following a decision by the 2009 Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to render the assistance necessary and to provide such services as may be required for annual conferences and expert meetings of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention and of the High Contracting Parties to Amended Protocol II and Protocol V, as well as for any continuation of the work after the meetings;

13. Also requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, to continue to inform the General Assembly periodically, by electronic means, of ratifications and accessions of and accessions to the Convention, its amended article 1 and the Protocols;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “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”.

Cluster munitions

As at 31 December, 88 States were parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, which was adopted in 2008 [YUN 2008, p. 623] and entered into force in 2010 [YUN 2010, p. 562]. During the year, Belize, Congo, Guyana and Guinea became parties.

The Fifth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention (San Jose, Costa Rica, 2–5 September) welcomed the accession of Belize to the Convention and the ratification by the Congo, noting that the accession of Belize made Central America the first cluster munitions-free region in the world. The Meeting also welcomed the conclusion of an agreement with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining on hosting the Implementation Support Unit and requested its President to finalize the recruitment process for the Director of the Unit. Noting that it was not possible for States parties to agree on a funding model for the Unit, it tasked the Co-Chairs for general status and operations of the Convention with conducting consultations with States parties on a draft funding model. The Meeting further welcomed the San José progress report on the implementation of the 66 concrete steps and goals contained in the 2010 Vientiane Action Plan [ibid., annex I], as well as the working papers submitted by Mauritania and Norway, entitled “Declaration of compliance with article 4.1 (a) of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.” [CCM/MSP/2014/WP.2 & 3].

Anti-personnel mines

1997 Convention

As at 31 December, the number of States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Mine-Ban Convention), which was adopted in 1997 [YUN 1997, p. 503] and entered into force in 1999 [YUN 1999, p. 498], increased to 162, with the ratification of Oman.

Third Review Conference

The Third Review Conference of the States Parties to the Mine-Ban Convention (Maputo, Mozambique, 23–27 June) [A/PLC/CONF/2014/4 & Add.1] was convened pursuant to a decision of the thirteenth meeting of States parties [YUN 2013, p. 519]. Representatives of over 90 States parties and observer States, as well as representatives of the United Nations and a number of international, regional and non-governmental organizations participated in the work of the Conference.

During the first five plenary meetings, the Conference reviewed the general status and operation of the Convention, reviewing progress made and challenges that remained in the pursuit of the Convention’s aims and in the application of the Cartagena Action Plan 2010–2014 [YUN 2009, p. 554]. The Conference adopted the document “Review of the operation and status of the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction: 2009–2014”. With the aim of supporting enhanced implementation and promotion of the Convention, the Conference...
adopted the Maputo Action Plan 2014–2019, which contained 31 measurable, practical steps aimed at securing sustainable and significant progress in the implementation of the Convention. Those measures covered universalization, stockpile destruction, mine clearance, victim assistance, cooperation and assistance, transparency and exchange of information, measures to ensure compliance and implementation support. It also adopted the Maputo+15 Declaration, which contained a renewed political commitment by the States parties to fulfil their obligations to destroy all stockpiled anti-personnel mines, to clear all mined areas and to spare no efforts until the main object and purpose of the Convention were fully materialized; to ensure compliance with the Convention’s comprehensive prohibitions; to promote universal observance of the Convention’s norms and to condemn any use of anti-personnel mines; to strengthen efforts to address the needs of mine victims; and to strengthen national ownership and capacity, enhance cooperation and establish partnerships for completion. It also referred to the aspiration date of 2025 by which all goals of the Convention should be met.

The Conference established the following mechanisms, replacing the five Standing Committees: Committee on Article 5 Implementation; Committee on Cooperative Compliance; Committee on Victim Assistance; and Committee on Enhancing Cooperation and Assistance. The Conference agreed to the purpose, membership and mandates of the mechanism, annexed to its report. It also agreed that, beginning in 2015, a Meeting of the States Parties would be convened each year at the end of November or beginning of December until the end of 2018, and that the Fourth Review Conference would be held at the end of 2019.

The Conference had before it requests for extensions of the deadlines for completing the destruction of anti-personnel mines under Article 5. It extended the deadline for Eritrea, until 1 February 2020; the Democratic Republic of the Congo, until 1 January 2021; Yemen, until 1 March 2020; and Zimbabwe, until 1 January 2018.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/34 by recorded vote (164–0–17) [agenda item 96 (o)].

**Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction**

_The General Assembly,_


_Reaffirming its determination_ to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, which kill or injure thousands of people—women, girls, boys and men—every year, and which place people living in affected areas at risk and hinder the development of their communities,

_Believing it necessary_ to do the utmost to contribute in an efficient and coordinated manner to facing the challenge of removing anti-personnel mines placed throughout the world and to assure their destruction,

_Wishing_ to do the utmost in ensuring assistance for the care and rehabilitation, including the social and economic reintegration, of mine victims,

_Notting with satisfaction_ the work undertaken to implement the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction and_000_ the substantial progress made towards addressing the global anti-personnel landmine problem,


_Recalling also_ the third Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, held in Maputo from 23 to 27 June 2014, at which the international community reviewed the implementation of the Convention and the States parties adopted a declaration and an action plan for the period 2014–2019 to support enhanced implementation and promotion of the Convention,

_Notting with satisfaction_ that an additional State has acceded to the Convention, bringing the total number of States that have formally accepted the obligations of the Convention to 162,

_Emphasizing_ the desirability of attracting the adherence of all States to the Convention, and determined to work strenuously towards the promotion of its universalization and norms,

_Notting with regret_ that anti-personnel mines continue to be used in some conflicts around the world, causing human suffering and impeding post-conflict development,

1. _Invites_ all States that have not signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction to accede to it without delay;
2. _Urges_ the one remaining State that has signed but has not ratified the Convention to ratify it without delay;
3. _Stresses_ the importance of the full and effective implementation of and compliance with the Convention, including through the continued implementation of the action plan for the period 2014–2019;
4. _Urges_ all States parties to provide the Secretary-General with complete and timely information as required under article 7 of the Convention in order to promote transparency and compliance with the Convention;
5. Invites all States that have not ratified the Convention or acceded to it to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to make global mine action efforts more effective;

6. Renews its call upon all States and other relevant parties to work together to promote, support and advance the care, rehabilitation and social and economic reintegration of mine victims, mine risk education programmes and the removal and destruction of anti-personnel mines placed or stockpiled throughout the world;

7. Urges all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level and, where in a position to do so, to promote adherence to the Convention through bilateral, subregional, regional and multilateral contacts, outreach, seminars and other means;

8. Reiterates its invitation and encouragement to all interested States, the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to attend the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention, to be held in Geneva during the week of 30 November to 4 December 2015, and to participate in the future meeting programme of the Convention;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention and, on behalf of the States parties and in accordance with article 11, paragraph 4, of the Convention, to invite States not parties to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations, to attend the Fourteenth Meeting of the States Parties as observers;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction”.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/34:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United States, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam.

Practical disarmament

Disarmament Commission. The Disarmament Commission [A/69/42] included in its agenda the item “Practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional weapons”, but was unable to achieve consensus on the matter.

Report of Secretary-General. In his July report [A/69/132] on the consolidation of peace through practical disarmament, submitted in response to General Assembly resolutions 67/50 [YUN 2012, p. 526], 68/34 [YUN 2013, p. 515] and 68/48 [ibid., p. 512], the Secretary-General outlined actions taken by Member States, the UN System and other intergovernmental organizations concerning the implementation of the above resolutions with regard to the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons; the assistance provided to States in that context; and the consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures. In his observations and conclusions, the Secretary-General stated that the resolve of the international community to address the perennial issue of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons was unwavering. The measures that States had identified during the fifth biennial meeting of States to consider the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects [YUN 2001, p. 499] (see p. 499) attested to the political will and determination at the international level to address the issue. States were increasingly aware that new technologies could be useful in addressing the uncontrolled proliferation of small arms and light weapons and were committed to devising appropriate strategies. The entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty [YUN 2013, p. 507] augured well for the fight against the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. Once implemented, the Treaty would strengthen and complement the Programme of Action in export assessment, preventing diversion and countering illicit arms brokering. Coordination within the wider UN system was essential for continued support to national and regional efforts
for the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action. It would also be important to ensure that relevant activities were properly resourced in a timely manner. Lessons learned from UN interventions in peacekeeping operations and special political missions demonstrated greater impact and cost-effectiveness when resources and priorities were incorporated early into planning processes. The strengthening of partnerships with international and regional organizations and with civil society organizations would be critical in that endeavour.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/60 without vote [agenda item 96 (j)].

Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures

The General Assembly,


Convinced that a comprehensive and integrated approach towards certain practical disarmament measures often is a prerequisite to maintaining and consolidating peace and security and thus provides a basis for effective post-conflict peacebuilding; such measures include collection and responsible disposal, preferably through destruction, of weapons obtained through illicit trafficking or illicit manufacture as well as of weapons and ammunition declared by competent national authorities to be surplus to requirements, particularly with regard to small arms and light weapons, unless another form of disposition or use has been officially authorized and provided that such weapons have been duly marked and registered; confidence-building measures; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; demining and conversion,

Noting with satisfaction that the international community is more than ever aware of the importance of such practical disarmament measures, especially with regard to the growing problems arising from the excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons, including their ammunition, which pose a threat to peace and security and reduce the prospects for economic development in many regions, particularly in post-conflict situations,

Stressing that further efforts are needed in order to develop and effectively implement programmes of practical disarmament in affected areas as part of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration measures so as to complement, on a case-by-case basis, peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on prevention of armed conflict, which, inter alia, refers to the role which the proliferation and the illicit transfer of small arms and light weapons play in the context of the build-up and sustaining of conflicts,

Taking note of the statement by the President of the Security Council of 31 August 2001 underlining the importance of practical disarmament measures in the context of armed conflicts, and, with regard to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, emphasizing the importance of measures to contain the security risks stemming from the use of illicit small arms and light weapons,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General prepared with the assistance of the Group of Governmental Experts on Small Arms and, in particular, the recommendations contained therein, as an important contribution to the consolidation of the peace process through practical disarmament measures,

Welcoming the work of the United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism, which was established by the Secretary-General to bring about a holistic and multidisciplinary approach to this complex and multifaceted global problem,

Recalling the establishment, within the United Nations system, of the Programme of Action Implementation Support System, which provides a comprehensive tool to facilitate international cooperation and assistance for the implementation of practical disarmament measures, including the matching of assistance needs with available resources,

Welcoming the reports of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Biennial Meetings of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, reaffirming the support of States and their commitment to the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action Implementation Support System, and to consider other ways in which needs and resources can be matched effectively and assistance and cooperation can be more effectively coordinated,

Welcoming in particular the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, reaffirming the support of States and their commitment to the full and effective implementation of all the provisions of the Programme of Action and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, with a view to ending the human suffering caused by the illicit trade in and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons and their diversion into the illicit market,

Welcoming the establishment of the flexible, voluntary United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation, pursuant to the Programme of Action and the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the consolidation of peace through practical disarmament
measures, submitted pursuant to resolution 67/50, and encourages Member States as well as regional arrangements and agencies to lend their support to the implementation of recommendations contained therein;

2. Also takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on recent developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design and implications for the implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons;

3. Emphasizes the importance of including in United Nations-mandated peacekeeping missions, as appropriate and with the consent of the host State, practical disarmament measures aimed at addressing the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, including through weapons collection, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and through enhancing physical security and stockpile management practices, with a view to promoting an integrated, comprehensive and effective weapons management strategy that would contribute to a sustainable peace process;

4. Welcomes the activities undertaken by the Group of Interested States in Practical Disarmament Measures, and invites the Group to continue to promote, on the basis of lessons learned from previous disarmament and peacebuilding projects, new practical disarmament measures to consolidate peace, especially as undertaken or designed by affected States themselves, regional and subregional organizations and United Nations agencies;

5. Encourages, in this regard, the Group of Interested States to continue to discuss how recent developments in small arms technology can contribute to the advancement of practical disarmament measures, as well as how relevant tools and technologies can be applied effectively to capacity-building projects in conflict and post-conflict contexts;

6. Also encourages the Group of Interested States to continue to function as an informal, open and transparent forum supporting the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, in particular by facilitating the exchange of views on issues related to the United Nations small arms process, as well as capacity-building efforts to facilitate the effective matching of needs and resources in accordance with the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action and the outcome of the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action, thus effectively supporting the implementation of the Programme of Action;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat with resources adequate for maintaining the Programme of Action Implementation Support System, thus securing its important role in identifying and communicating information on needs and resources so as to enhance the implementation of the Programme of Action;

8. Encourages Member States, also in the framework of the Group of Interested States, to continue to lend their support to the Secretary-General, relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and non-governmental organizations in responding to requests by Member States to collect and destroy small arms and light weapons, including their ammunition, in post-conflict situations;

9. Encourages Member States in a position to do so to financially contribute to the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation;

10. Welcomes the synergies within the multistakeholder process, including Governments, the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations and institutions as well as non-governmental organizations in support of practical disarmament measures and the Programme of Action;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of practical disarmament measures, taking into consideration the activities of the Group of Interested States;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures”.

Also on 2 December [meeting 62], the Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/64 without vote [agenda item 96 (i)].

Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms

The General Assembly,
Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,
Bearing in mind the contribution of confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms, adopted on the initiative and with the agreement of the States concerned, to the improvement of the overall international peace and security situation,
Convinced that the relationship between the development of confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms and the international security environment can also be mutually reinforcing,
Considering the important role that confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms can also play in creating favourable conditions for progress in the field of disarmament,
Recognizing that the exchange of information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms contributes to mutual understanding and confidence among Member States,

1. Welcomes all confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms already undertaken by Member States, as well as the information on such measures voluntarily provided;

2. Encourages Member States to continue to adopt and apply confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms and to provide information in that regard;

3. Also encourages Member States to continue the dialogue on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms;
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4. Welcomes the establishment and continuing operation of the database containing information provided by Member States, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the database updated and to assist Member States, at their request, in the organization of seminars, courses and workshops aimed at enhancing the knowledge of new developments in this field;

5. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 65/63;

6. Takes note of the conclusions of the report, including the importance of tailoring confidence-building measures agreed in regional and subregional or bilateral contexts to the particular security concerns of States within a region and subregion;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms”.

Transparency

Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament [A/69/27] held informal plenary meetings (25–26 June) on “Transparency in arms transfers”. During the general debate, delegations reaffirmed or further elaborated their respective positions on the issue. The Conference had before it the reports of the Coordinators on the various substantive agenda items, and the text of the section on disarmament and international security of the final document of the XVII Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement (Algiers, Algeria, 26–29 May) [CD/2002].

UN Register of Conventional Arms

Reports of Secretary-General. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/43 [YUN 2013, p. 521], the Secretary-General reported in July [A/69/124] and September [A/69/124/Add.1] that he had received information from 45 States on the export and import of conventional arms covered by the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms that was established in 1992 [YUN 1992, p. 75] to enhance transparency on arms transfer. As at 31 December, 58 reports were received, a significant decrease compared to the previous year. Of the 58 reports received, 1 came from Africa, 9 from Asia and the Pacific, 8 from Latin America and the Caribbean, 19 from Eastern Europe and 21 from Western Europe and other States.

Transparency in military expenditures

In response to General Assembly resolution 68/23 [YUN 2013, p. 524], the Secretary-General presented reports [A/69/35 & Add.1] in July and September from 49 States on their national military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available. By year’s end, 66 States had submitted reports, which was higher than that for the previous year. Of the 66 reports received, 4 came from Africa, 11 from Asia and the Pacific, 11 from Latin America and the Caribbean, 19 from Eastern Europe, and 21 from Western Europe and other States.

On 2 December (decision 69/513), the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee [A/69/431] on its consideration of the item entitled “Reduction of military budgets.”

Other disarmament issues

Prevention of an arms race in outer space

Conference on Disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament discussed the prevention of an arms race in outer space in informal plenary meeting from 11 to 13 March [A/69/27]. The Conference had before it two letters from the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations” [CD/1970]; a letter dated 20 June from the Russian Federation and Argentina transmitting the text of the joint statement of not being the first to place weapons of any kind in outer space, signed on 28 May in Moscow [CD/1991]; the reports of the Coordinators on the various substantive agenda items [CD/1995]; a note verbale dated 20 August from the Russian Federation transmitting its comments on the report of the informal meetings prepared by the Coordinator on agenda item 3 entitled “prevention of an arms race in outer space” [CD/1996]; a note verbale dated 2 September from the United States transmitting its analysis of the 2014 Russian-Chinese draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space, the threat or use of force against outer space objects [CD/1998]; a letter dated 3 September from the Russian Federation and Cuba transmitting the text of the joint statement of not being the first to place weapons of any kind in outer space, signed by their respective Minister of Foreign Affairs on 11 July in Havana [CD/2001]; and a note verbale dated 3 September from Algeria transmitting the text of the section on disarmament and international security of the final document of the XVII Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement (Algiers, Algeria, 26–29 May) [CD/2002].

The President, in his summary of the discussion[CD/PV.1283], said that delegations agreed that outer space should be for peaceful uses and that the growing use of space increased the importance of having a better regime and framework. Some delegations pointed out that gaps existed in the legal framework dealing with outer space. Delegations underlined the necessity of space debris mitigation as an urgent issue for the future. Some felt that transparency and confidence-building measures were useful and could overcome mistrust, while others felt that they should not become
a substitute for a legally binding instrument. Some delegates emphasized the primary role played by the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of an international instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/438], adopted resolution 69/31 by recorded vote (178-0-2) [agenda item 94 (a)].

