

FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

Official Records

FIRST COMMITTEE 33rd meeting held on Friday, **9** November **1990** at 10.30 a.m. **New York**

VERBATIM RECORD GF THE 33rd MEETING

<u>Chairman:</u>

Mr. RANA

(Nepal)

CONTENTS

Consideration of and action on all disarmament agenda items (continued)

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Corrections will be issued after the end of the session, in a separate corrigendum for each Committee.

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The meetinu was called to order at 10.40 a.m.

AGENDA ITEMS 45 TO 66 AND 155 (continued)

CONSIDERATION OF AND ACTION ON ALL DISARMAMENT AGENDA ITEMS

The CHAIRMAN: In accordance with the programme of work and timetable the Committ: this morning will begin taking action on the draft resolutions under disarmament agenda items that appear in clusters 1, 2 and 3. Those draft resolutions are listed in the informal paper distributed to the Committee on 6 November.

Before proceeding to the stage of taking action on draft resolutions I would like once again to remind members of the Committee of the following procedure that should be observed during this stage of the Committee's work. As far as action on each individual cluster is concerned, delegations will first have the opportunity to introduce draft resolutions under that cluster. Following that, delegations will have the opportunity to make any statement, other than in explanation of their positions or votes, which they regard as necessary with respect to the draft resolutions in that cluster. Subsequently, delegations wishing to explain their positions or votes on any or all of the draft resolutions in a particular cluster before **a** decision is taken would do so. Then, after the Committee has taken a decision on the draft resolutions in a given cluster, delegations wishing to explain their positions or votes after the decision is taken would do so. With respect **to statements** and explanations of vote I would urge delegations to make a consolidated statement on draft resolutions contained in a given cluster.

I have just been informed by the delegations of Bulgaria and Pakistan that, following consultations, they have been able to arrive **at a** single merged text

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A/C.1/45/PV.33

(<u>The Chairman</u>)

combining draft resolutions A/C.1/45/L.19 and A/C.1/45/L.9 in cluster 6. I am sure that we all welcome that decision, which is in keeping with the spirit of accommodation and rationalization. Accordingly, with the agreement of the Committee, I am requesting the Secretariat to issue the merged text under a new symbol, A/C.1/45/L.56. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Committee agrees.

It was so decided.

The CHAIRMAN: I now call upon the Secretary of the Committee, who wishes to make some announcements.

Mr. KHERADI (Secretary of the Committee): I would like to inform the Committee that the following States have become sponsors of the following draft resolutions: A/C.1/45/L.21/Rev.1, Afghanistan; L.22 and L.23, the Islamic Republic of Iran; L.29, Costa Rica and the Islamic Republic of Iran; L.34, Samoa and Turkey; L.36, Samoa and Turkey; L.37 and L.44, Turkey; L.49, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; L.50, the Islamic Republic of Iran; L.51, Samoa; L.53, the Islamic Republic of Iran; and L.54, Samoa.

The CHAIRMAN: Before the Committee proceeds to take a decision on the draft resolutions contained in cluster 1, I shall call upon those delegations wishing to introduce draft resolutions.

I call first on the representative of Argentina to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.23.

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A/C.1/45/PV.33

Mr. GARCIA MORITAN (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): The progress achieved in past years in the field of disarmament at the bilateral level has been **recognized** on many occasions. The establishment of constructive dialogue between the super-Powers has great creative potential inasmuch as it promotes a climate of **détente** and international co-operation. Despite this, and as stated in the Programme of Action in the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, nuclear weapons **still** pose the greatest **threat** to mankind and to the survival of **civilization**. Therefore, the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, as well as the prevention of nuclear war, are questions that now, as in the past, call for priority attention.

On this occasion, as in past years, the delegation of Argentina is submitting a draft resolution concerning aspects of a fundamental question in the field of disarmament. The draft resolution, which is submitted under agenda item **60 (i)** and **(j)** of our agenda, entitled **Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and prevention of nuclear war", is contained in document **A/C.1/45/L.23.** It has been submitted by my delegation and the delegations of Brazil, the **Byelorussian** Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, the Sudan, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The draft resolution in essence is substantially similar to the one adopted last year. By it the General Assembly would welcome the progress achieved in this field and reaffirm the **complementarity** between the bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament.

