



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/43/856
1 December 1988

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-third session
Agenda item 64

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Virgilio A. REYES (Philippines)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled

"General and complete disarmament:

"(a) Contribution of the specialised agencies and other organisations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament;

"(b) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;

"(c) Notification of nuclear tests;

"(d) Conventional disarmament;

"(e) Nuclear disarmament;

"(f) Objective information on military matters:

"(g) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;

"(h) Naval armaments and disarmament:

"(i) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

**"(j) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament;
report of the Disarmament Commission;**

"(k) Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/59 D of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 B, C, E to L and O of 30 November 1987. The item entitled "Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly pursuant to a letter dated 30 June 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Swaziland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/142).

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee. In addition, the General Assembly decided that the relevant paragraphs of the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (A/43/488), which was to be considered directly in plenary meeting under item 14, should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 64.

3. At its 2nd meeting, on 12 October 1988, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely items 51 to 69, 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place at the 3rd to 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November (see A/C.1/43/PV.3-25). Consideration of and action on draft resolution 8 on those items took place between 3 and 18 November (see A/C.1/43/PV.26-43).

4. In connection with item 64, the First Committee had before it the documents referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, as well as:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament) 1/

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 2/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on notification of nuclear tests (A/43/152 and Add.1-8);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament (A/43/492 and Add.1-3);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons (A/43/622);

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42).

- (f) Report of the Secretary-General on the contribution of specialized agencies and other organisations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament (A/43/650);
- (g) Note by the Secretary-General on notification of nuclear tests (A/43/625);
- (h) Letter dated 24 December 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the "Manila Declaration of 1987", issued at the conclusion of the Meeting of the ASEAN Heads of Government, on 15 December 1987 (A/43/68-S/19385);
- (i) Letter dated 11 January 1988 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/88-S/19427);
- (j) Letter dated 2 February 1988 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Stockholm Declaration, adopted on 21 January 1988 (A/43/125-S/19478);
- (k) Letter dated 11 March 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/214);
- (l) Letter dated 31 March 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the communiqué and the appeal issued by the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its meeting at Sofia on 29 and 30 March 1988 (A/43/276);
- (m) Letter dated 5 April 1988 from the Permanent Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/283-S/19736);
- (n) Note verbale dated 20 April 1988 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat of the Organization (A/43/337);
- (o) Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the seventy-ninth session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Guatemala City from 8 to 16 April 1988 (A/43/370);
- (p) Letter dated 11 May 1988 from the Permanent Representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the joint declaration of the seventh meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the European Community and of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, held at Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany, on 2 and 3 May 1988 (A/43/373);
- (q) Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/384-S/19915);

(r) Letter dated 31 May 1988 from the Permanent Representatives of Thailand and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/387-8/19918)1

(s) Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/394-S/19928);

(t) Letter dated 9 June 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué of the fourteenth meeting of the *Standing Committee* of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs of the Caribbean Community, held at Port of Spain on 20 and 21 May 1988 (A/43/399);

(u) Letter dated 17 June 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/411)1

(v) Letter dated 17 June 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/425-S/19962);

(w) Letter dated 30 June 1988 from the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the conclusions of the Heads of State of the Twelve States members of the European Community at the European Council, held at Hannover, Federal Republic of Germany, on 27 and 28 June 1988 (A/43/436-S/19975);

(x) Note verbale dated 19 July 1988 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/471);

(y) Letter dated 22 July 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué of the ninth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community held at Deep Bay, Antigua and Barbuda, from 4 to 8 July 1988 (A/43/480);

(z) Note verbale dated 21 July 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/485);

(aa) Letter dated 26 July 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the communiqué of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, the statement by the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty on Negotiations on Reductions in Armed Forces and Conventional Arms in Europe, and the statement entitled "The Implications of the Arms Race to the Natural Environment and Other Aspects of Ecological Security" adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Warsaw on 15 and 16 July 1988 (A/43/486-S/20061);

(bb) Note verbale dated 26 July 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/487);

(cc) Letter dated 29 July 1985 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/495);

(dd) Letter dated 4 August 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text containing excerpts from the joint communiqué of the twenty-first ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, held at Bangkok on 4 and 5 July 1988 (A/43/510-S/20092);

(ee) Letter dated 16 August 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/545);

(ff) Note verbale dated 22 August 1988 from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/563);

(gg) Letter dated 30 August 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final statement of the sixth session of the InterAction Council, held in Moscow from 17 to 19 May 1968 (A/43/584);

(hh) Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final documents adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Niasia from 5 to 10 September 1988 (A/43/667-S/20212);

(ii) Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/668);

(jj) Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988 (A/43/709);

(kk) Letter dated 21 October 1988 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/741);

(ll) Letter dated 4 October 1985 from the Permanent Representatives of the German Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/43/3);

(mm) Letter dated 31 October 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the communiqué and the statement on friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance issued by the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty at its meeting at Budapest on 28 and 29 October 1988 (A/C.1/43/7).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.7

5. On 28 October, Zimbabwe, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/43/L.7), which was introduced by its representative at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November.

6. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 120 to none, with 13 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.8 and Rev.1

7. On 28 October, Zimbabwe, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (A/C.1/43/L.8), which was introduced by the representative of Zimbabwe at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November.

8. On 9 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.8/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by the German Democratic Republic and Romania. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes: in operative paragraph 1, "and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session" was added at the end.

9. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution without a vote (see para. 71, draft resolution B).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.9

10. On 28 October, Hungary, Indonesia, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/43/L.9), which was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 27th meeting, on 4 November.

11. At its 35th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 71, draft resolution C).

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.10 and Rev.1

12. On 28 October, Denmark submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.10).

13. On 10 November, the sponsor submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.10/Rev.1), which was introduced by its representative at the 38th meeting, on 15 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) The second, fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs were deleted;

(b) The seventh preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Taking into account that conventional disarmament at both the global and the regional level is a vital part of the disarmament process"

was revised to read:

"Taking into account that conventional disarmament is a necessary part of the disarmament process".

14. At the 38th meeting, on 15 November, the sponsor orally revised the draft resolution, replacing, in the third preambular paragraph, "dangers" by "implications".

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 71, draft resolution D).

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.14

16. On 31 October, China submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.14), which was introduced by its representative at the 30th meeting, on 8 November.

17. At its 34th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 71, draft resolution E).

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.15

18. On 31 October, China submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.15), which was introduced by its representative at the 30th meeting, on 8 November.

19. At its 38th meeting, on 15 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 71, draft resolution F).

G. Draft decision A/C.1/43/L.17

20. On 31 October, Cuba, Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft decision entitled "Contribution of the specialised agencies and other organisations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.17), which was introduced by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 35th meeting, on 14 November.

21. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote (see para. 72, draft decision).

H. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.19, Rev.1 and 2

22. On 31 October, Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution entitled "Objective information on military matters" (A/C.1/43/L.19).