**Prevention of an arms race in outer space**

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes and shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development,

Reaffirming also the provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,

Recalling the obligation of all States to observe the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the use or threat of use of force in their international relations, including in their space activities,

Reaffirming paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, in which it is stated that, in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling its previous resolutions on this issue, and taking note of the proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions and of the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Recognizing that the prevention of an arms race in outer space would avert a grave danger for international peace and security,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space,

Considering that wide participation in the legal regime applicable to outer space could contribute to enhancing its effectiveness,

Noting that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment in 1985 and seeking to enhance its functioning in qualitative terms, continued the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

Noting also that there were no objections in principle in the Conference on Disarmament to the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee, subject to re-examination of the mandate contained in the decision of the Conference on Disarmament of 13 February 1992,

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts for the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and hoping that concrete results will emerge from these efforts as soon as possible,

Convinced that further measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space, including the weaponization of outer space,

Stressing that the growing use of outer space increases the need for greater transparency and better information on the part of the international community,

Recalling, in this context, its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 45/55 B of 4 December 1990, 47/51 of 9 December 1992 and 48/74 A of 16 December 1993, in which, inter alia, it reaffirmed the importance of confidence-building measures as a means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Conscious of the benefits of confidence- and security-building measures in the military field,

Recognizing that negotiations for the conclusion of an international agreement or agreements to prevent an arms race in outer space remain a priority task of the Conference on Disarmament and that the concrete proposals on confidence-building measures could form an integral part of such agreements,


Noting the introduction by China and the Russian Federation at the Conference on Disarmament of the draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects in 2008 and the submission of its updated version in 2014,

Taking note of the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to establish for its 2009 session a working group to discuss, substantially, without limitation, all issues related to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

1. **Reaffirms** the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;

2. **Reaffirms its recognition**, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that the regime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness and that it is important to comply strictly with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral;

3. **Emphasizes the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space;**
4. **Calls upon** all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation;

5. **Reiterates** that the Conference on Disarmament, as the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. **Invites** the Conference on Disarmament to establish a working group under its agenda item entitled “Prevention of an arms race in outer space” as early as possible during its 2015 session;

7. **Recognizes**, in this respect, the growing convergence of views on the elaboration of measures designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the peaceful uses of outer space;

8. **Urges** States conducting activities in outer space, as well as States interested in conducting such activities, to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the matter, if any, so as to facilitate its work;

9. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Prevention of an arms race in outer space”.

**RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/31:***

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guernsey, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Against:** None.

**Abstaining:** Israel, United States.

**Group of Governmental Experts.** In a November note [A/AC.105/1080], the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the replies from Germany and the United States to his request for their views on the modalities of making practical use of the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities [YUN 2013, p. 527].

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/38 without vote [agenda item 96 (a)].

**Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities**

**The General Assembly,**

Recalling its resolutions 60/66 of 8 December 2005, 61/75 of 6 December 2006, 62/43 of 5 December 2007, 63/68 of 2 December 2008, 64/49 of 2 December 2009, 65/68 of 8 December 2010 and 68/50 of 5 December 2013, as well as its decision 66/517 of 2 December 2011,

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1993 to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, the annex to which contains the study by governmental experts on the application of confidence-building measures in outer space,

Reaffirming the right of all countries to explore and use outer space in accordance with international law,

Reaffirming also that preventing an arms race in outer space is in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and is an essential condition for the promotion and strengthening of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Recalling, in this context, its resolutions 45/55 B of 4 December 1990 and 48/74 B of 16 December 1993, in which, inter alia, the General Assembly recognized the need for increased transparency and confirmed the importance of confidence-building measures as a means of reinforcing the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space,

Noting the constructive debates that the Conference on Disarmament has held on this subject and the views expressed by Member States,

Noting also the introduction by China and the Russian Federation at the Conference on Disarmament of the draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects and the submission of its updated version in 2014,

Noting further that, since 2004, several States have introduced a policy of not being the first State to place weapons in outer space,

Noting the presentation by the European Union of a draft of a non-legally binding international code of conduct for outer space activities,

Recognizing the work that takes place within the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and its Legal Sub-
committee, which makes a significant contribution to the promotion of the long-term sustainability of outer space activities,

Noting the contribution of Member States that have submitted to the Secretary-General concrete proposals on international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures pursuant to paragraph 1 of resolution 61/75, paragraph 2 of resolution 62/43, paragraph 2 of resolution 64/49, the report of the Group of Governmental experts convened by the Secretary-General, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to conduct a study on outer space transparency and confidence-building measures,

1. Stresses the importance of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-building Measures in Outer Space Activities, considered by the General Assembly on 5 December 2013;
2. Encourages Member States to continue to review and implement, to the greatest extent practicable, the proposed transparency and confidence-building measures contained in the report, through relevant national mechanisms, on a voluntary basis and in a manner consistent with the national interests of Member States;
3. Decides, in order to further advance transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space, to refer the recommendations contained in the report to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament for consideration, as appropriate;
4. Requests the relevant entities and organizations of the United Nations system, to which, in accordance with resolution 68/50, the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-building Measures in Outer Space Activities was circulated, to assist in effectively implementing the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, as appropriate;
5. Encourages relevant entities and organizations of the United Nations system to coordinate, as appropriate, on matters related to the recommendations contained in the report;
6. Decides to convene, within existing resources, a joint ad hoc meeting of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) and the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) to address possible challenges to space security and sustainability, and to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, a sub-item entitled “Joint ad hoc meeting of the First and Fourth Committees on possible challenges to space security and sustainability”;
7. Also decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities”.

Placement of weapons in outer space

Conference on Disarmament. During its discussion of the item on a prevention of an arms race in outer space, the Conference on Disarmament [A/69/27] had before it a 10 June letter from the Russian Federation and China transmitting the updated Russian and Chinese texts of the draft treaty on prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects presented at the 10 June plenary meeting [CD/1985]; and a letter dated 3 September from the Russian Federation and Cuba transmitting the text of the joint statement of not being the first to place weapons of any kind in outer space, signed by their respective Minister of Foreign Affairs on 11 July in Havana [CD/2001].

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/438], adopted resolution 69/32 by recorded vote (126-4-46) [agenda item 94 (b)].

No first placement of weapons in outer space

The General Assembly,
Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,
Seriously concerned about the possibility of an arms race in outer space, and bearing in mind the importance of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,
Conscious that the prevention of an arms race in outer space would avert a grave danger to international peace and security,
Reaffirming that further measures should be examined in the search for agreements to prevent an arms race in outer space, Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with the existing legal regime providing for the peaceful use of outer space,
Reaffirming its recognition that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee prevention of an arms race in outer space and that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime,
Welcoming, in this regard, the draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects, introduced by China and the Russian Federation at the Conference on Disarmament in 2008, and the submission of its updated version in 2014,
Considering that transparency- and confidence-building measures in outer space activities are an integral part of the draft treaty referred to above,
Recalling its previous resolutions, including resolutions 45/55 B of 4 December 1990 and 48/74 B of 16 December 1993, which, inter alia, confirm the importance of transparency- and confidence-building measures as a means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,
Noting the importance of the political statements made by a number of States that they would not be the first to place weapons in outer space,
1. Reaffirms the importance and urgency of the objective to prevent an arms race in outer space and the willingness of States to contribute to reaching this common goal;

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2. Reiterates that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement, or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;
3. Urges an early start of substantive work based on the updated draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects submitted by China and the Russian Federation at the Conference on Disarmament, under the agenda item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space";
4. Stresses that, while such an agreement is not yet concluded, other measures may contribute to ensuring that weapons are not placed in outer space;
5. Encourages all States, especially space-faring nations, to consider the possibility of upholding as appropriate a political commitment not to be the first to place weapons in outer space;
6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “No first placement of weapons in outer space”.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/32:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Observed of environmental norms

In July [A/69/115], responding to General Assembly resolution 68/36 [YUN 2013, p. 528], the Secretary-General provided information from Cuba, Georgia, Iraq, Portugal, and Ukraine on measures they had adopted to promote the observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/55 without vote [agenda item 96 (6)].

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

The General Assembly,
Emphasizing the importance of the observance of environmental norms in the preparation and implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements,
Recognizing that it is necessary to take duly into account the agreements adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as well as prior relevant agreements, in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms limitation,
Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 68/36,
Noting that the Seventeenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algiers from 26 to 29 May 2014, welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly, without a vote, of resolution 68/36 on the observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control,
Mindful of the detrimental environmental effects of the use of nuclear weapons,
1. Reaffirms that international disarmament forums should take fully into account the relevant environmental norms in negotiating treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms limitation and that all States, through their actions, should contribute fully to ensuring compliance with the aforementioned norms in the implementation of treaties and conventions to which they are parties;
2. Calls upon States to adopt unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures so as to contribute to ensuring the application of scientific and technological progress within the framework of international security, disarmament and other related spheres, without detriment to the environment or to its effective contribution to attaining sustainable development;
3. Welcomes the information provided by Member States on the implementation of the measures they have
adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the present resolution;

4. Invites all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they have adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the General Assembly at its seventieth session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control”.

Effects of depleted uranium

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/37 [YUN 2012, p. 531], the Secretary-General, in a July report [A/69/151], transmitted the views of 12 Member States (Argentina, Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, Iraq, Libya, Mexico, Netherlands, Oman, Panama, Spain, Ukraine), the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Environment Programme on the effects of the use of armaments and ammunition containing depleted uranium on human health and the environment.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/57 by recorded vote (150–4–27) [agenda item 96 (e)].

