Follow-up of resolutions and decisions adopted by the First Committee at its past session / Presentation of reports

Statement before
the First Committee of the General Assembly

by
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High Representative for Disarmament Affairs
United Nations

Conference Room 4
United Nations Headquarters
14 October 2008
I am grateful for this opportunity to address the First Committee on the subject of the implementation of resolutions. This is the fifth consecutive year that the Secretariat has provided an update on this issue.

In my opening statement of 6 October, I noted how the work of this Committee and other parts of the UN disarmament machinery can function as a kind of “barometer”—our work, in short, often reflects some of the broader political and economic conditions of our world today. Although voting on resolutions is ultimately the most important means by which Member States register their views in the General Assembly, it is not the only way. Statements made during the Plenary and Committee deliberations are another means by which states express their views.

Today, I will address a third method, which consists of the General Assembly asking the Secretary-General to solicit and report the views of Member States on various issues covered by resolutions. In these reports, Member States signal their priorities and propose solutions to specific problems. Though these resolutions are non-binding, they do contribute to the evolution of international norms across the full gamut of issues on the Committee’s agenda—the views expressed in these reports offer an important indicator of the general condition of those norms.

The UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) has the responsibility of assisting the Secretary-General in monitoring the implementation of these resolutions and in preparing these reports, based on information received from Member States. This information provides the basis for the summary I am presenting today.

Member States have for many years—especially since the adoption of Resolution 59/95 on “Improving the effectiveness of the methods of work of the First Committee”—emphasized the need to reduce the annual number of resolutions, including by adopting them biennially and triennially. Last year, these efforts resulted in a small reduction in the total number of adopted texts—the Committee took action on 49 resolutions and three decisions, compared to the 52 resolutions and two decisions adopted in the previous year.

Despite this modest reduction, however, the Committee increased the number of requests for reports by seven—from 27 to 34—in addition to the two additional reports from the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament.

To assist the Committee in interpreting the rates of response from Member States, UNODA has prepared three summary tables that have been distributed as attachments to my statement today. Table I summarizes the number of reports issued in the 63rd session containing the views of Member States, as compared to the reports issued during the previous session. This table also notes the participation by the main sponsors of the resolutions requesting such reports. Table II provides additional details concerning timeliness of submission and regional distribution of inputs. Table III contains a list of those reports that required substantive input from UNODA.
In last year’s summary to the Committee concerning the implementation of reports, I said that there was a great discrepancy between the importance that Member States attach to their resolutions, and the very low rate of reporting on their implementation, a pattern that has been repeated over many years. I can report today that this pattern has appeared once again—the results show not only a very low level of response to requests for the views of Member States, but also some significant declines even in the low reporting numbers from last year.

There is an inevitable temptation for anybody reviewing these tables to draw broad conclusions from the raw statistics on report-compliance rates, without exploring the actual content of these reports. Unfortunately, in the absence of a mandate to undertake such substantive assessments, UNODA will continue to do all we can to encourage Member States to submit their views, to promote the full implementation of the resolutions, and to provide an objective summary of responses to these reports—and this is my main goal today.

Table I addresses the response rates for reports containing the views received from Member States. This table comes in three parts. The first part identifies the 13 recurring reports that contained the views of Member States and compares the number of replies reported during the 63rd and 62nd sessions, as well as the participation by sponsors.

This part of Table I shows a declining rate of response on 10 of the 13 reports—in other words, a decline in over three-quarters of these reports. The largest decrease occurred in the reports dealing with verification (mandated by resolutions 59/60 and 62/21)—the five Member States who did report their views this year represent about two percent of the General Assembly. The only recurring report with fewer responses dealt with the follow-up to the 1996 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice, which had only four replies. As was the case last year, the low response rate applied even to some of the resolutions’ sponsors—in two of these reports, none of the sponsors responded.

There were some small increases in three reports—dealing with the relationship of disarmament and development, the Middle East nuclear-weapon-free zone, and strengthening security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region. Yet in each case, the increase was measured in single digits. And in two of these reports, that digit was the number one.