23. On 9 November, Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.19/Rev.1), which *was* later also sponsored by Romania. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 31st meeting, on 9 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) In operative paragraph 4, after "should implement", the word "forthwith" was deleted;

(b) In operative paragraph 6, "Waited Nations" was deleted before "Disarmament Commission"@.

24. On 14 November, the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.19/Rev.2), which contained the following change: in the third preambular paragraph, "control" was replaced by "limitation".

25. At its 40th meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.19/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 109 to none, with 9 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iraq, Libyan Arab
Jamahiriya, Saudi Arabia, Somalia'

I . Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.20 and Rev.1

26. On 31 October, Czechoslovakia and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.20), which was later also sponsored by Cameroon. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November.

27. On 11 November 1988, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.20/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) In the third preambular paragraph, "which states" was replaced by "in which it is stated", and "General" was deleted from the second reference to "General Assembly";

(b) Operative paragraph 2 was deleted and the remaining paragraphs were renumbered accordingly;

(a) In the former operative paragraph 5, now operative paragraph 4, "paragraph 4 above" was replaced by "paragraph 3 above".

28. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution by a recorded vote of 106 to 2, with 24 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.22 and Rev.1 and 2

29. On 31 October, Australia, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru and Sweden submitted a draft resolution, entitled "International arms transfer" (A/C.1/43/L.22), which was later also sponsored by Honduras, the Philippines and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Colombia at the 29th meeting, on 7 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind that, in the Charter of the United Nations, Member States have undertaken to promote the maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion possible for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

"Taking into account the general principles outlined in paragraph 22 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ in particular that 'there should also be negotiations on the limitation of international transfers of conventional weapons',

"Also taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations studies on conventional disarmament, 4/ all aspects of regional disarmament, 5/ the economic and social consequences of the arms race and military expenditures, 6/ the relationship between disarmament and development, 7/ reduction of military budgets, 8/ the relationship between

3/ Resolution S-10/2.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1.

5/ A/35/416,

6/ A/43/368,

7/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.1.

8/ A/35/479.

disarmament and international security, 2/ and confidence-building measures, 10/

"Further taking into account the Programme of Action as agreed upon in the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, 11/

" 1. Expresses its conviction that arms transfers in all their aspects deserve serious consideration by the international community, inter alia, because of:

"(a) Their potential harmful effects in areas of tension and regional conflict, which threaten international peace and security and national security;

"(b) Their known and potential negative effects on the process of the peaceful social and economic development of all peoples;

"(c) Increased illicit and covert arms trafficking;

"2. Requests Member States to consider action on the following measures relating to these concerns:

"(a) Reinforcement of their national systems of control and vigilance over the arms produced by them or transported through their territories;

"(b) Examination on a regional basis of ways and means to refrain from acquiring arms additional to those needed for legitimate national security requirements and which could generate uncertainties in the region;

"(c) Pursuit by exporting and importing States of agreements providing for more openness and transparency with regard to world-wide arms transfers, including the possibility of establishing a system for Member States to report information on arms transfers to the United Nations, on a universal and non-discriminatory basis;

"3. Requests the United Nations Disarmament Commission to take into account the above-mentioned elements in its deliberations on the issue of conventional disarmament¹

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the implementation of the provisions mentioned in paragraph 2 of the present resolution,

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.1X.4.

10/ Ibid., Sales No. E.82.1X.3.

11/ Ibid., Sales No. E.87.1X.8.

"5. Requests ~~the~~ the Secretary-General, with ~~the~~ the assistance of governmental experts, to explore the nature of mechanisms which might assist in the implementation of the provisions described in paragraph 2 of the present resolution;

"6. Requests also the Secretary-General to make efforts, within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, to collect and disseminate information concerning the question of arms transfers and their consequences for international peace and security)

"7. Requests further the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the views of Member States and on the work of the governmental experts on the possible means of implementation of the relevant provisions of the present resolution;

"8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled 'International arms transfers'."

30. On 14 November, Australia, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, the Netherlands, Peru, the Philippines, Samoa and Sweden submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.22/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Bolivia, Luxembourg, Norway, Paraguay and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The revised draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in strengthening international peace and security and promoting disarmament,

"Bearing in mind that, in the Charter of the United Nations, Member States have undertaken to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

"Also bearing in mind the inherent right to self-defence embodied in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Taking into account the general principles outlined in paragraph 22 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 12/ in particular that 'there should also be negotiations on the limitation of international transfer of conventional weapons',

"Also taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations studies on conventional disarmament, 13/ all aspects of

12/ Resolution S-1012.

13/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1.

regional disarmament, 14/ the economic and social consequences of the arms race and military expenditures, 15/ the relationship between disarmament and development, 16/ reduction of military budgets, 17/ the relationship between disarmament and international security, 18/ and confidence-building measures, 19/

"Further taking into account the Programme of Action set forth in the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, 20/

"1. Expresses its conviction that arms transfers in all their aspects deserve serious consideration by the international community, inter alia, because of:

"(a) The potentially harmful effects in areas where tension and regional conflict threaten international peace and security and national security;

"(b) Their known and potential negative effects on the process of the peaceful social and economic development of all peoples;

"(c) Increasing illicit and covert arms trafficking;

"2. Requests Member States to consider, inter alia, the following measures relating to these concerns:

"(a) Reinforcement of their national systems of control and vigilance concerning production and transport of arms;

"(b) Examination of ways and means of refraining from acquiring arms additional to those needed for legitimate national security requirements, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region;

14/ A/35/416.

15/ A/43/360.

16/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.1.

17/ A/35/479.

18/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.62.1X.4.

19/ Ibid., Sales No. E.82.1X.3.

20/ Ibid., Sales No. E.87.1X.8.

"(c) Pursuit by exporting and importing States of agreements or arrangements providing for more openness and transparency with regard to world-wide arms transfers, including the possibility of establishing a system for Member States to report information on arms transfers to the United Nations, on a universal and non-discriminatory basis;

"3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to take into account the above-mentioned matters in its deliberations on the issue of conventional disarmament ;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views and proposals of Member States on the matters contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present resolution and to collect all other relevant information for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out, thereafter, with the assistance of governmental experts, a study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms on a universal and non-discriminatory basis, also taking into consideration the views of Member States as well as other relevant information, including on the problem of illicit arms trade, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session

"6. Requests also the Secretary-General to make available, within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, information concerning the question of arms transfers and their consequences for international peace and security

"7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled 'International arms transfers'."

31. On 17 November, Australia, Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Samoa, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.22/Rev.2). It was introduced by the representative of Colombia at the 42nd meeting, on 18 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) In the fourth preambular paragraph, "in particular that 'there should also be negotiations on the limitation of international transfer of conventional weapons'," was deleted;

(b) In operative paragraph 1 (a), "The potentially harmful effects" was replaced by "Their potential effects";

(c) Operative paragraph 2 (c) was revised to read:

"Examination of the ways and means of providing for more openness and transparency with regard to world-wide arms transfer".