Effects of the use of armaments and ammunition containing depleted uranium

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international humanitarian law,

Recalling its resolutions 62/30 of 5 December 2007, 63/54 of 2 December 2008, 65/55 of 8 December 2010 and 67/36 of 3 December 2012,

Determined to promote multilateralism as an essential means to carry forward negotiations on arms regulation and disarmament,

Taking note of the opinions expressed by Member States and relevant international organizations on the effects of the use of armaments and ammunition containing depleted uranium, as reflected in the reports submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolutions 62/30, 63/54, 65/55 and 67/36,

Recognizing the importance of implementing, as appropriate, the recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization to mitigate potential hazards to human beings and the environment from the contamination of territories with depleted uranium residues,

Considering that studies conducted so far by relevant international organizations have not provided a detailed enough account of the magnitude of the potential long-term effects on human beings and the environment of the use of armaments and ammunition containing depleted uranium,

Recalling that the United Nations Environment Programme, in its report to the Secretary-General on the Subject, affirms that major scientific uncertainties persist regarding the long-term environmental impacts of depleted uranium, particularly with respect to long-term groundwater contamination, and calls for a precautionary approach to the use of depleted uranium,

Convinced that, as humankind becomes more aware of the need to take immediate measures to protect the environment, any event that could jeopardize such efforts requires urgent attention to implement the required measures,

Noting that further research should be done to assess the health risks and environmental impact of the use of arms and ammunition containing depleted uranium in conflict situations,

Taking into consideration the potential harmful effects of the use of armaments and ammunition containing depleted uranium on human health and the environment,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Member States and international organizations that submitted their views to the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 67/36 and previous resolutions on the subject;

2. Invites Member States and relevant international organizations, particularly those that have not yet done so, to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the effects of the use of armaments and ammunition containing depleted uranium;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to request relevant international organizations to update and complete, as appropriate, their studies and research on the effects of the use of armaments and ammunition containing depleted uranium on human health and the environment;

4. Encourages Member States, particularly the affected States, as necessary, to facilitate the studies and research referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. Also encourages Member States to follow closely the development of the studies and research referred to in paragraph 3 above;

6. Invites Member States that have used armaments and ammunition containing depleted uranium in armed conflicts to provide the relevant authorities of affected States, upon request, with information, as detailed as possible, about the location of the areas of use and the amounts used, with the objective of facilitating the assessment of such areas;

7. Encourages Member States in a position to do so to provide assistance to States affected by the use of arms and ammunition containing depleted uranium, in particular in identifying and managing contaminated sites and material;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit an updated report on the subject to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session, reflecting the information submitted by Member States and relevant international organizations, including the information submitted pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Effects of the use of armaments and ammunition containing depleted uranium”.

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RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/57:

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Against:** France, Israel, United Kingdom, United States.

**Abstaining:** Albania, Andorra, Australia, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Microwave, Monaco, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine.

Science and technology and disarmament

On 2 December (decision 69/515), the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first (2016) session the item entitled “Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament.”

**Studies, research and training**

**UN Institute for Disarmament Research**

The Secretary-General in July transmitted the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) [A/69/176 & Corr.1], which covered the Institute’s activities from August 2013 to July 2014 and the proposed 2014–2015 programme of work and financial plan, as approved by the UNIDIR Board of Trustees, the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters. The Institute’s programme of work was structured in five categories: weapons of mass destruction (WMDs); weapons of societal disruption; security and society; emerging threats; and process and practice. The Director’s report contained information on the status of voluntary funds received from Governments and other sources. UNIDIR was actively seeking to expand its donor base as part of its resource mobilization strategy. Contributions earmarked for projects continued to rise slightly, despite the increasing competition for a smaller pool of available funding. Non-earmarked contributions for Institute staff and support, however, continued to decline. The growing gap between institutional support and project funding was unsustainable and had to be addressed.

The Board of Trustees reiterated its concern about the impact on the Institute as a result of the continuing adverse financial situation and the limited size of the subvention from the UN regular budget allocated towards meeting the costs of the Director and the Institute staff. The Board of Trustees made recommendations with a view to ensuring the effectiveness and continuity of the Institute’s operations.

In a later note [A/70/177], the Secretary-General forwarded the report of the UNIDIR Director on the activities of the Institute for the period from January to December 2014. During the year, UNIDIR conducted 16 individual projects, held 23 conferences and seminars and issued 17 publications relating to WMDs; conventional weapons; emerging security issues, including code of conduct for outer space activities and Cyber Index tool; as well as security and society.

Total UNIDIR income in 2014 was $2,447,300; and total expenditure was $2,788,800.

Disarmament fellowships, training and advisory services

Twenty-five fellows participated in the 2014 UN disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme, which was offered by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNOCA). The programme featured a study session in Geneva on 25 August; study visits to international organizations, structures or arrangements related to disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation; specific-country visits to Member States; and a study session at the UN Headquarters. The 2014 programme comprised theory-based activities and practical exercises, as well as simulation negotiation exercises, and field visits to a weapons destruction facility, a nuclear reactor, disarmament research laboratories and a chemical weapons on-site inspection simulation.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/441], adopted resolution 69/75 without vote [agenda item 97 (b)].
United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 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, the second special session devoted to disarmament, including its decision to continue the programme,

Noting that the programme continues to contribute significantly to developing greater awareness of the importance and benefits of disarmament and a better understanding of the concerns of the international community in the field of disarmament and security, as well as to enhancing the knowledge and skills of fellows, allowing them to participate more effectively in efforts in the field of disarmament at all levels,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has trained a large number of officials from Member States throughout its 36 years of existence, many of whom hold positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament within their own Governments,

Recognizing the need for Member States to take into account gender equality when nominating candidates to the programme,

Recalling all the resolutions on the matter since the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, including resolution 50/71 A of 12 December 1995,

Believing that the forms of assistance available under the programme to Member States, in particular to developing countries, 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 the guidelines approved by the Assembly in its resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. Expresses its appreciation to all Member States and organizations that have consistently supported the programme throughout the years, thereby contributing to its success, in particular to the Governments of China, Germany, Japan, Kazakhstan and Switzerland for continuing extensive and highly educative study visits for the participants in the programme during 2013 and 2014;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies, the Asser Institute and the Monterey Institute of International Studies for organizing specific study programmes in the field of disarmament in their respective areas of competence, thereby contributing to the objectives of the programme;

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 to implement annually the programme within existing resources and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services”.

Disarmament and non-proliferation education

In response to General Assembly resolution 67/47 [YUN 2012, p. 534], the Secretary-General, in June [A/69/113 & Add.1], reviewed the results of the implementation of the 34 recommendations of 2002 UN study [YUN 2002, p. 544] on disarmament and non-proliferation education and possible new opportunities for promoting such education. Ten Member States (Argentina, Austria, Cuba, El Salvador, Germany, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Portugal) submitted information, together with 6 UN entities and other international and regional organizations and 22 civil society and non-governmental organizations.

According to the report, Governments, international organizations and civil society groups continued to increase digital contents and their use of and access to new technologies, such as social media tools, to disseminate information and reach a wider audience. Those new technologies provided a platform for Member States, the United Nations, international and regional organizations, as well as civil society organizations to reach out to youth and promote their understanding of disarmament and non-proliferation issues. Young people around the world had a critical role to play in raising awareness and developing new strategies to reduce the threats from WMDs, small arms and light weapons. It was important to reach out, inform and empower young people to become agents of peace by helping them mobilize, act and promote disarmament ideals throughout their schools, communities and beyond.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/65 without vote [agenda item 96 (b)].

United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education

The General Assembly,


Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on disarmament and non-proliferation education, in which the
Secretary-General reported on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education, and recalling that 2014 marks the twelfth anniversary of that report.

Recognizing the usefulness of the disarmament and non-proliferation education website “Disarmament education: resources for learning”, which was reorganized and updated in September 2011 by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat to include the six official languages of the United Nations and a new interactive presentation, and encouraging the use of new communication technologies and social media for the promotion of disarmament and non-proliferation education,

Recognizing also the launch of the “Disarmament today” series of podcasts, in which experts are interviewed about present-day disarmament issues, such as education, disarmament and non-proliferation in the context of space security, as well as the experiences of the hibakusha, the atomic bomb survivors,

Emphasizing that the Secretary-General concludes in his report that efforts need to be continued to implement the recommendations of the study and follow the good examples of how they are being implemented to stimulate even further long-term results,

Desiring of stressing the urgency of promoting concerted international efforts at disarmament and non-proliferation, in particular in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, with a view to strengthening international security and enhancing sustainable economic and social development,

Conscious of the need to combat the negative effects of cultures of violence and complacency in the face of current dangers in this field through long-term programmes of education and training,

Remaining convinced that the need for disarmament and non-proliferation education, particularly among youth, has never been greater, not only on the subject of weapons of mass destruction but also in the field of small arms and light weapons, terrorism and other challenges to international security and the process of disarmament, as well as on the relevance of implementing the recommendations contained in the United Nations study,

Recognizing the importance of the participation of civil society, including academic and non-governmental organizations, which plays an active role in the promotion of disarmament and non-proliferation education,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Member States, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, civil society, academic and non-governmental organizations, which, within their purview, implemented the recommendations made in the United Nations study, as discussed in the report of the Secretary-General reviewing the implementation of the recommendations, and encourages them once again to continue applying those recommendations and reporting to the Secretary-General on steps taken to implement them;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session;

3. Reiterates the request to the Secretary-General to utilize electronic means to the fullest extent possible in the dissemination, in as many official languages as feasible, of information related to that report and any other information that the Office for Disarmament Affairs gathers on an ongoing basis in regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to maintain the website “Disarmament education: resources for learning” as well as the “Disarmament today” series of podcasts updated, as an efficient and effective tool to promote disarmament and non-proliferation education;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Disarmament and non-proliferation education”.