The second part of this table refers to a new item—the report on the effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium. The table records the views of 15 Member States, including three from the original sponsor, the Non-Aligned Movement.

The third part of Table I refers to submissions by states of specially formatted data relating to the UN Register on Conventional Arms and objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures. In both cases, there were declines in reporting. With respect to the Register, there was about a 25 percent drop, with only 85 states reporting so far this year.
compared to 113 last year. This continues a downward trend in reporting for these two reporting instruments, which I noted in my briefing last year.

Table II provides additional data on the reports issued during the 62nd and 63rd sessions. First, it identifies the Member States that submitted views. Second, it shows whether the submission was on time. Third, the table notes the rate of participation of sponsors. And fourth, the table shows the regional distribution of submitted views. In general, those Member States that provided their views did so within established deadlines. In terms of the breakdown of reporting by regions, the table shows that no report contains the views of more than 10 Member States from any single region.

Table III lists the twelve reports that contained UNODA substantive contributions. These relate to various disarmament-related institutions or activities, including: the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters; the Conference on Disarmament; the UN regional centres for peace and disarmament in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia and the Pacific; the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa; the UN Disarmament Information Programme; the UN Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament; as well as certain specific issues, including the relationship between disarmament and development, small arms, and disarmament and non-proliferation education.

Also included in that table is the report required by resolution 61/257 concerning strengthening the capacity of the Organization to advance the disarmament agenda. I will not summarize the full report, which has been issued as document A/63/125, but I do wish to comment briefly on this issue, given the level of interest in this Committee in the results of the re-organization.

As I have indicated in my presentations to the Committee on 6 and 16 October 2007, UNODA has been and remains very much engaged in fulfilling its mandates, and it has maintained its budgetary autonomy and the integrity of its existing structures and functions as described in resolution 61/257. We are doing all we can, within our limited resources, to achieve the central objective of the Secretary-General in establishing this Office—namely, to revitalize the international disarmament agenda and the effectiveness of the United Nations in this area.

To the extent that there have been setbacks or stalemates in dealing with disarmament and non-proliferation issues, I am sure that there is general agreement in this Committee that the reasons for such obstacles relate far more to the policies of Member States than to the internal organization or activities of the UNODA. Nevertheless, the Secretariat has its own unique contributions to make in advancing the disarmament agenda and, with strong support from the General Assembly, we are doing—and will do—all we can to meet every reasonable expectation.

By all indications, these expectations are growing. Much of our work has focused largely on the issue areas highlighted by the Secretary-General, namely—addressing persisting roadblocks in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation; combating the illicit trade in small arms and light
weapons; and addressing threats that derive from the revolution in the life sciences. The Office has also actively promoted implementation of UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, as well as Security Council Resolution 1540.

We are actively working with Member States and civil society to promote further progress in disarmament and non-proliferation, especially with respect to weapons of mass destruction—with an emphasis on multilateral cooperation. We are also actively promoting initiatives in the field of conventional arms control. These are all consistent with the UN’s longstanding “ultimate objective” of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

UNODA has worked in partnership with Member States and regional organizations to promote the universal membership in key disarmament treaties, the entry into force of the CTBT, the negotiation of a fissile material treaty, deep cuts in nuclear arsenals, efforts against WMD terrorism, initiatives to prevent the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, and many other goals of multilateral treaties and resolutions. Though our speeches, publications, workshops, and visits, we are working closely with individuals and groups in civil society to deepen public understanding and support for disarmament, work that is also advanced by our efforts in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation education. The Secretary-General played a vital role in building and activating support in the above-mentioned areas. This year, he addressed the Conference on Disarmament, the United Nations Disarmament Commission, the Fourth CTBT Ministerial Meeting, and sent messages to a significant number of meetings in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation. The Secretary-General will address issues of disarmament at his forthcoming speeches at Harvard on 21 October and the East-West Institute on 24 October. I have personally made over fifty speeches on disarmament issues on different occasions since becoming High Representative in July last year.