32. **In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/43/L.80).**

33. **At its 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.22/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 93 to none, with 36 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:**

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Brazil, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

K. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.25

34. **On 31 October, Iraq and Jordan submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/43/L.25), which was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 27th meeting, on 4 November.**

35. **At its 35th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 99 to 2, with 30 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:**

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.28

36. On 31 October, Italy submitted a draft resolution entitled "International transfer of conventional armaments" (A/C.1/43/L.28), which was introduced by its representative at the 29th meeting, on 7 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in strengthening international peace and security and promoting disarmament,

"Recalling that, in article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations, Member States have undertaken to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

"Underlining the importance of regional arms control agreements for achieving such a high goal,

"Bearing in mind the inherent right to self-defence embodied in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Taking into account the need of States to protect their security,

"Considering that expenses for conventional armaments absorb more than 80 per cent of world global military expenditure and that, while clandestine and illicit arms trade are increasing, the nature and means of international arms transfers have become more complex and the responsibilities involved have been clouded by uncertainty,

"Bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 21/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, whereby in paragraph 22 the General Assembly states that 'there should also be negotiations on the limitation of international transfer of conventional weapons',

"Convinced that new efforts need to be deployed towards lowering the level of conventional armaments throughout the world, and curbing the arms trade whenever it represents a threat to international or regional security,

"Recalling the conclusions reached by the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in its Final Document, 22/ whereby in paragraphs 25 and 35 it states that 'the use of resources for military purposes amounts to a reduction of resources for the civilian sector' and invites the participating States to consider 'the adoption of measures to reduce the level and magnitude of military expenditures',

"1. Stresses the need to promote restraint and greater transparency in the transfer of conventional arms with a view to keeping these armaments at the lowest possible level in all regions of the world;

"2. Invites all Governments to abstain from supplying arms to areas of conflict, avoiding the aggravation of such conflicts and of situations of tension;

"3. Calls upon Governments which are the main suppliers and buyers of armaments to consult on how to strengthen the existing co-operation aimed at constraining international illicit trade of conventional armaments and to identify possible additional measures to curb it;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of governmental experts and on the basis of information provided by Member States, a study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international

21/ Resolution S-10/2,

22/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.1X.8.

transfers of arms on a universal and non-discriminatory basis, as well as on the problem of illicit arms trade and on means to prevent it, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, in 1990;

"5. Invites all Governments to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and proposals on these matters for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, in 1989;

"6. Decides to include in its forty-fourth session the question of promoting transparency in international arms transfers and preventing the illicit arms trade.

37. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on the draft resolution.

M. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.29

38. On 31 October, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution entitled "Objective information on military matters" (A/C.1/43/L.29), which was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 23/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, which encourages Member States to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments, and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the armaments race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"Taking into account the exchange of views on openness in the military field at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

"Noting with satisfaction that the beginning of genuine nuclear disarmament as a result of the conclusion of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles has led to greater openness in the military field,

"Believing that the adoption of measures designed to build confidence and increase openness could help to prevent misconceptions about military capabilities and intentions which could prompt States to undertake armaments

programmes leading to the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and to heightened international tension,

"Believing that objective information on all military matters, in particular those involving nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements, and thereby help to halt and reverse the arms race,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question, submitted to the third special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament; 24/

"2. Reiterates its firm conviction that a better flow of objective information on all military matters would help to ease international tension and confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and facilitate the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements,

"3. Calls upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to implement further measures based on the principles of openness and transparency which will facilitate the provision of objective information on, and the objective assessment of, military capabilities and contribute to the disarmament process;

"4. Requests all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 1989, their views concerning ways and means of building confidence and increasing openness in military matters for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"5. Further requests all Member States also to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on ways and means of further consolidating the emerging trend towards greater openness in military matters, specifically with regard to the provision of objective information on military matters for consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its session in 1990;

"6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session the item entitled 'Objective information on military matters'."

39. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on the draft resolution.

N. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.32

40. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "@@Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes" (A/C.1/43/L.32), which was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November.

41. At its 34th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 126 to 1, with 6 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution K), The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, *Contra* African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, China, India, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

O. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.37

42. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Indonesia, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.37), which was later also sponsored by Malaysia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 29th meeting, on 7 November.

43. At its 39th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 134 to 1 (see pars. 71, draft resolution L). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

P. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.39

44. On 31 October, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia submitted 8 draft resolution entitled "Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof" (A/C.1/43/L.39), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador and Malta. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Norway at the 26th meeting, on 3 November.

45. In this connection, at the 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Secretary of the Committee stated that there were no programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see A/C.1/43/PV.33).

46. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 71, draft resolution M).

Q. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.46

47. On 31 October, Australia, Austria, the German Democratic Republic, India, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons" (A/C.1/43/L.46), which was later also sponsored by m m &B and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 26th meeting, on 3 November.

48. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/43/L.78).

49. At its 41st meeting, on 17 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 122 to 1, with 9 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution N). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus,, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America,

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

R. D r a f t

50. On 31 October, ~~Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland~~ submitted a draft resolution entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations*" (A/C.1/43/L.47), which was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 27th meeting, on 4 November.

51. Subsequently, the delegation of Greece formally requested that Greece be included among the co-sponsors of the draft resolution.

52. At its 36th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 70 to none, with 58 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution 0). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon., Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

8. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.61 and Rev.1 and 2

53. On 31 October, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Spain and Turkey submitted a draft resolution entitled "Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.61), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

"Reaffirming the need for continued efforts to build confidence, lessen military confrontation and enhance security for all,

"Recalling that the establishment of increased security and stability in Europe through a stable, reliable and verifiable balance of conventional forces at lower levels and through increased openness about military activities is an objective of great importance,

"Considering that new negotiations in the field of confidence- and security-building measures, as well as the initiation of new negotiations on conventional forces and weapons aimed at preventing surprise attacks and the launching of large-scale offensives will help to strengthen existing efforts to improve security and develop co-operation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security,

"1. Urges the States concerned, following the adoption, as part of a balanced outcome of the meeting at Vienna of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, of the mandates for two kinds of direct and independent negotiations, in the field of confidence- and security-building measures and in the field of conventional armed forces, which will take place within the framework of the Conference, to contribute actively to the implementation of those mandates;

"2. Invites all States to consider the possibility of negotiating agreements which take due account of specific regional conditions and help to reduce confrontation and strengthen security."

54. On 10 November, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy and Spain submitted a revised draft resolution entitled "Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe" (A/C.1/43/L.61/Rev.1), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

"Reaffirming the need for continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen the risk of military confrontation and to enhance mutual security,

"Reaffirming the need for increased security and stability in Europe through a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness about military activities as an objective of great importance,

"Considering that further negotiations in the field of confidence- and security-building measures as well as the launching of new negotiations on conventional armaments and forces, both with the aim of furthering the process of improving security and developing co-operation in Europe, will thereby contribute to international peace and security,

"1. Welcomes the indications of progress in work at the meeting at Vienna of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

"2. Urges Member States participating in the above-mentioned negotiations to contribute actively to the attainment of these objectives;

"3. Invites all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of specific regional conditions."