The **need** to halt and reverse the **arms** race in order to avoid the outbreak of a nuclear war as long as these arsenals exist is a matter of the highest priority. **It** arouses the concern of the international community and, therefore, the vital and urgent interest in nuclear disarmament negotiations. Regrettably, the Conference

(Mr. Garcia Moritan, Araenting)

on Disarmament has been unable to deal appropriately with thia question nor has it yet been able to arrive at an agreement to establish a subsidiary body with an appropriate mandate. By this resolution the General **Assembly** would therefore request the Conference on Disarmament to establish <u>ad hoc</u> committees at the beginning of its 1991 session on both of these questions in order to allow a structured and practical analysis of how the **Conference** on Disarmament can best contribute to progress on **these** two urgent matters.

My delegation hopes that draft resolution **A/C.1/45/L.23** will ▶ adopted with the overwhelming support of the general Assembly.

I should like to take this opportunity to refer also to draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.42, "Study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification" - which was introduced by Sweden on 6 November 1990 and of which my delegation is a sponsor. The report of the Group of Experts whose responsibility it was to study the role of the United Nations in the field of verification, led to a number of conclusions that deserve mention. For example, in paragraph 257 it is stated that:

"... the Group concluded that the United Nations will need to address the

multilateral aspects of verification with increasing attention." This could be achieved through the establishment of a data bank and greater information activity as well as through its function as a depositary of disarmament instruments. Similarly, it considered the possibility that the United Nations would use aircraft and a satellite network for verification purposes as disarmament instruments. Together with these **specific** ideas, which **seem more** and more necessary with each passing day, the chapter entitled "Conclusions and **recommendations**" includes the possibility of creating an integrated **system of international verification, pointing** out that:

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(Mr. Garcia Moritan, Argentina)

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"... The same basic reasons which have led to a multilateral approach to certain **arms** limitation and disarmament questions also raise the issue of a multilateral framework to ensure the verification of resulting disarmament agreements." (A/45/372, **para.** 275)

Those of us who take an active part in the process of multilateral negotiation in the Conference on Disarmament are well aware of the importance of a multilateral **system** in the field of verification. It was for this **and** other reasons #at, before the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, the delegations of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden brought this idea to the highest levels in our respective Governments. It would be desirable for the General Assembly to request the Secretary-General to begin to implement the suggestions included in the study and we believe that the draft resolution is a step in the right direction.

Before I conclude, I should like to **refer** to draft resolution **A/C.1/45/L.54**, on regional centres for peace and disarmament, which was introduced yesterday by the delegation of Brazil. In that connection, we think it important to point out **that** we fully support the efforts that are being made to ensure that those centres should be the appropriate instruments for the promotion of the priorities established in the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to **disarmame t**. In that context, it is useful to remember that the regional centres are an integral part of the Department for Disarmament Affairs and that it is therefore important that, both in the administrative organization and in the planning of their activities, **they** should **work** in co-ordination with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with the States in the **region**.

We believe that to be of primary importance for the success **of** the regional centres and their effectiveness and **therefore hope that the** draft resolution will **be enthusiastically supported by the Committee.**

MR. MOUSSA (Egypt): Mr. Chairman, though my delegation has had occasion to congratulate you on your election, I should like to add my personal felicitations since this is the first time I am addressing the Committee under your chairmanship.

The Middle East, as we are aware, continues to be a highly volatile conflict-torn region. Even in these times, when a rising tide of peace seems to be emerging in different regions of the world and globally, the situation in the Middle East remains a source of profound and intense concern. Recent developments have underscored the need to address the problems of the area promptly. Furthermore, they have brought to the forefront the importance and urgency of safeguarding the region from the ominous consequences associated with the introduction into the Middle East of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction - consequences with wide-ranging implications, not only for the prospects for stability and security in the region, but also for the maintenance of international peace and security in general.