**Disarmament information programme**

In response to General Assembly resolution 67/67 [A/69/134] reviewed the activities of the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme carried out by UNODA in the areas of WMDs and conventional weapons, in particular small arms and light weapons. During the period under review, the Programme continued to focus on information relating to WMDs, especially nuclear weapons, and on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and the arms trade. Responding to the higher levels of computer literacy and technological capability among its constituents around the globe, the Programme oriented its publications towards electronic formats. The two-part United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, the Occasional Papers series and Office for Disarmament Affairs Update and other publications were available on the UNODA website. E-books were another area where new technologies were being explored to reach new constituencies with mobile information. The UNODA website expanded exponentially in content and specialized websites were developed for major conferences, which served as working tools for participants and disseminators of public information. The Department of Public Information highlighted disarmament and arms control issues of topical interest, especially nuclear weapons and small arms and light weapons, in print, on the Internet and in film, television and radio, using its large network of information centres around the world and its outreach capacity. Its use of the celebrity appeal of the Messenger of Peace in respect of arms control issues continued to be effective. UNODA was grateful for the support it had received from Member States for the Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme and appealed for continued support for its work.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/441], adopted resolution 69/71 without vote [agenda item 97 (a)].
United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision taken in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched,

Bearing in mind its resolution 47/53 D of 9 December 1992, in which it decided, inter alia, that the World Disarmament Campaign should be known thereafter as the “United Nations Disarmament Information Programme” and the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund as the “Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme”,


Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General,

1. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the limited resources available to him in disseminating, as widely as possible, information on arms control and disarmament to Governments, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes and in carrying out a seminar and conference programme;

2. Stresses the importance of the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme as a significant instrument in enabling all Member States to participate fully in the deliberations and negotiations on disarmament in the various United Nations bodies, in assisting them in complying with treaties, as required, and in contributing to agreed mechanisms for transparency;

3. Commends with satisfaction the launch of The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook for 2012 and 2013, as well as its online editions, by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat;

4. Notes with appreciation the cooperation of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and its information centres in pursuit of the objectives of the Programme;

5. Recommends that the Programme continue to inform, educate and generate public understanding of the importance of multilateral action and support for it, including action by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms control and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner, and that it focus its efforts:

(a) To continue to publish The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, the flagship publication of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, in all official languages, as well as its Occasional Papers, Study Series and other ad hoc information materials in accordance with the current practice;

(b) To continue to update the disarmament website as a part of the United Nations website in as many official languages as feasible;

(c) To promote the use of the Programme as a means to provide information related to progress in the implementation of nuclear disarmament measures;

(d) To continue to intensify United Nations interaction with the public, principally non-governmental organizations and research institutes, to help further an informed debate on topical issues of arms limitation, disarmament and security;

(e) To continue to organize discussions on topics of interest in the field of arms limitation and disarmament with a view to broadening understanding and facilitating an exchange of views and information among Member States and civil society;

6. Recognizes the importance of all support extended to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, and once again invites all Member States to make further contributions to the Fund with a view to sustaining a strong outreach programme;

7. Takes note of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on disarmament and non-proliferation education, which reviews the implementation of the recommendations made in the 2002 study on disarmament and non-proliferation education;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during the previous two years and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for the following two years;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations Disarmament Information Programme”.

Regional disarmament

Progress continued towards the consolidation of nuclear-weapon-free zones. The declaration of Latin America and the Caribbean as a Zone of Peace by the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and the endorsement of the Zone by the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean marked a milestone in the cooperation between the two intraregional organizations. Furthermore, the Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia was signed by the five nuclear-weapon States. Intensive efforts were made to achieve consensus on the modalities for holding the Conference on the establishment of a Middle East Zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). The Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa promoted disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation, and provided technical and other capacity-building assistance on various aspects of the small arms issue, including arms registration, stockpile management, awareness-raising programmes and implementing the Arms Trade Treaty. The Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean assisted States in implementing disarmament and non-proliferation instruments and in complying with international standards and
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In particular, the Centre provided capacity-building assistance for destroying surplus, obsolete and confiscated weapons; safeguarding stockpiles of small arms and light weapons; and implementing the Arms Trade Treaty. The Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific promoted disarmament and confidence-building through dialogue and disarmament education. It assisted in enhancing national capacities for implementing Security Council resolution 1540(2004); the Arms Trade Treaty; the Biological Weapons Convention; the Chemical Weapons Convention; and for combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. The Centre also promoted mutual understanding among States on cybersecurity issues, in part through the convening of a conference in Beijing in cooperation with the Government of China and the China Arms Control and Disarmament Association. Both intergovernmental and non-governmental regional organizations continued to be actively engaged in advancing the disarmament agenda within the framework of their respective mandates, backed by significant support from the donor community and various UN organs. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations also remained engaged in assisting post-conflict countries with demining issues and other activities related to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, particularly in Africa and the Asia Pacific. In addition, projects and programmes were initiated or continued to be implemented in severely afflicted countries to improve citizen security through local police and community measures for the reduction of armed violence.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/45 without vote [agenda item 96 (gg)].

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,


Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly,

Taking note of the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session,

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Taking note of the recent proposals for disarmament at the regional and subregional levels,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of all States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security,

3. Calls upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels;

4. Welcomes the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels;

5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at the regional and subregional levels;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Regional disarmament”.

Conventional arms control at regional and subregional levels

In response to General Assembly resolution 68/56 [YUN 2013, p. 531] on conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels, the Secretary-General submitted in July a report [A/69/139] containing the views of 11 Member States (Azerbaijan, Bolivia,
Chile, Cuba, Georgia, Mexico, Panama, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Ukraine) on the issue.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/47 by recorded vote (181-1-2) [agenda item 96 (ii)].

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

_The General Assembly,_


_Recognizing_ the crucial role of conventional arms control in promoting regional and international peace and security,

_Believing_ that conventional arms control needs to be pursued primarily in the regional and subregional contexts since most threats to peace and security in the post-cold-war era arise mainly among States located in the same region or subregion,

_Aware_ that the preservation of a balance in the defence capabilities of States at the lowest level of armaments would contribute to peace and stability and should be a prime objective of conventional arms control,

_Desirous_ of promoting agreements to strengthen regional peace and security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces,

_Notice with particular interest_ the initiatives taken in this regard in different regions of the world, in particular the commencement of consultations among a number of Latin American countries and the proposals for conventional arms control made in the context of South Asia, and recognizing, in the context of this subject, the relevance and value of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, which is a cornerstone of European security,

_Believing_ that militarily significant States and States with larger military capabilities have a special responsibility in promoting such agreements for regional security,

_Believing also_ that an important objective of conventional arms control in regions of tension should be to prevent the possibility of military attack launched by surprise and to avoid aggression,

_1. Decides_ to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

_2. Requests_ the Conference on Disarmament to consider the formulation of principles that can serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looks forward to a report of the Conference on this subject;

_3. Requests_ the Secretary-General, in the meantime, to seek the views of Member States on the subject and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session;

_4. Decides_ to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels”.

**RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/47:**

_In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

_Against:_ India.

_Abstaining:_ Bhutan, Russian Federation.

**Regional confidence-building measures**

In response to General Assembly resolution 68/55 [YUN 2015, p. 531] on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context, the Secretary-General submitted a July report [A/69/116] containing the views of ten Member States (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Portugal, Qatar, Serbia, Spain, Ukraine) on the issue.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/440], adopted resolution 69/46 without vote [agenda item 96 (iii)].

YUN 2014—1st proof—11 February 2018
Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,


Recalling also its resolution 57/337 of 3 July 2003 on the prevention of armed conflict, in which the General Assembly calls upon Member States to settle their disputes by peaceful means, as set out in Chapter VI of the Charter, inter alia, by any procedures adopted by the parties,

Recalling further the resolutions and guidelines adopted by consensus by the General Assembly and the Disarmament Commission relating to confidence-building measures and their implementation at the global, regional and subregional levels,

Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken at the initiative and with the agreement of all States concerned, and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, since such measures can contribute to regional stability,

Convinced that resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Recognizing the need for meaningful dialogue among States concerned to avert conflict,

Welcoming the peace processes already initiated by States concerned to resolve their disputes through peaceful means bilaterally or through mediation, inter alia, by third parties, regional organizations or the United Nations,

Recognizing that States in some regions have already taken steps towards confidence-building measures at the bilateral, subregional and regional levels in the political and military fields, including arms control and disarmament, and noting that such confidence-building measures have improved peace and security in those regions and contributed to progress in the socioeconomic conditions of their people,

Concerned that the continuation of disputes among States, particularly in the absence of an effective mechanism to resolve them through peaceful means, may contribute to the arms race and endanger the maintenance of international peace and security and the efforts of the international community to promote arms control and disarmament,

1. Calls upon Member States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;
2. Reaffirms its commitment to the peaceful settlement of disputes under Chapter VI of the Charter, in particular Article 33, which provides for a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means chosen by the parties;
3. Reaffirms the ways and means regarding confidence- and security-building measures set out in the report of the Disarmament Commission on its 1993 session;
4. Calls upon Member States to pursue these ways and means through sustained consultations and dialogue, while at the same time avoiding actions that may hinder or impair such a dialogue;
5. Urges States to comply strictly with all bilateral, regional and international agreements, including arms control and disarmament agreements, to which they are party;
6. Emphasizes that the objective of confidence-building measures should be to help to strengthen international peace and security and to be consistent with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments;
7. Encourages the promotion of bilateral and regional confidence-building measures, with the consent and participation of the parties concerned, to avoid conflict and prevent the unintended and accidental outbreak of hostilities;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session containing the views of Member States on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context;
9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context”.

Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

The United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa held its thirty-seventh meeting in N’Djamena, Chad from 19 to 23 December 2013. The Committee Chairman transmitted the report of that meeting in June 2014 [A/68/908-S/2014/358]. The thirty-eighth meeting was held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea from 29 July to 2 August 2014.

Report of Secretary-General. In August, the Secretary-General submitted his report [A/69/361] on the activities of the Standing Committee. The Committee continued to review the geopolitical and security situation in Central Africa. The special themes of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth meetings were, respectively, “Central Africa and the terrorist threat” and “Elections in the Central Africa subregion: strengthening elections-related national capacities for the conduct of credible and peaceful electoral processes.” The themes were considered particularly relevant as terrorism had become a growing threat for the subregion, while a number of countries were preparing for elections in 2014, 2015 and 2016. In addition, during both meetings, the Committee discussed the political, security, human rights and humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic. It also reviewed the regional humanitarian, security, and social and security repercussions of the crisis, particularly in neighbouring countries. At its thirty-seventh session,
the Committee adopted the N‘Djamena Appeal, by which it called upon national stakeholders to con-
tinue political dialogue towards the organization of a national conference. It also called upon bilateral and multilateral partners to provide logistical and financial support to the Central African Republic and to the African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic. At its thirty-eighth session, the Committee adopted the Malabo Appeal, in which it urged Central African stakeholders to respect their commitments on the cessation of hos-
tilities and violence. The Committee also discussed progress made in the implementation of the recom-
pendations of the 2013 Summit of Heads of State and Government on Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea [YUN 2013, p. 532]. The planned in-
auguration of the Interregional Coordination Centre and the Regional Centre for Maritime Security in Central Africa in 2014 was welcomed as an important step in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea. The Committee encour-
gaged continued collaboration between the Economic Community of Central African States, the Economic Community of West African States and the Gulf of Guinea Commission in the implementation of the de-
cisions taken at the Yaounde Summit of Heads of State and Government on Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea, as well as the support provided by the United Nations Regional Centre for Africa and the United Nations Regional Office for West Africa.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/441], adopted resolution 69/73 without vote [agenda item 97 (b)].

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

The General Assembly,
Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 68/62 of 5 December 2013,
Recalling also the guidelines for general and complete disarmament adopted at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament,
Bearing in mind the establishment by the Secretary-General on 28 May 1992 of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, the purpose of which is to encourage arms limitation, disarmament, non-proliferation and development in the Central Africa subregion,
Reaffirming that the purpose of the Standing Advisory Committee is to conduct reconstruction and confidence-building activities in Central Africa among its member States, including through confidence-building and arms limitation measures,
Recalling the Sao Tome Declaration on a Central African Common Position on the Arms Trade Treaty, adopted by the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee on 16 March 2011 at their thirty-second ministerial meeting, held in Sao Tome from 12 to 16 March 2011,
Noting the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty, held in New York from 2 to 27 July 2012, and noting also the second United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradi-
cate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York from 27 August to 7 September 2012,
Convinced that the resources released by disarma-
ment, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries,
Welcoming the declaration on a road map for counter-
terrorism and non-proliferation of arms in Central Africa, adopted by the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee on 8 December 2011 at their thirty-third ministerial meeting, held in Bangui from 5 to 9 December 2011, and the progress made towards its implementation, in-
cluding most recently through the holding of the workshop on police and security, in Libreville from 28 to 30 January 2014, and the workshop on customs, immigration, border control and small arms and light weapons for Central African States, in Bujumbura from 22 to 24 April 2014,
Bearing in mind that the implementation of the road map should be compliant with relevant legal and administrative obligations, as set out in Security Council resolutions 1373(2001) of 28 September 2001, 1624(2005) of 14 September 2005 and 1963(2010) of 20 December 2010, as well as with the four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,
Considering the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken on the initiative and with the participation of all States concerned and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, since such measures can contribute to regional stability and to international peace and security,
Convinced that development can be achieved only in a climate of peace, security and mutual confidence both within and among States,
Recalling the Brazzaville Declaration on Cooperation for Peace and Security in Central Africa, the Bata Declaration for the Promotion of Lasting Democracy, Peace and Development in Central Africa and the Yaounde Declaration on Peace, Security and Stability in Central Africa,
Bearing in mind resolutions 1196(1998) and 1197(1998), adopted by the Security Council on 16 and 18 September 1998, respectively, following its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa,
Welcoming the successful conclusion of the Summit of Heads of State and Government on Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea, held in Yaounde on 24 and 25 June 2013, and the inauguration in Yaounde, on 11 September 2014, of the interregional coordination centre for maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea,
Welcoming also the outcome of the high-level meetings on poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking, held on the
parts and components that can be used for their man-
force of the Central African Convention for the Control of
Questions in Central Africa to facilitate the early entry into
the United Nations, the African Union and other international
arms limitation programmes in Central Africa carried
out by the States of the subregion with the support of the
Secretariat,
welcoming the close cooperation established between
the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and the
Economic Community of Central African States, as well as
the signing of a framework of cooperation agreement
between the two entities on 3 May 2012,
bearing in mind the increased focus of the Standing
Advisory Committee on human security questions, such as
trafficking in persons, especially women and children, as an
important consideration for subregional peace, stability
and conflict prevention,
expressing concern about the situation in the Central
African Republic, and welcoming the efforts of the African
Union and the Economic Community of Central African States, the adoption of the Kigali Declaration by the States
members of the Standing Advisory Committee on 23 Au-
gust 2013 at their thirty-sixth ministerial meeting, held in
Kigali from 20 to 23 August 2013, and the adoption of
resolutions 2121(2013) of 10 October 2013, 2134(2014) of
28 January 2014 and 2149(2014) of 10 April 2014 by the
Security Council,
welcoming, in this regard, the efforts of the African-
led International Support Mission in the Central African
Republic towards the re-establishment of security in the
Central African Republic, and the establishment of the
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization
Mission in the Central African Republic on 10 April 2014
and subsequent rehating of Support Mission troops into
Stabilization Mission peacekeepers on 15 September 2014,
expressing concern about the increasing impact of cross-
border criminality, in particular the activities of armed
groups, such as Boko Haram and the Lord’s Resistance
Army, and incidents of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, on
peace, security and development in Central Africa,
considering the urgent need to prevent the possible
movement of illicit weapons, mercenaries and combat-
ants involved in conflicts in the Sahel and in neighbouring
countries in the Central African subregion,
1. reaffirms its support for efforts aimed at promoting
confidence-building measures at the regional and sub-
regional levels in order to ease tensions and conflicts in
Central Africa and to further sustainable peace, stability
and development in the subregion;
2. reaffirms the importance of disarmament and arms
limitation programmes in Central Africa carried
out by the States of the subregion with the support of the
United Nations, the African Union and other international
partners;
3. welcomes the steps taken by States members of the
United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security
Questions in Central Africa to facilitate the early entry into
force of the Central African Convention for the Control of
Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All
Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Man-
ufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention),
and encourages States members of the Standing Advisory
Committee and other interested States to provide financial
support for the implementation of the Convention;
4. encourages the States members of the Standing
Advisory Committee to implement the declaration on a
road map for counter-terrorism and non-proliferation of
arms in Central Africa, and requests the United Nations
Regional Office for Central Africa, the United Nations
Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373(2001) concerning counter-terrorism and the
international community to support those measures;
5. also encourages the States members of the Standing
Advisory Committee to carry out the programmes of
activities adopted at their ministerial meetings;
6. appeals to the international community to support
the efforts undertaken by the States concerned to imple-
ment disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
programmes;
7. welcomes the adoption, during the Summit of
Heads of State and Government on Maritime Safety and
Security in the Gulf of Guinea, held in Yaoundé on 24 and
25 June 2013, of the Code of Conduct concerning the
Prevention and Repression of Piracy, Armed Rob-
bery against Ships, and Illegal Maritime Activity in West
and Central Africa, which defines the regional maritime
security strategy and paves the way for a legally bind-
ing instrument, and the decision to establish, in Cam-
eroon, an interregional coordination centre responsible
for coordinating the implementation of the regional
strategy, and requests the Secretary-General to support
the implementation of the outcomes of the Summit, in-
cluding through the United Nations Regional Office for
Central Africa;
8. expresses concern over the negative impact that
poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking have on the
ecosystem, human development and regional security, and
calls upon Member States to take immediate concerted
action to counter this phenomenon;
9. expresses its full support for the efforts of the
Economic Community of Central African States, the
African Union and the United Nations in the Central
African Republic, and calls upon the international
community to support these efforts;
10. encourages the States members of the Standing
Advisory Committee to pursue their discussions on con-
crete conflict prevention initiatives, and requests the
assistance of the Secretary-General in this regard;
11. requests the United Nations Regional Office for
Central Africa, in collaboration with the United Nations
Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, to
facilitate the efforts undertaken by the States members of
the Standing Advisory Committee, in particular for their
execution of the Implementation Plan for the Kinshasa
Convention, as adopted on 19 November 2010 at their
thirty-first ministerial meeting, held in Brazzaville from 15
to 19 November 2010;
12. requests the Secretary-General and the Office of
the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to
continue to assist the countries of Central Africa in tack-
ling the problems of refugees and displaced persons in their
territories;
13. requests the Secretary-General and the United
Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to con-
continue to provide their full assistance for the proper functioning of the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa;