55. On 16 November, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Spain submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.61/Rev.2), which was later also sponsored by Austria and Sweden. It was introduced by the representative of France at the 43rd meeting, on 18 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) The third preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Reaffirming the great importance of increasing security and stability in Europe through the establishment of a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional armed forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness and predictability of military activities";

(b) The fourth preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Considering that further negotiations in the field of confidence- and security-building measures as well as a new negotiation on conventional armaments and forces, both within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, should promote the process of strengthening confidence, improving security and developing co-operation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security";

(a) Operative paragraph 1 was revised to read:

"Welcomes the progress achieved so far in the deliberations in Vienna on issues concerning the above-mentioned negotiations";

(d) Operative paragraph 2 was revised to read:

"Urges Member States which will participate in the above-mentioned negotiations to contribute actively to the attainment of their objectives as agreed".

56. At its 43rd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.61/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 71, draft resolution P).

T. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.62 and Rev.1 and 2

57. On 31 October, Brazil, Nigeria and Pakistan submitted a 'draft resolution entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes" (A/C.1/43/L.62), which was later also sponsored by Argentina, Indonesia, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic and Thailand. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind resolution CM/RES.1153 (XLVIII) concerning the dumping of radioactive and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted on 25 May 1988 by the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988, 25/

"Recalling resolution GC(XXXII)/RES.490 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-second regular session,

"Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, inter alia, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

"Concerned about the harmful effects of radioactive wastes and the devastation which could result from illegal dumping of nuclear wastes,

"Determined to prevent the dumping of radioactive wastes in the territory of other States in contravention of their national or regional laws and regulations,

"Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 26/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

25/ See A/43/390, annex I.

26/ Resolution S-10/2.

"Aware of the in-depth consideration of the question of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1988 session, 27/

"1. Calls upon all States to observe all national laws and regulations of other States prohibiting the dumping of radioactive wastes in their territory8

"2' Welcomes the decision of the International Atomic Energy Agency to establish a representative technical working group of experts with the objective of establishing an internationally agreed code of practice for international transactions involving nuclear wastes;

"3. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiation for a convention on the Prohibition of radiological weapons, the dumping of radioactive wastes in the territory of other States for hostile purposes)

"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 forty-third session)

"5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled 'Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes' . "

58. On 10 November, Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic and Thailand submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.62/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) The fourth preambular paragraph was deleted;

(b) Operative paragraph 5 was replaced by the following Paragraph:

"Requests the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session the developments on the ongoing negotiations on this subject".

59. On 15 November, the sponsors submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.62/Rev.2), which contained the following changes:

(a) The fourth preambular paragraph, originally the fifth preambular paragraph, which had read:

27/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27),

"~~Determined~~ to prevent the dumping of radioactive wastes in the territory of other States in contravention of their national or regional laws and regulations",

was replaced by the followinga

"~~Determined~~ to prevent all nuclear-waste dumping practices which would infringe upon the sovereignty of States";

(b) Operative paragraph 1, which had readr

"~~Calls upon~~ all States to observe all national laws and regulations of other States prohibiting the dumping of radioactive wastes in their territory",

was replaced by the following paragraph:

"~~Calls upon~~ all States to ensure that no nuclear-waste dumping practices occur which would infringe upon the sovereignty of States";

(a) Operative paragraph 3, which had readr

"~~Requests~~ the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiation for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the dumping of radioactive wastes in the territory of other States for hostile purposes",

was revised to read:

"~~Requests~~ the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiation for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the deliberate employment of nuclear wastes to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by the decay of such material".

60. At its 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.62/Rev.2 by a recorded vote of 103 to 3, with 11 abstentions (see pars. 71, draft resolution Q). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burma, Byeloruseian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia,

/...

Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo.

Abstaining: Angola, Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Guyana, Malawi, Mali, Niger, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaïre, Zambia.

U. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.69 and Rev.1

61. On 31 October, Australia, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, Senegal and Zaïre submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament" (A/C.1/43/L.69), which was later also sponsored by Liberia, the Philippines, Singapore and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

62. On 7 November, Australia, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, Senegal, Singapore and Zaïre submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.69/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by the Bahamas, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Hungary, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Togo, Thailand and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cameroon at the 32nd meeting, on 9 November, and contained the following change: in the seventh preambular paragraph, "the universal concern" was replaced by "the common desire".

63. At its 33rd meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution without a vote (see para. 71, draft resolution R).

V. Draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.70 and Rev.1

64. On 31 October, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Sri Lanka and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale" (A/C.1/43/L.70), which was later also sponsored by Ecuador and the Philippines. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 30th meeting, on 8 November, and read as follows:

" T h e ,

"Recalling its resolutions 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1966, and 42/38 N of 30 November 1987,

"Taking note of the Final Declaration of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988,

"Reiterating that responsibility for halting and reversing the arms race rests primarily with the militarily significant States, especially the nuclear-weapon States,

"Drawing attention to the need for nuclear disarmament measures to be accompanied by the resolute application of conventional disarmament measures, in the context of which conventional disarmament on a regional scale acquires urgency and renewed importance,

"Affirming that regional or subregional arms limitation and disarmament processes which do not reduce the security of any of the States involved do not interfere with or prejudice global efforts, but rather supplement them, as is confirmed by the current international situation,

"Expressing its firm support for all regional or subregional peace and disarmament endeavours that take into account the characteristics of each region, as well as unilateral measures directed to strengthening mutual confidence and to assuring the security of all States involved, making regional agreements on arms limitation possible in the future,

"Noting with satisfaction the positive trend towards the peaceful settlement of various regional and subregional conflicts and the important role played therein by the United Nations,

"1. Expresses its satisfaction at the initiatives towards arms limitation and disarmament adopted jointly or unilaterally by some countries at the regional and subregional levels, as well as at the systematic implementation of confidence-building measures, the limitation of the acquisition of conventional weapons and the reduction in military spending, with a view to allocating the resources thus released to the socio-economic development of their peoples, which in turn might lead to regional agreements on limiting arms spending;

"2. Expresses its keen satisfaction at efforts to bring about the peaceful solution of conflict situations and regional and subregional crises, with a view to setting in motion specific measures for conventional disarmament on a regional scale through agreements negotiated under strict and effective international control;

"3. Again expresses its firmest support for the United Nations system, and for the Secretary-General in particular, in their efforts to find solutions to conflict situations, thereby reaffirming the primary role of the United Nations in promoting peace and disarmament;

"4. Encourages the Secretary-General to persevere in his current peace efforts in various areas of tension in the world,

"5. Requests the United Nations to provide assistance to States and regional institutions that might request it with a view to establishing measures aimed at conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

"6. Appeals to other States, especially the main arms producers and suppliers, to facilitate progress towards regional disarmament, refraining from any action, including the threat or use of force, which might impede the achievement of that objective)

"7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled 'Conventional disarmament on a regional scale'."