Egypt has for over two decades been reiterating that security in the Middle East cannot sustain a nuclear dimension. We have cautioned that controversial or ambiguous nuclear programmes will generate an **arms** race **in the** nuclear field in the region, involving also **other** weapons of **mass destruction**, including, **inter alie**. chemical weapons.

On the first day that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was open for signature, we called upon the States **of** the region to adhere to it and to apply International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards to their nuclear facilities.

(Mr. Moussa, Eqypt)

We have also constantly emphasized since then that the international community as a whole should strive to safeguard the region from the perils of a nuclear-arms race, not solely out of moral obligation but also out of self-interest.

Regrettably, more often than not these sincere exhortations have fallen on deaf ears or have been the victim of complacent attitudes and a preference **L**. turning a blind eye to serious problems that warrant difficult decisions. As a result, the perils of the political crisis that we witness today have been greatly exacerbated and entail the potential use of different kinds of weapons of mass destruction.

It is worth noting that Egypt and other **Arab** States with significant nuclear programmes have met the standards universally acknowledged to amount to a legally binding determination not to acquire nuclear weapons, besides accepting and implementing the verification procedures essential to ensuring compliance with these commitments, through adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the application of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards to their nuclear facilities. Now it is of paramount importance that all States of the region adhere to the said Treaty and accept the application of full-scope IAEA safeguards to their nuclear facilities.

On 13 June 1988, before the third special session **of** the General **Assembly** devoted to **disarmament**, **the Foreign** Minister of Egypt had the following to say:

"From this rostrum I wish to call on Israel to accede to the non-proliferation Treaty and to place all its nuclear facilities under the system of inspection and verification of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), so that the peoples of the region may be sure that its nuclear programmes are not oriented towards military purposes. We reject the argument that the non-proliferation Treaty does not contribute to further stability,

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A/C.1/45/PV.33 12

(Mr. Moussa, Eqypt)

and thereby to the prevention of conventional wars, nor is that argument an acceptable excuse for a State's not becoming a party to the Treaty."

(A/S-15/PV.19, p. 28)

Israel has Often repeated - most recently this week - arguments to the effect that progress in this field can be achieved **onl**, as part and parcel of the resolution of the political problems in the region. We earnestly hope that positive political developments in the region will become manifest in the near future, for they will undoubtedly enhance disarmament prospects. Can we, however, afford to wait? Should we allow nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction to proliferate in the region as we wait?

This brings me to a few fundamental points which I feel obliged to emphasize. First, no State, Israel, Arab or other, can find security in arms. The history of the Middle East clearly shows the futility of this assumption, Secondly, none of them **can** meet its security concerns at the expense **of**, or without addressing the security preoccupations of, the other States of the region. Thirdly, security in the Middle East can be nurtured only on the basis of equal reciprocal engagements by the States of the region. Fourthly, Israel must bring its commitments in the nuclear-weapon field into line with those of Arab States by adhering to the NPT. From that point on the States of the region can work together to develop more efficient and effective measures to ensure that nuclear weapons are not introduced into the region. Fifthly, for a number of years now the respective States of the region have been emphasizing and giving priority to different weapons systems in the disarmament equation, while ignoring the concerns of others. The initiative declared by President Mubarak of Egypt OR 8 Aptil 1990 concerning the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East was a sincere attempt to address the primary concerns of the various States of the region, Sixthly, it can also be logically concluded that States of the Middle East, bike

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(Mr, Moussa, Egypt)

all other States, in determining whether to adhere to global or universal disarmament agreements, will take into account, first and foremost, their direct security concerns, which are more often than not governed by the prevailing situation in their region. Consequently, States outside the Middle East have a vested interest in encouraging the States of the region to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, not only for its positive implications for their own security, as well as that **of** the Middle East, but also to ensure that the States of the region are active contributors to the global disarmament talks.

As I have said previously, for a **number** of decades Egypt has attempted to encourage the States **of the** Middle East to refrain from indulging in a nuclear-arms race. The Committee has before it at this session a study prepared by the Secretary-General on "Effective and verifiable measures to facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free **zone** in the Middle East" (A/45/435).