14. Reminds the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee of the commitments they undertook on the adoption of the Declaration on the Trust Fund of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (Libreville Declaration) on 8 May 2009, and invites those States members of the Committee that have not already done so to contribute to the Trust Fund;

15. Urges other Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the activities of the Standing Advisory Committee effectively through voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund;

16. Urges the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1325(2000) of 31 October 2000, to strengthen the gender component of the various meetings of the Committee relating to disarmament and international security;

17. Expresses its satisfaction to the Secretary-General for his support to the Standing Advisory Committee, welcomes the role played by the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, and strongly encourages the States members of the Committee and international partners to support the work of the Office, including by ensuring that it has adequate resources to undertake its mandate;

18. Welcomes the efforts of the Standing Advisory Committee towards addressing cross-border security threats in Central Africa, including activities of Boko Haram and the Lord’s Resistance Army, and acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, as well as the fallout from the situation in Libya and the crisis in Mali, and also welcomes the role of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa in coordinating those efforts, working closely with the Economic Community of Central African States, the African Union and all relevant regional and international partners;

19. Expresses its satisfaction to the Secretary-General for his support for the revitalization of the activities of the Standing Advisory Committee, and requests him to continue to provide the assistance needed to ensure the success of its regular biannual meetings;

20. Calls upon the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;


Regional centres for peace and disarmament

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/441], adopted resolution 69/70 without vote [agenda item 97 (c)].

United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

The General Assembly,


Recalling also the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming its decision, taken in 1982 at its twelfth special session, to establish the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, the purpose of which is to inform, educate and generate public understanding and support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms control and disarmament,


Recognizing that the changes that have taken place in the world have created new opportunities and posed new challenges for the pursuit of disarmament, and bearing in mind in this regard that the regional centres for peace and disarmament can contribute substantially to understanding and cooperation among States in each particular region in the areas of peace, disarmament and development,

Noting that, in paragraph 178 of the Final Document of the Sixteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Tehran on 30 and 31 August 2012, the Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of United Nations activities at the regional level to increase the stability and security of its Member States, which could be promoted in a substantive manner by the maintenance and revitalization of the three regional centres for peace and disarmament,

1. Reiterates the importance of United Nations activities at the regional level to advance disarmament and to increase the stability and security of its Member States, which could be promoted in a substantive manner by the maintenance and revitalization of the three regional centres for peace and disarmament;

2. Reaffirms that, in order to achieve positive results, it is useful for the three regional centres to carry out dissemination and educational programmes that promote regional peace and security and that are aimed at changing basic attitudes with respect to peace and security and disarmament so as to support the achievement of the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

3. Appeals to Member States in each region that are able to do so, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions to the regional centres in their respective regions in order to strengthen their activities and initiatives;
4. **Emphasizes** the importance of the activities of the Regional Disarmament Branch of the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat;

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to provide all support necessary, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities;

6. **Decides to** include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “Review and Implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament”.

**Africa**

The Secretary-General submitted a June report [A/69/133] on the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (Lomé, Togo) from July 2013 to June 2014. The Centre continued to assist Member States and intergovernmental and civil society organizations in Africa to promote disarmament, peace and security. In the light of the continued instability and conflict in some parts of Africa, in particular in Central Africa and the Sahel, the Centre focused its work on providing assistance to States to combat illicit small arms and light weapons and to reform their security sectors. The Centre supported African Member States in their implementation of international, regional and subregional instruments for combating the proliferation of small arms and light weapons and provided training to civilian authorities, including national commissions on small arms and light weapons and defence and security forces. The Centre also partnered with civil society organizations to promote the signature and ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty [YUN 2013, p. 507]. It supported Member States in meeting their obligations regarding the implementation of international treaties and other instruments relating to WMDs, including bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons, and Security Council resolution 1540(2004). The support was aimed at strengthening the capacity of national authorities in the region. The Centre continued to provide substantive and technical support relating to disarmament issues to the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa.

As at 31 December 2013, the reserves and fund balance of the Centre’s trust fund stood at $881,989.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION**

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/441], adopted resolution 69/74 without vote [agenda item 97 (g)].

**United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa**

The General Assembly, Mindful of the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, in which it is stipulated that a function of the General Assembly is to consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and arms limitation,


Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the Regional Centre, the most recent of which is resolution 68/61 of 5 December 2013,

Recalling further its resolution 67/48 of 3 December 2012, in which the General Assembly recognized the role of women in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control,

Reaffirming the role of the Regional Centre in promoting disarmament, peace and security at the regional level,

Welcoming the continuing and deepening cooperation between the Regional Centre, the African Union and African subregional organizations, in particular their institutions in the fields of disarmament, peace and security, as well as between the Centre and relevant United Nations bodies and programmes in Africa, and considering the communiqué adopted by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union at its 200th meeting, held in Addis Ababa on 21 August 2009,

Recalling the decision taken by the Executive Council of the African Union at its eighth ordinary session, held in Khartoum from 16 to 21 January 2006, in which the Council called upon member States to make voluntary contributions to the Regional Centre to maintain its operations,

Recalling also the call by the Secretary-General for continued financial and in-kind support from Member States, which would enable the Regional Centre to discharge its mandate in full and to respond more effectively to requests for assistance from African States,

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

2. Welcomes the continental dimension of the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa in response to the evolving needs of African Member States and the region’s new and emerging challenges in the areas of disarmament, peace and security, including maritime security;

3. Also welcomes the undertaking by the Regional Centre to provide capacity-building, technical assistance programmes and advisory services to the African Union Commission, subregional organizations and African Member States on the control of small arms and light weapons, including on stockpile management and destruction, the Arms Trade Treaty and issues related to weapons of mass destruction, as detailed in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. Further welcomes the contribution of the Regional Centre to continental disarmament, peace and security, in particular its assistance to the African Union Commission in the elaboration and implementation of the African Union Strategy on the Control of Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the Action Plan for the Implementation of
the Strategy and in the elaboration of the African Union Common Position on an Arms Trade Treaty, as well as its assistance to the African Commission on Nuclear Energy in its implementation of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba).

5. Welcomes efforts by the Regional Centre to promote the role and representation of women in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control activities;

6. Notes with appreciation the tangible achievements of the Regional Centre and the impact of the assistance that it provided to Central African States in the elaboration and implementation of the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used For Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention), as well as the substantive support provided by the Centre to the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, to Central and West African States in the elaboration of their respective common positions on the Arms Trade Treaty, to West Africa on the implementation of the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials and on security sector reform initiatives, to East Africa on programmes to control brokering of small arms and light weapons and to African Member States in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540(2004) of 28 April 2004 and of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;

7. Commends the Regional Centre for the support and assistance that it provided to African States, upon request, on the Arms Trade Treaty, including through the organization of subregional and regional seminars and workshops;

8. Urges all States, as well as international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions to enable the Regional Centre to carry out its programmes and activities and meet the needs of the African States;

9. Urges, in particular, States members of the African Union to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa in conformity with the decision taken by the Executive Council of the African Union in Khartoum in January 2006;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate close cooperation between the Regional Centre and the African Union, in particular in the areas of disarmament, peace and security;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Regional Centre with the support necessary for greater achievements and results;

12. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy session on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy session, under the item entitled “Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa”.

Asia and the Pacific

As requested in General Assembly resolution 68/59 [YUN 2013, p. 537], the Secretary-General in July [A/69/127] reported on the work of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (Kathmandu, Nepal) from July 2013 to June 2014. The Centre continued to promote dialogue and confidence-building in the region and beyond by organizing the twelfth United Nations–Republic of Korea Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues in Jeju, Republic of Korea in 2013, which served as an important forum to address key challenges in those fields at both the global and regional levels. The Centre undertook projects to build national capacity to combat illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in Myanmar, and to enhance national implementation of international treaties on biological and chemical weapons in Mongolia and Nepal. It also organized regional seminars to promote the Arms Trade Treaty, as well as regional seminars on information and cyber-security. Additionally, to strengthen its outreach and advocacy activities, the Centre carried out peace and disarmament education activities. It expanded its communications and outreach efforts, with a view to strengthening its engagement with the full range of stakeholders in the region. The Regional Centre planned to expand its programmes for providing assistance to Member States and other stakeholders in the region in strengthening their capacity to tackle challenges in disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation.