65. On 16 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/43/L.70/Rev.1), which contained the following changes;

(a) The third preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Reiterating the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially nuclear-weapon States, for halting and reversing the arms race, and the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament in the context of the advances towards general and complete disarmament";

(b) The fourth preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Drawing attention to the fact that together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, conventional disarmament measures should be resolutely pursued, in the context of which conventional disarmament on a regional scale acquires urgency and renewed importance";

(a) The fifth preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Affirming that regional or subregional arms limitation and disarmament processes complement and enhance global disarmament efforts";

(d) The sixth preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Expressing its firm support of all regional and subregional peace and disarmament endeavours that take into account the characteristics of each region, as well as unilateral measures to strengthen mutual confidence and assure the security of all States involved, making possible regional agreements on arms limitations in the future";

(e) A new seventh preambular paragraph was added reading:

"Emphasizing that the adoption of such disarmament measures should take place in an equitable and balanced manner in order to ensure the right of each State to security and that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage of this process";

(f) In operative paragraph 1, the word "the" before "limitation" was deleted; the word "in" after "reduction" was replaced by "of"; at the end of the paragraph ", which in turn might lead to regional agreements on limiting arms spending" was deleted;

(g) In operative paragraph 3, "its firmest" was replaced by "firm"; at the end of the paragraph, the following was added: ", and for the strict observance of the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations";

(h) In operative paragraph 5, "measures aimed at conventional disarmament on a regional scale" was replaced by "disarmament measures on a regional scale";

(i) Operative paragraph 6 was revised to read:

"Appeals to all other States to facilitate the progress of regional disarmament, refraining from any action, including the threat or use of force, which might impede the achievement of this objective".

66. At the 40th meeting, on 17 November, Peru orally revised the draft resolution as follows: in operative paragraph 2, "help" was replaced by "facilitate".

67. At its same meeting, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution, as further orally revised, by a recorded vote of 110 to none, with 18 abstentions (see para. 71, draft resolution S). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Cuba, Cyprus, Demoaratia Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, India, Israel, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republia, United Republia of Tanzania, United States of America, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

W. Draft resolution A/C. 1/43/L.72 and Rev.1

68. On 31 Ootober, the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the Member States that are members of the Qroup of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa" (A/C.1/43/L.72), whiah was later also sponsored by Romania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Zaire, on behalf of the Qroup of African States, at the 26th meeting, on 7 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Concerned about the growing practice of the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, particularly by transnational corporations and other enterprises from industrialised countries,

"Mindful of the effects of nuclear and industrial wastes which constitute a danger to man and his environment,

"Recognizing the grave implications that the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes could have on the national security of African countries and ou regional and international peace and security,

"Noting that the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development had emphariaed the attention to be paid to the gravity of non-military threats to security, especially that of the developing countries, 28/

"Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of tne Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 29/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

"Recalling resolution CM/RES.38 (III), on the denuclearization of Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of Africa Unity at its third ordinary session, held at Cairo from 13 to 17 July 1964,

"Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/RES.1153 (XLVIII), on

28/ See Report of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, New York, 24 August-11 September 1987 (A/CONF.130/39), sect. II.

the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988, 30/

"Also bearing in mind resolution GC(XXXII)/RES.490 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 23 September 1988,

"1. Condemns all practices of dumping nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa;

"2. Demands that such dangerous, immoral and illegal practices cease forthwith;

"3. Urges all Member States to ensure effective control of a transboundary movement of nuclear and industrial wastes)

"4. Calls upon Member States, in collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Environmental Programme and other concerned organisations, to carry out information campaigns about the dangers of nuclear and industrial wastes, through the existing United Nations regional centres for peace and development and other national and international institutions;

"5. Calls upon Member States, enterprises and transnational corporations to respect national, regional or subregional laws and regulations on nuclear and industrial wastes;

"6. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the dumping of nuclear and radioactive wastes in the territory of other States;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to submit to the General Assembly a report at its forty-fourth session on the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in all its aspects, in Africa, including the adoption of a convention to ban the dumping of such wastes]

"8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled 'Dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa'."

69. On 17 November, Zaire, on behalf of the Member States that are members of the Group of African States, submitted a revised draft resolution entitled "Dumping of radioactive wastes" (A/C.1/43/L.72/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Romania.

70. At its 42nd meeting, on 18 November, the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution by a recorded vote of 128 to none, with 13 abstentions (see pars. 71, draft resolution T). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

71. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution⁰⁸

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

A

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/18 of 18 November 1985, 41/86 N of 4 December 1986 and 42/38 D of 30 November 1987,

Recalling also the Harare Appeal on Disarmament, 31/ adopt. 1 by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1966, the Havana Appeal, 32/ adopted by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries at the special ministerial meeting devoted to disarmament issues, held at Havana from 26 to 30 May 1988, and the communiqué of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries adopted at Nicosia in September 1988,

Gravely concerned about the continuing escalation of the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, despite the fact that this increases the risk of nuclear war and endangers the survival of humanity,

Convinced that the alternative today in the nuclear age is not between war or peace, but between life and death, which make the prevention of nuclear war the principal task of our times,

Also convinced that international peace and security can be ensured only through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament,

Further convinced that, in the interest of mankind as a whole, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in their bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations, should continue their endeavours with the ultimate objective of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

^{31/} See A/41/697-S/18362, annex, sect. I.

^{32/} A/S-15/27 and Corr .1, annex XI.

Welcoming the ratification and commencement of implementation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America of the treaty on the ~~elimination~~ of their intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear forces,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other, and that progress at the bilateral level should not be used to postpone or prohibit action at the multilateral level,

1. Calls upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to exert every effort to achieve the goal they set themselves of a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive arms as part of the process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons;

a. Further calls upon the two Governments to intensify their efforts with the objective of achieving agreements in other areas, in particular the issue of a nuclear-test ban, as a matter of urgency;

3. Invites the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament duly informed of progress made in their negotiations,

B

Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 33/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, related to the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling further the adoption of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, 34/

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take action through the appropriate organs, within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

a. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

33/ Resolution S-10/2.

34/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

C

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling
and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/38 B of 30 November 1987,

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1988 session as well as that of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament, that deal with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the reports of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons; J 35/

2. Recognizes that the Ad Hoc Committee in 1988 made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important subjects under consideration;

3. Takes note of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1989 session;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to its report as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

5. Also requests that the Secretary-General transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

D

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/38 E of 30 November 1987,

Welcoming the wide support expressed by Member States for greater attention to be given to conventional disarmament,

Also welcoming the increased awareness of the implications of many aspects of the conventional arms build-up, both in its qualitative and its quantitative aspect,

Taking into account that conventional disarmament is a necessary part of the disarmament process,

Recalling the central role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

Having examined the reports of the Disarmament Commission to the General Assembly at its third special session 36/ and at its forty-third session, 37/

1. Maintains that the United Nations should continue to encourage and facilitate disarmament efforts in all fields;
2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue at its 1989 session the substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session with a view to facilitating possible measures in the fields of conventional arms reduction and disarmament;
3. Also requests the Disarmament Commission for this purpose to include in the agenda for its 1989 session an item entitled "Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament";
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

E

Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/59 F of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 H of 30 November 1987,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

36/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3).