The period since November 2007 has seen a further increase in the demand on UNODA staff to participate actively in international seminars and workshops organized by intergovernmental regional organizations, individual governments, as well as NGOs and academia and civil society, on the issues related to these resolutions. Since its inception last year, UNODA organized, conducted, serviced and/or co-sponsored some 40 events pursuant to specific mandates, emanating from the General Assembly, or in support of the Office’s long-standing mandated responsibilities as well as in response to requests from Member States. These include meetings of bodies of the United Nations disarmament machinery, as well as multilateral disarmament treaty meetings—such as the NPT, the CTBT, the Biological Weapons Convention, meetings of States parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and its Protocols and meetings of States parties to the Mine-Ban Convention.

UNODA is encouraged by this increase in demand for our participation in governmental, inter-governmental, and non-governmental events and activities—we view this as a demonstration of international interest in our expertise and experience, as well as an expression of appreciation for the value of our authoritative information on UN activities in the field of disarmament. I wish to
emphasise our continued interest in developing and expanding such participation, given the existence of appropriate resources to support them.

Our major handicap is not due to any lack of mandates, morale, or initiative. What we are facing instead is a gap between these rising expectations and the steady or declining state of the resources available to meet them. This is very apparent with respect our growing need to cooperate with, and ensure effective interaction with intergovernmental organizations in particular in the nuclear field, such as the IAEA and CTBTO, as well as with regional intergovernmental organizations in all areas of arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation.

In closing, I wish to assure all members of this Committee of the readiness of my Office to assist your work both now and in the future, in every way we can. I have every reason to believe that the difficulties we have encountered in the past on the road to achieving all of the great, historic goals of general and complete disarmament, can and will be overcome, as we together come to realize that we are all ultimately working for the same common purposes. The deeper this conviction, the better will be the prospects for progress in the years ahead.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution No.</th>
<th>Title of Report</th>
<th>62nd session</th>
<th>63rd session</th>
<th>Increase/Decrease in reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62/17</td>
<td>Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security [reports A/62/98 and Add. 1 &amp; A/63/139]</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62/18</td>
<td>Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East [A/62/95 (Part I) and Add. 1 &amp; A/63/115 (Part I) and Add.1]</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62/27</td>
<td>Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation [A/62/133 &amp; A/63/126]</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nil (1)</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62/28</td>
<td>Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control [A/62/134 &amp; A/63/116 and Add.1]</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62/45</td>
<td>Confidence-building measures in the regional and sub-regional context [A/62/115 and Add. 1 &amp; A/63/171 and Add.1]</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62/44</td>
<td>Conventional arms control at the regional and sub-regional levels [A/62/93 &amp; A/63/117 and Add.1]</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62/39</td>
<td>Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons [A/62/165 and Add. 1 &amp; A/63/135]</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62/33</td>
<td>Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction [A/62/156 &amp; A/63/153]</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Indonesia on behalf of the States of the UN that are members of the Non Aligned Movement.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution No.</th>
<th>Title of Report</th>
<th>61&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; session</th>
<th>63&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; session</th>
<th>Increase/Decrease in reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Replies</td>
<td>Participation of Main Sponsors</td>
<td>Replies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution No.</th>
<th>Title of Report</th>
<th>60&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; session</th>
<th>63&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; session</th>
<th>Increase/Decrease in reporting</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Replies</td>
<td>Participation of Main Sponsors</td>
<td>Replies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59/60 and 62/21 (Triennial)</td>
<td>Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification [A/60/96 &amp; Add.1 and Add.2 &amp; A/63/114 and Add.1]</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4 (7)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New mandate of the GA 62<sup>nd</sup> session**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution No.</th>
<th>Title of Resolution</th>
<th>63&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium [A/63/170]</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A total of 34 reports were submitted to the 63<sup>rd</sup> session of the General Assembly, 20 of which contain views of Member States