As at 31 December 2013, the reserves and fund balance of the Centre’s trust fund stood at $784,968.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/441], adopted resolution 69/68 without vote [agenda item 97 (a)].

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 44/117 F of 15 December 1989, by which it established the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and renamed it the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, with headquarters in Kathmandu and with the mandate of providing, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities mutually agreed upon by the Member States of the Asia-Pacific region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament, through appropriate utilization of available resources,

Welcoming the physical operation of the Regional Centre from Kathmandu in accordance with General Assembly resolution 62/52 of 5 December 2007,
Recalling the mandate of the Regional Centre to provide, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities mutually agreed upon by the Member States of the Asia-Pacific region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, and expressing its appreciation to the Regional Centre for its important work in promoting confidence-building measures through the organization of meetings, conferences and workshops in the region, including the twelfth United Nations-Republic of Korea Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues, held on Jeju Island, Republic of Korea, on 14 and 15 November 2013; the Second Asia Regional Meeting to Facilitate Dialogue on the Arms Trade Treaty, held in Manila on 26 and 27 November 2013; the workshop on the national implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, held in Kathmandu on 20 and 21 February 2014; the workshop on the national implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, held in Ulaanbaatar on 28 and 29 April 2014; the national capacity-building workshop on the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in Nay Pyi Taw on 15 and 16 May 2014; and the international workshop on information and cybersecurity, held in Beijing on 5 and 6 June 2014,

Appreciating the timely execution by Nepal of its financial commitments for the physical operation of the Regional Centre,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the activities carried out in the past year by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, and invites all States of the region to continue to support the activities of the Regional Centre, including by continuing to take part in them, where possible, and by proposing items for inclusion in the programme of activities of the Centre, in order to contribute to the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament;

2. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Nepal for its cooperation and financial support, which has enabled the Regional Centre to operate from Kathmandu;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat for providing necessary support with a view to ensuring the smooth operation of the Regional Centre from Kathmandu and to enabling the Centre to function effectively;

4. Appeals to Member States, in particular those within the Asia-Pacific region, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions, the only resources of the Regional Centre, to strengthen its programme of activities and the implementation thereof;

5. Reaffirms its strong support for the role of the Regional Centre in the promotion of activities of the United Nations at the regional level to strengthen peace, stability and security among its Member States;

6. Underlines the importance of the Kathmandu process for the development of the practice of region-wide security and disarmament dialogues;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific".

Latin America and the Caribbean

As requested by the General Assembly in resolution 68/60 [YUN 2013, p. 538], the Secretary-General submitted a July report [A/69/136] on the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Lima, Peru) during the period from July 2013 to June 2014. The Regional Centre supported Member States in the region in their implementation of international disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation instruments, most notably the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, by carrying out 55 assistance activities. The main focus of the Regional Centre’s activities was to assist States in their efforts to combat illicit small arms trafficking and to address the negative impact of such illicit trafficking on public security. The Centre supported the destruction of 8,181 weapons and 3.7 tons of ammunition, as well as improvements in the management and safeguarding of weapon stockpiles throughout the region. The Centre trained more than 400 officials from the security sectors of States on various aspects of small arms control. With a view to supporting future implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty, the Centre developed an introductory training manual and a model end-user certificate. The Centre also actively promoted public policy dialogue on small arms control and relevant legislative support, reaching out to national authorities throughout the region. With regard to WMDs, the Centre launched its new Caribbean programme aimed at the effective implementation of Security Council resolution 1540(2004) [YUN 2004, p. 544]. The Centre also provided legal assistance with regard to the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and supported the establishment of national implementation entities in the Andean region. The Centre made concerted efforts to promote the participation of women and to enhance their contribution to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control by providing a training course exclusively for female security sector officials in Central America.

As at 31 December 2013, the reserves and fund balance of the Centre’s trust fund stood at $2,191,478.
GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 2 December [meeting 62], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee [A/69/441], adopted resolution 69/72 without vote [agenda item 97 (f)].

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 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, with headquarters in Lima,
Recalling also its resolution 68/60 of 5 December 2013, as well as all previous resolutions entitled “United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean”,
Recognizing that the Regional Centre has continued to provide substantive support for the implementation of regional and subregional initiatives and has intensified its contribution to the coordination of United Nations efforts towards peace and disarmament and for the promotion of economic and social development,
Reaffirming the mandate of the Regional Centre to provide, on request, substantive support for the initiatives and other activities of the Member States of the region for the implementation of measures for peace and disarmament and for the promotion of economic and social development,
Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, and expressing its appreciation for the important assistance provided, upon request, by the Regional Centre to several countries in the region, including through capacity-building and technical assistance programmes, as well as outreach activities, to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives, for the development of plans to reduce and prevent armed violence from an arms control perspective, for promoting and supporting the implementation of relevant agreements and treaties and for capacity-building initiatives aimed at bolstering the efforts of the law enforcement community to combat the illicit trade in firearms,
Welcoming the support provided by the Regional Centre to Member States in the implementation of disarmament and non-proliferation instruments,
Emphasizing the need for the Regional Centre to develop and strengthen its activities and programmes in a comprehensive and balanced manner, in accordance with its mandate and in line with the requests for assistance by Member States,
Welcoming the ongoing support provided by the Regional Centre to Member States in the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,
Welcoming also the assistance provided by the Regional Centre to some States, upon request, in the management and securing of national weapons stockpiles and in the identification and destruction of surplus, obsolete or seized weapons and ammunition, as declared by competent national authorities,

Welcoming further the initiative of the Regional Centre to continue to conduct activities in line with efforts to promote the equitable representation of women in all decision-making processes with regard to matters related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, as encouraged in its resolutions 65/69 of 8 December 2010, 67/48 of 3 December 2012 and 68/33 of 5 December 2013,
Recalling the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the relationship between disarmament and development, referred to in General Assembly resolution 59/78 of 3 December 2004, which is of utmost interest with regard to the role that the Regional Centre plays in promoting the issue in the region in pursuit of its mandate to promote economic and social development related to peace and disarmament,
Noting that security, disarmament and development issues have always been recognized as significant topics in Latin America and the Caribbean, the first inhabited region in the world to be declared a nuclear-weapon-free zone,
Emphasizing the importance of maintaining the support provided by the Regional Centre for strengthening the nuclear-weapon-free zone established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco), as well as its efforts in promoting peace and disarmament education,
Bearing in mind the important role of the Regional Centre in promoting confidence-building measures, arms control and limitation, disarmament and development at the regional level,
Recognizing the importance of information, research, education and training for peace, disarmament and development in order to achieve understanding and cooperation among States,

1. Reiterates its strong support for the role of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in the promotion of activities of the United Nations at the regional and subregional levels to strengthen peace, disarmament, stability, security and development among its Member States;

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the activities carried out in the past year by the Regional Centre, and requests the Centre to continue to take into account the proposals to be submitted by the countries of the region for the implementation of the mandate of the Centre in the areas of peace, disarmament and development and for the promotion of, inter alia, nuclear disarmament, the prevention, combating and eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives, confidence-building measures, arms control and limitation, transparency, and the reduction and prevention of armed violence at the regional and subregional levels;

3. Expresses its appreciation for the political support provided by Member States, as well as for the financial contributions made by Member States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to strengthen the Regional Centre, its programme of activities and the implementation thereof, and encourages them to continue to make and to increase voluntary contributions;

4. Invites all States of the region to continue to take part in the activities of the Regional Centre, proposing items for inclusion in its programme of activities and maxi-
mizing the potential of the Centre to meet the current challenges facing the international community with a view to fulfilling the aims of the Charter of the United Nations in the areas of peace, disarmament and development;

5. Recognizes that the Regional Centre has an important role in the promotion and development of regional and subregional initiatives agreed upon by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the field of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, and conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons, in the relationship between disarmament and development, in the promotion of the participation of women in this field and in strengthening voluntary confidence-building measures among the countries of the region;

6. Encourages the Regional Centre to further develop activities in all countries of the region in the important areas of peace, disarmament and development and to provide, upon request and in accordance with its mandate, support to Member States of the region in the national implementation of relevant instruments, inter alia, the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and the Arms Trade Treaty, as well as in the implementation of the Caribbean 1540 programme on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean”.

recognizes that the Regional Centre has an important role in the promotion and development of regional and subregional initiatives agreed upon by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the field of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, and conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons, in the relationship between disarmament and development, in the promotion of the participation of women in this field and in strengthening voluntary confidence-building measures among the countries of the region;

6. Encourages the Regional Centre to further develop activities in all countries of the region in the important areas of peace, disarmament and development and to provide, upon request and in accordance with its mandate, support to Member States of the region in the national implementation of relevant instruments, inter alia, the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and the Arms Trade Treaty, as well as in the implementation of the Caribbean 1540 programme on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled “Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly”, the sub-item entitled “United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean”.

recognizes that the Regional Centre has an important role in the promotion and development of regional and subregional initiatives agreed upon by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the field of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, and conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons, in the relationship between disarmament and development, in the promotion of the participation of women in this field and in strengthening voluntary confidence-building measures among the countries of the region;