37/ Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42).

Convinced that the most acute and urgent task of the present day is to remove the threat of a world war - a nuclear war,

Recalling and reaffirming the statements and provisions on nuclear disarmament set forth in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, **38/** the first special session devoted to disarmament.. and, in particular, provisions that "effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority", contained in paragraph 20, and that "in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility", contained in paragraph 45,

Bearing in mind that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed in their joint statement issued at Geneva on 21 November 1985 that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought" **39/** and the common desire they expressed in the same statement calling for early progress in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of a 50 per cent reduction in the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States appropriately applied,

Noting also that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have conducted intensive negotiations on various issues of disarmament,

Noting further that the Conference on Disarmament has not played its due role in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Believing that the qualitative aspect of the arms race needs to be addressed along with its quantitative aspect,

Bearing in mind that the Governments and peoples of various countries expect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will reach agreement on halting the nuclear-arms race and further reducing nuclear weapons,

1. **Welcomes** the signing and ratification of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the

38/ Resolution S-10/2.

39/ See A/40/1070, annex.

Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, 40/ and calls upon the two States strictly to observe and fully to implement the Treaty!

2. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, further to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to negotiate in earnest with a view to reaching early agreement on the drastic reduction of their nuclear arsenals;

3. Reiterates its belief that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

F

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 41/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and particularly its paragraph 81, which provides that together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, and which stresses that States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions,

Also recalling that the same document declares, inter alia, that priorities in disarmament negotiations shall be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effect; and reduction of armed forces, and that it stresses that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

40/ See CD/798.

41/ Resolution S-1012.

Further recalling that the same document states that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority, and that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

Aware of the dangers to world peace and security originating from and the loss in human life and property caused by wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons, as well as of their possible escalation into a nuclear war in regions with a high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons,

Also aware that with the advance in science and technology, conventional weapons tend to become increasingly lethal and destructive, and that conventional armaments consume large amounts of resources,

Believing that resources released through disarmament, including conventional disarmament, can be used for the social and economic development of people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Noting that the ongoing conventional disarmament negotiations in Europe have gained increasing importance,

Bearing in mind its resolution 36/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the Study on Conventional Disarmament 42/ conducted in accordance with that resolution, as well as its resolutions 41/59 C and 41/59 G of 3 December 1986, and 42/38 E and 42/38 G of 30 November 1987, and the consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1988 session of the question of conventional disarmament, 43/

Bearing in mind also the efforts made to promote conventional disarmament and the related proposals and suggestions, as well as the initiatives taken by various countries in this regard,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament;

2. Believes that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence)

3. Urges the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the member States of the two major military alliances, to conduct negotiations on conventional disarmament in earnest through

42/ United Nations publication, Sales No, E.85.IX.1.

43/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42), para. 12.

appropriate forums, with a view to reaching early agreement on the limitation and gradual and balanced reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons under effective international control in their respective regions, particularly in Europe, which has the largest concentration of arms and forces in the world;

4. Encourages all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or in a regional context, appropriate steps to promote progress in conventional disarmament and enhance peace and security;

5. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider further, at its 1989 substantive session, issues related to conventional disarmament;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

a

Objective information on military matters

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 44/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which the Assembly encourages Member States to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the arms race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Taking into account the attention paid to the questions of openness and ensuring an exchange of objective information in the military field at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that recent agreements in the field of arms limitation and disarmament have provided for qualitatively new standards of openness,

Believing that the adoption of confidence-building measures to promote openness and transparency would contribute to the prevention of misperceptions of military capabilities and intentions, which would induce States to undertake armaments programmes leading to the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and to heightened international tensions,

Believing that balanced and objective information on all military matters, in particular of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements, and thereby help to halt and reverse the arms race,

Recognizing that greater openness and transparency would contribute to enhancing security,

Convinced that greater openness on military activities, inter alia, through transmittal of relevant information on these activities, including on the levels of military budgets, would contribute to increased confidence among States,

Taking into account the work undertaken in the Disarmament Commission on the reduction of military budgets,

Noting with satisfaction that an increased number of States have provided annual reports on military expenditures in conformity with the international system for the standardised reporting of military expenditures under the auspices of the United Nations,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; 45/

2. Reaffirms its firm conviction that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities would help relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements;

3. Recommends that those States and global, regional and subregional organisations which have already expressed support for the principle of practical and concrete confidence-building measures of a military nature on a global, regional or subregional level should intensify their efforts with a view to adopting such measures;

4. Recommends that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, should implement the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditure, with the aim of achieving a realistic comparison of military budgets, facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities and contributing to the process of disarmament;

5. Invites all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1989 measures they have adopted towards these ends, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. Further invites all Member States also to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on ways and means of further consolidating the emerging trend towards greater openness in military matters specifically with regard to the provision of objective information on military matters for consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

H

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/38 J of 30 November 1987,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 46/

Recalling paragraph 115 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 47/ in which it is stated, inter alia, that the Assembly has been and should remain the main deliberative organ of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and should make every effort to facilitate the implementation of disarmament measures,

Mindful of the fact that the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament could be strengthened substantially through an increased effort by Member States to implement faithfully General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament,

Convinced of the importance of treating recommendations of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament with due respect in accordance with the obligations assumed by Member States under the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Deems it important that all Member States make every effort to facilitate the consistent implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament, and thus show their resolve to arrive at mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective disarmament measures;

2. Invites all Member States that have not yet done so to make available to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on ways and means to improve the situation with regard to the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;

46/ A/43/492 and Add.1.

47/ Resolution S-10/2.

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, in accordance with resolution 42/38 J, a report that would include information provided by Member States concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 6 in the field of disarmament, as well as their views on possible avenues to improve the situation in this respect;

4. Calls upon all Member States to render every assistance to the Secretary-General so that he may fulfil the request contained in paragraph 3 above;

5. Decides to continue its consideration of the issue of the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament at its forty-fourth session.

I

International arms transfers

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in strengthening international peace and security and promoting disarmament,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, Member States have undertaken to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

Also bearing in mind the inherent right to self-defence embodied in Article 51 of the Charter,

Taking into account the general principles outlined in paragraph 22 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 48/

Also taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations studies on conventional disarmament, 49/ all aspects of regional disarmament, 50/ the economic and social consequences of the arms race and military expenditures, 51/ the relationship between disarmament and

48/ Resolution S-10/2.

49/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1.

50/ A/35/416.