<sup>1</sup> Indonesia on behalf of the States of the UN that are members of the Non Aligned Movement
### Reports containing information provided by Member States at 63\textsuperscript{rd} session of the General Assembly as compared to those of the 62\textsuperscript{nd} session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution No.</th>
<th>Title of Report</th>
<th>62\textsuperscript{nd} session</th>
<th>63\textsuperscript{rd} session</th>
<th>Increase/Decrease in reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60/44 &amp; 62/13</td>
<td>Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures [A/62/158 and Add. 1, Add. 2 &amp; Add.3 &amp; A/63/97 and A/63/97 and Add.1]</td>
<td>79 (51)</td>
<td>72 (41)</td>
<td>-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61/77</td>
<td>United Nations Register of Conventional Arms [A/62/170 and Add. 1, Add. 2 &amp; Add. 3 &amp; A/63/120 and Add.1]</td>
<td>113 (54)</td>
<td>85 (47)</td>
<td>-28</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## TABLE II
Comparison of reports containing views of Member States for the 62nd and the 63rd session of the General Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Report</th>
<th>62nd session of the General Assembly</th>
<th>63rd session of the General Assembly</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Member States who submitted views</td>
<td>Timeliness</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Participation of Main Sponsors</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Regional distribution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolutions 61/56 &amp; 62/18; reports A/62/95 Part I &amp; A/62/95/Part I/Add.1) and A/63/115 (Part I)</td>
<td>Bolivia, Canada*, Chile, Cuba*, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of)<em>, Lebanon, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic</em>, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>Late, On time, On time, Late, On time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Member States reported to both 62nd and 63rd session.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Report</th>
<th>62\textsuperscript{nd} session of the General Assembly</th>
<th>63\textsuperscript{rd} session of the General Assembly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Member States who submitted views</strong></td>
<td><strong>Timeliness</strong></td>
<td><strong>Participation of Main Sponsors</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (resolutions 61/62 & 62/27; reports A/62/133 and A/63/126) | &bullet; Bangladesh  
&bullet; Brunei Darussalam  
&bullet; Chile  
&bullet; Cuba*  
&bullet; Iraq  
&bullet; Lebanon  
&bullet; Mexico  
&bullet; Ukraine | • On time  
• On time  
• On time  
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• On time  
• On time | Nil (1) \(^1\) | • Asian States: 4  
• Latin America and Caribbean States: 3  
• Eastern European States: 1 | • Cuba*  
• Netherlands  
• Panama  
• Qatar  
• Spain | 3 (1) \(^1\) | • Asian States: 1  
• Latin America and Caribbean States: 2  
• Western European and other States: 2 |
| Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (resolutions 61/63 & 62/28; reports A/62/134 and A/63/116 and Add.1) | &bullet; Bangladesh  
&bullet; Chile  
&bullet; Costa Rica  
&bullet; Cuba*  
&bullet; Lebanon*  
&bullet; Mexico  
&bullet; Spain*  
&bullet; Syrian Arab Republic  
&bullet; Turkey | • On time  
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| 5 (1) \(^1\) | • Asian States: 3  
• Latin America and Caribbean States: 4  
• Western European and other States: 2 | • Canada  
• Cuba*  
• Finland  
• Greece  
• Lebanon*  
• Panama  
• Qatar  
• Serbia  
• Spain*  
• Ukraine | 4 (1) \(^1\) | • Asian States: 2  
• Latin America and Caribbean States: 2  
• Eastern European States: 2  
• Western European and other States: 4 |