51/ A/43/368.

development, 52/ reduction of military budgets, 53/ the relationship *between* disarmament and international security, 54/ and confidence-building measures, 55/

Further taking into account the programme of action set forth in the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, 56/

1. Expresses its conviction that arms transfers in all *their* aspects deserve serious consideration by the international community, inter alia, because of :

(a) Their potential effects in areas where tension *and* regional conflict threaten international peace *and* security and national security;

(b) Their known and potential negative effects on the process of the peaceful social and economic development of all peoples;

(a) Increasing illicit *and* *covert* arms trafficking,

2. Requests Member States to consider, inter alia, the following measures relating to these concerns⁸

(a) Reinforcement of their national systems of control and vigilance concerning production and transport of arms;

(b) Examination of ways and means of *re*fraining from acquiring arms additional to those needed for legitimate national security requirements, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region;

(c) Examination of the ways and means of providing for more openness and transparency with regard to world-wide arms transfers;

3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to take into account the above-mentioned matters in its deliberations on the issue of conventional disarmament ;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views and proposals of Member States on the matters contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present resolution and to collect all other relevant information for submission to the general Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

52/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.1.

53/ A/35/479.

54/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.62.IX.4.

55/ Ibid., Sales No. E.82.IX.3.

56/ Ibid., Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to carry out thereafter, with the assistance of governmental experts, a study on ways and means of promoting transparency in international transfers of conventional arms on a universal and non-discriminatory basis, also taking into consideration the views of Member States as well as other relevant information, including that on the problem of illicit arms trade, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to make available, within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, information concerning the question of arms transfers and their consequences for international peace and security;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "International arms transfers".

J

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/99 C of 13 December 1982, 38/188 D of 20 December 1983, 39/151 J of 17 December 1984, 40/94 D of 12 December 1985, 41/59 A and I of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 F of 30 November 1987 on, inter alia, the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted pursuant to resolution 42/38 F, 57/

Gravely concerned that armed attacks against nuclear facilities, though carried out with conventional weapons, could be tantamount to the use of radiological weapons,

Recalling also that Additional Protocol I 58/ of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 59/ prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity-generating stations,

Deeply concerned that the destruction of nuclear facilities by conventional weapons causes the release into the environment of huge amounts

57/ A/43/622.

58/ A/32/144, annex I.

59/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

of dangerous radioactive material, which results in serious radioactive contamination,

Firmly convinced that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger to international peace and security,

Recalling further resolutions GC(XXVII)/RES/407 and GC(XXVII)/RES/409, adopted in 1983 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the General Conference urged all member States to support notions in international forums to reach an international agreement that prohibits armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes,

1. Reaffirms that armed attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities are tantamount to the use of radiological weapons, owing to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks cause to be released;

2. Requests once again the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its efforts to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear facilities;

3. Requests again the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide the Conference on Disarmament with the technical studies that could facilitate the conclusion of such an agreement;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

K

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material
for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/196 H of 12 December 1990, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, 39/151 H of 17 December 1984, 40/94 G of 12 December 1985, 41/59 L of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 L of 30 November 1987, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 60/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all

aspects", to consider urgently the questions of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1988 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its 1998 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament", 61/

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items, 62/

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion of transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

L

Naval armaments and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 G of 20 December 1983, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the naval arms race,

61/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27), paras. 6 and 8.

62/ Ibid., paras. 46-65.

Recalling its resolution 40/94 F of 12 December 1985, by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to consider the issues contained in the study on the naval arms race, ^{63/} both its substantive content and its conclusions, taking into account all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms reductions and disarmament, pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures in this field,

Recalling also its resolution 42/38 A of 30 November 1987, by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1988, the substantive *consideration* of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly not later than at its forty-third session,

Having examined the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament during the 1928 session of the Commission, ^{64/} which met with the approval of all delegations participating in the substantive consultations and which, in their view, should be discussed at the forty-third session of the General Assembly,

1. Notes with satisfaction the report on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament by the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1989, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to inscribe on the agenda for its 1989 session the item entitled "Naval armament and disarmament";

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

^{63/} The Naval Arms Race (United Nations publication, Sales No, G.86.1X.3).

^{64/} A/CN. 10/113.

M

Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2660 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, in which it commended the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof,

Noting the provisions of article VII of that Treaty concerning the holding of review conference,

Bearing in mind that, in its Final Declaration, 65/ the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, held at Geneva from 12 to 23 September 1983, decided that a third review conference should be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States parties not earlier than 1988 and not later than 1990,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 B of 20 December 1983, in which it made an assessment of the outcome of the Second Review Conference,

Bearing in mind all the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 66/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

1. **Notes** that, following appropriate consultations, a Preparatory Committee for the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof is to be established prior to holding a further review conference in 1989;

2. **Requests** the Secretary-General to *render* the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the Review Conference and its preparation;

65/ See Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition Of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons Of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof. Final Document (SBT/CONF.II/20) (Geneva, 1983), Part II.

66/ Resolution S-1012.

3. Recalls its expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty.

N

Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the central role and primary responsibility, in accordance with the Charter, of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament,

Recognizing that nuclear disarmament and arms limitation remain a priority objective and represent a central task of the international community,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Comprehensive study on nuclear weapons", which was submitted to the General Assembly in 1980, 67/

Recognizing that since then many important developments have taken place in the area of nuclear arms, including the continued qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems,

Noting the importance attached by the international community to the complete cessation of nuclear testing within the framework of an effective disarmament process,

Noting further the full-scale stage-by-stage talks on nuclear testing between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America,

Bearing in mind the critical importance of an early and significant reduction of nuclear arms and recent progress in this field,

Noting the reports of the Secretary-General entitled "Study on the climatic and other global effects of nuclear war", 68/ "Concepts of security" and "Study on deterrence",

Convinced that a comprehensive United Nations study on *new* developments concerning different aspects of nuclear weapons would make a valuable contribution to the dissemination of factual information and to international understanding of the issues involved,

67/ h/35/392.

68/ h/43/351.

1. **Requests** the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts and taking into account recent relevant studies, a comprehensive update of the study on nuclear weapons that provides factual and up-to-date information on and pays regard to the political, legal and security aspects of:

(a) Nuclear arsenals and pertinent technological developments;

(b) Doctrine concerning nuclear weapons;

(c) Efforts to reduce nuclear weapons;

(d) Physical, environmental, medical and other effects of use of nuclear weapons and of nuclear testing;

(e) Efforts to achieve a comprehensive nuclear-test ban;

(f) Efforts to prevent the use of nuclear weapons and their horizontal and vertical proliferation;

(g) The question of verification of compliance with nuclear-arms limitation agreements;

2. **Recommends** that the study, while aiming at being as comprehensive as possible, should be based on open material and such further information as Member States may wish to make available for the purpose of the study;

3. **Invites** all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General so that the objectives of the study may be achieved;

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to submit the final report to the General Assembly well in advance of its forty-fifth session.