\(^1\) Indonesia on behalf of the States of the UN that are members of the Non Aligned Movement  
* Member States reported to both 62\textsuperscript{nd} and 63\textsuperscript{rd} session.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Report</th>
<th>62nd session of the General Assembly</th>
<th>63rd session of the General Assembly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Member States who submitted views</td>
<td>Participation of Main Sponsors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus (resolution 61/72 : reports A/62/166 & A/62/166/Add.1 and A/63/182) | • Bangladesh  
• Bolivia  
• Bosnia and Herzegovina  
• Czech Republic  
• Germany  
• Germany (on behalf of the EU)  
• Guatemala  
• Hungary  
• Japan  
• Lebanon  
• Mexico  
• Nicaragua  
• Portugal  
• Russian Federation  
• Senegal  
• Serbia  
• Spain  
• Turkey  
• Ukraine | On time  
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On time | 1 (2)  
• African States: 1  
• Asian States: 3  
• Eastern European States: 6  
• Latin America and Caribbean States: 4  
• Western European and other states: 4 | Member States who submitted views |
|                | Timeliness | Participation of Main Sponsors | Regional distribution |
|                | On time  
On time  
On time  
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Late | The Secretary-General transmitted the report of the Group of Governmental Experts, hence no submission from Member States |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Report</th>
<th>62nd session of the General Assembly</th>
<th>63rd session of the General Assembly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities (resolution 61/75 &amp; 62/43; reports A/62/114 and A/62/114/Add. 1 and A/63/136)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Member States who submitted views</strong></td>
<td><strong>Timeliness</strong></td>
<td><strong>Participation of Main Sponsors</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Austria</td>
<td>• Late</td>
<td>• African States: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bangladesh*</td>
<td>• Late</td>
<td>• Asian States: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bolivia</td>
<td>• On time</td>
<td>• Latin America and Caribbean States: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• China</td>
<td>• On time</td>
<td>• Eastern European States: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cuba*</td>
<td>• Late</td>
<td>• Qatar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Kenya</td>
<td>• On time</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</td>
<td>• On time</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mexico</td>
<td>• Late</td>
<td>•</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Portugal (on behalf of the EU)*</td>
<td>• On time</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Russian Federation</td>
<td>• On time</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ukraine*</td>
<td>• On time</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3 (16)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Asian States: 2</td>
<td>• Late</td>
<td>• Latin America and Caribbean States: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nil (21)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Member States reported to both 62nd and 63rd session.
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Member States who submitted views</td>
<td>Timeliness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Confidence-building measures in the regional and sub-regional context (resolutions 61/81 & 62/45; reports A/62/115 & A/62/115/Add. 1 and A/63/171 & A/63/171/Add.1) | • Albania  
• Bangladesh*  
• Chile*  
• China  
• Lebanon  
• Mexico*  
• Poland  
• Sierra Leone  
• Syrian Arab Republic  
• Ukraine* | On time  
• Late  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time | 1 (5)  
• African States: 1  
• Asian States: 4  
• Eastern European States: 3  
• Latin America and Caribbean States: 2 | • Bangladesh*  
• Bosnia and Herzegovina  
• Chile*  
• Cuba  
• Mexico*  
• Panama  
• Qatar  
• Republic of Korea  
• Spain  
• Ukraine* | • Late  
• On time  
• On time  
• Late  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time | 2 (8)  
• Asian States: 3  
• Latin America and Caribbean States: 4  
• Eastern European States: 2  
• Western European and other States: 1 |
| Conventional arms control at the regional and sub-regional levels (resolutions 61/82 & 62/44; reports A/62/93 and A/63/117 & A/63/117/Add.1) | • Bangladesh  
• Bolivia  
• Germany  
• Greece  
• Guatemala  
• Hungary  
• Jamaica  
• Mexico*  
• Nicaragua  
• Panama*  
• Serbia*  
• Spain* | On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time | 3 (12)  
• Asian States: 1  
• Eastern European States: 2  
• Latin America and Caribbean States: 6  
• Western European and other States: 3 | • Cambodia  
• Lebanon  
• Mauritius  
• Mexico*  
• Panama*  
• Qatar  
• Serbia*  
• Spain*  
• Ukraine | • On time  
• On time  
• Late  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time  
• On time | 2 (10)  
• African States: 1  
• Asian States: 3  
• Latin America and Caribbean States: 2  
• Eastern European States: 2  
• Western European and other States: 1 |

* Member States reported to both 62nd and 63rd session.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Report</th>
<th>62nd session of the General Assembly</th>
<th>63rd session of the General Assembly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the <em>Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons</em> (resolutions 61/83 &amp; 62/39; reports A/62/165 &amp; A/62/165/Add. 1 and A/63/135)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Member States who submitted views</td>
<td>Timeliness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cuba*</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Japan*</td>
<td>Late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Chile</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cuba*</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Japan*</td>
<td>Late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lebanon</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Mexico</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Panama*</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (resolutions 61/86 &amp; 62/33; reports A/62/156 and A/63/153)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canada*</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>On time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | Panama* | On time | | | | | | *

* Member States reported to both 62nd and 63rd session.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Report</th>
<th>62\textsuperscript{nd} session of the General Assembly</th>
<th>63\textsuperscript{rd} session of the General Assembly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Member States who submitted views</td>
<td>Timeliness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region</td>
<td>• Algeria • Chile • Iraq • Morocco</td>
<td>• On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(resolutions 61/101 &amp; 62/58; reports A/62/111 and A/63/138)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship between disarmament and development (resolutions 61/64 and 62/48;</td>
<td>• Cuba*</td>
<td>• On time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reports A/62/112 and A/63/134)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{1} Indonesia on behalf of the States of the UN that are members of the Non Aligned Movement

* Member States reported to both 62\textsuperscript{nd} and 63\textsuperscript{rd} session
Comparison of reports containing views of Member States for the 61st and the 63rd session of the General Assembly (Biennial resolution)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Report</th>
<th>61st session of the General Assembly</th>
<th>63rd session of the General Assembly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Member States who submitted views</td>
<td>Timeliness Participation of Main Sponsors Regional distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disarmament and non-proliferation education (resolutions 59/93 &amp; 61/73; reports A/61/169 &amp; A/61/169 Add.1 and A/63/158 &amp; Add.1)</td>
<td>• Bangladesh • Bolivia • Canada • Japan • Mauritius* • Mexico • New Zealand • Suriname</td>
<td>• On time • On time • On time • On time • Late • On time • On time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Member States reported to both 61st and 63rd session
### Comparison of reports containing views of Member States for the 60th and the 63rd session of the General Assembly (Triennial resolution)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Report</th>
<th>Member States who submitted views</th>
<th>Timeliness</th>
<th>Participation of Main Sponsors</th>
<th>Regional distribution</th>
<th>Member States who submitted views</th>
<th>Timeliness</th>
<th>Participation of Main Sponsors</th>
<th>Regional distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (resolutions 59/60 &amp; 62/21; reports A/60/96 &amp; Add.1 &amp; Add.2 and A/63/114)</td>
<td>Bolivia, Canada*, Chile, Cuba*, Finland, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Panama, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro (former), Suriname, Sweden</td>
<td>Late, On time, Late, Late, On time, On time, Late, On time, Late, Late, On time, On time, Late, Late, On time, Late, Late, On time</td>
<td>4 (7)</td>
<td>Asian States: 4, Latin America and Caribbean States: 7, Eastern European States: 2, Western Europe and other States: 4</td>
<td>Canada*, Cuba*, Spain, United States of America</td>
<td>On time, On time, On time</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>Latin America and Caribbean States: 1, Western Europe and other States: 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Member States reported to both 60th and 63rd session
Responses from Member States to request for views on GA resolution 62/30 (New mandate of the 62nd session of the General Assembly).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Resolution</th>
<th>62nd session of the General Assembly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Member States who submitted views</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium (resolution 62/30; report A/63/170)</td>
<td>Andorra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Argentina</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Austria</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Cuba</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Finland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mali</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Qatar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Serbia</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Includes regional distribution.
Table III

Reports of the First Committee containing ODA’s contributions to their substance
63rd Session of the General Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resolution No.</th>
<th>Title of Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61/257</td>
<td>Strengthening of the capacity of the Organization to advance the disarmament agenda [A/63/125]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61/91</td>
<td>United Nations Disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme [A/63/129]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38/183 O</td>
<td>Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters [A/63/279]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62/48</td>
<td>Relationship between disarmament and development [A/63/134] {also includes views from governments}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61/73</td>
<td>Disarmament and non-proliferation education [A/63/158] {also includes views from governments}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61/95</td>
<td>United Nations Disarmament Information Programme [A/63/162]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61/76, 62/22</td>
<td>Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and 62/47</td>
<td>Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects [A/63/261]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62/49</td>
<td>United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean [A/63/157]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62/53</td>
<td>United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa [A/63/164]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62/52</td>
<td>United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific [A/63/178]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62/55</td>
<td>Conference on Disarmament [A/63/42 (Supp. No. 42)]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>