0

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, **69/**

Noting the joint statement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America issued following meetings in Moscow from 29 May to 1 June 1988,

Noting with satisfaction the report in the joint statement that a joint draft text of a treaty on reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms had been elaborated, through which process the two sides had reached extensive and significant areas of agreement and detailed positions on remaining areas of disagreement,

Noting the importance of the verification procedures contained in the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles 70/ as an example of the high standards of verification that are now achievable in arms control agreements, both bilateral and multilateral,

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

Firmly convinced that an early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Further convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and complexity of their negotiations,

1. Welcomes the ratification by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America of a treaty eliminating their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles;

2. Further welcomes the successful commencement of the implementation of the provisions of that treaty;

3. Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament, the attainment of all the agreed objectives in the negotiations, that is, the resolution of a complex of questions concerning space and strategic nuclear arms with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship;

4. Invites the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in those negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in

accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 71/ the first special session devoted to disarmament;

S. Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

P

Confidence- and security-building measures and
conventional disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Reaffirming the need for continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen the risk of military confrontation and to enhance mutual security,

Reaffirming the great importance of increasing security and stability in Europe through the establishment of a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional *armed* forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness and predictability of military activities,

Considering that further negotiations in the field of confidence- and security-building measures as well as a new negotiation on conventional armaments and forces, both within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, should promote the process of strengthening confidence, improving security and developing co-operation in Europe, thereby contributing to international peace and security,

1. Welcomes the progress achieved so far in the deliberations at Vienna on issues concerning the above-mentioned negotiations;

2. Urges Member States that will participate in the above-mentioned negotiations to contribute actively to the attainment of their objectives as agreed;

3. Invites all States to consider the possibility of taking appropriate measures with a view to reducing the risk of confrontation and strengthening security, taking due account of their specific regional conditions.

Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolution CM/RES.1153(XLVIII) concerning the dumping of radioactive and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted on 25 May 1988 by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988, 72/

Recalling resolution GC(XXXII)/RES/490 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-second regular session,

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, inter alia, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Determined to prevent all nuclear-waste dumping practices that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 73/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Aware of the in-depth consideration of the question of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1988 session, 74/

1. Calls upon all States to ensure that no nuclear-waste dumping practices occur that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

2. Welcomes the decision of the International Atomic Energy Agency to establish a representative technical working group of experts with the objective of establishing an internationally agreed code of practice for international transactions involving nuclear wastes;

72/ See A/43/398, annex I.

73/ Resolution S-10/2.

74/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/43/27).

3. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiation for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the deliberate employment of nuclear wastes to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by the decay of such material;

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 forty-third session;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session the developments on the ongoing negotiations on this subject.

R

Review of the role of the United Nations in the field
of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 390151 G of 17 December 1984, 40094 0 of 12 December 1985, 41059 0 of 3 December 1986 and 42038 0 of 30 December 1987,

Bearing in mind that the *primary* purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Reaffirming its conviction that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control.,

Reaffirming further that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Recognizing the need for the United Nations, in discharging its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament, to play a more active role in the field of disarmament in accordance with its primary purpose under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

Taking into account the part of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question, 75/ and noting the progress made in the consideration of the question at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly,

75/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3), para. 47.

Bearing in mind the common desire expressed at the third special session devoted to disarmament on the necessity to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the increased reaffirmation of faith in the United Nations as an indispensable instrument for international peace and security,

1. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1989, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, inter alia, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject;

2. Further requests the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission",

S

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40094 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, and 42/38 N of 30 November 1987,

Taking note of the Final Declaration of the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988,

Reiterating the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially nuclear-weapon States, for halting and reversing the arms race, and the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament in the context of the advances towards general and complete disarmament,

Drawing attention to the fact that together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, conventional disarmament measures should be resolutely pursued, in the context of which conventional disarmament on a regional scale acquires urgency and renewed importance,

Affirming that regional or subregional arms limitation and disarmament processes complement and enhance global disarmament efforts,

Expressing its firm support of all regional and subregional peace and disarmament endeavours that take into account the characteristics of each region, as well as unilateral measures to strengthen mutual confidence and assure the security of all States involved, making possible regional agreements on arms limitation in the future,

Emphasizing that the adoption of such disarmament measures should take place in an equitable and balanced manner in order to ensure the right of each State to security and that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage of this process,

Noting with satisfaction the positive trend towards the peaceful settlement of various regional and subregional conflicts and of the important role played in that regard by the United Nations,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the initiatives towards arms limitation and disarmament adopted jointly or unilaterally by some countries at the regional and subregional levels, as well as at the systematic implementation of confidence-building measures, limitation of the acquisition of conventional weapons and the reduction of military spending, with a view to allocating the resources thus released to the socio-economic development of their peoples;

2. Expresses its keen satisfaction at efforts to bring about the peaceful solution of conflict situations and regional and subregional crises, which would facilitate setting in motion specific measures for conventional disarmament on a regional scale through negotiated agreements under strict and effective international control;

3. Again expresses firm support for the United Nations system, and for the Secretary-General in particular, in their efforts to find solutions to conflict situations, thereby reaffirming the primary role of the United Nations in promoting peace and disarmament, and for the strict observance of the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Encourages the Secretary-General to persevere in his current peace efforts in various areas of tension in the world;

5. Requests the United Nations to provide assistance to States and regional institutions that might request it with a view to establishing disarmament measures on a regional scale;

6. Appeals to all other States to facilitate the progress of regional disarmament, refraining from any action, including the threat or use of force, that might impede the achievement of this objective;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

T

Dumping of radioactive wastes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolution CM/RES.1152(XLVIII), concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted on 25 May 1988 by the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988, 76/

Mindful of the serious concerns raised by the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity at its forty-eighth session concerning the grave implications that the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes could have on the national security of African countries,

Recalling resolution GC(XXXII)/RES/490 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 23 September 1988 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-second regular session,

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, inter alia, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Aware of the potential hazards underlying the dumping of nuclear wastes and also the transboundary radiological consequences, which could have adverse implications on regional and international security, and in particular the security of the developing countries,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 77/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Aware of the consideration by the Conference on Disarmament during its 1988 session of the question of the dumping of radioactive wastes, which cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by decay of such material,

1. Condemns all nuclear-waste dumping practices that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

76/ See A/43/398, annex.

77/ Resolution S-1002.

2. Expresses profound concern regarding practices of dumping nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, which have grave implications on the national security of African countries;

3. Calls upon all States to ensure that no radioactive waste is dumped in the territory of other States in infringement of their sovereignty)

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the ongoing negotiation for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the dumping of radioactive wastes in the territory of other States;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of the present item by the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

6. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session the developments on the ongoing negotiations on this subject

7. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report, in consultation with relevant international organisations, on the dumping of radioactive wastes in all its aspects, in Africa, including all steps taken or envisaged to monitor, control and put a halt to such activities, and to submit his report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Dumping of radioactive wastes".

72. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament

The General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General, 78/ decides to defer until a later date, to be agreed upon in consultation among Member States, the consideration of the item entitled "Contribution of the specialised agencies and other organisations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament".