This comes as a result of **our** efforts to make full use of the good offices of the Secretary-General in order to inject an impetus into the process, particularly given the intricate political situation prevailing in the region, which does not augur well for the direct interaction of **most** of the States thereof. Since the initiative for the establishment of the zone emanates from **the** region, and since the States and the region have rallied behind it, joining in the consensus on General Assembly resolutions on that issue **from** 1980 onwards, Egypt **felt**, and continues to believe, that the opportunities provided for by **the** Secretary-General, as well as other options within the United Nations **system**, can be used to advantage in these endeavours, without prejudice to **the** basic tenets that govern regional initiatives or to the positions of the **resp^rct** is parties. Actually, Egypt believes that we are all duty-bound to mak **full use** of **these** possibilities and not allow the burdens of **political** strife in **the** Addle East to overwhelm **us**.

(<u>Mr. Moussa, Eqypt</u>)

I would like to take this opportunity to express Egypt's sincere appreciation to all those who participated in undertaking the study: first of all, to the Secretary-General and his three consultants, Mr. James Leonard of the United States, Mr. Benjamin Sanders of the Netherlands and Mr. Jan Prawitz of Sweden, as well as to Under-Secretary-General Akashi and his staff members, Mr. Davinic and Ms. Silvana da Silva. They have made a thought-provoking, balanced and interesting contribution to the process of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

• **Egypt** intends to give careful consideration to the ideas discussed in the study, to the conclusions reached and to the elements in the annex. We call upon other States to do the same. We urge the Committee to look at the proposals with an open mind and consider how to work with them, rather than devalue the study by using it casually as a source of selective quotes in order to bolster already enunciated national positions. We urge the Committee to keep in mind that progress in this field will be achieved only through mutual satisfaction. Most of all we urge the Committee to consider how to move forward and what follow-up measures are possible.

With **these** thoughts in mind, "cypt has submitted to the **first** Committee this year draft resolution **A/C.1/45/L.1**, of 29 October **1990**, entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East". The draft resolution **aims** to preserve all the elements of previous years' resolutions that were adopted **without** a vote. Editorial updates have **been** made where necessary and States have been requested to provide their views on the Secretary-General's study and what follow-up measures are envisaged. We hope that it will receive the same support as nave similar draft resolutions on previous occasions and will be adopted without a vote, NS/pt

A/C.1/45/PV.33 16

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The CHAIRMAN: I now call on the representative of Nigeria, who will introduce draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.2/Rev.1.

Mr. AZIKIWE (Nigeria): I should like to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.2/Rev.1 on behalf of the delegations of Costa Rica and Nigeria. The draft resolution concerns the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade. The objective of this draft resolution is that the General Assembly should adopt the elements of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade as recommended by the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 substantive session and as set forth in the annex to the draft resolution.

The elements of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade as endorsed by the Disarmament Commission are addressed to the international community and deal essentially with the hopes and aspirations of peoples for lasting peace and security. The draft Declaration stresses the need for the international community to stimulate and deepen its awareness of the common interests of the global community and of the universal interest in achieving disarmament and strengthening international peace and security.

It also **recognizes** that the international community stands on common ground in its determination to make progress in the 1990s by resolutely pursuing disarmament along with other efforts necessary for attaining genuine peace and security.

More important, it urges the United Nations to continue to foster multilateral co-operation for disarmament wherein bilateral and regional efforts can be complementary and mutually supportive in attaining the purposes and principles of the United Nations. Pursuant to this draft resolution, the Secretary-General would be requested to report to **the** General **Assembly as** and when necessary on the progress made in the implementation of **the Declaration** of **the 1990s as** the Third Disarmament Decade. STATES - A SUF A STATEMAN AND A A

(Mr. Asikiwe. Nigeria)

This draft resolution is not contentious and the elements of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade, which this draft resolution **seeks** to support were agreed by consensus at the Disarmament Commission. However, following consultations with interested delegations, **some** amendments were agreed upon and these are now featured in draft resolution **A/C.1/45/L.2/Rev.1**. I would therefore recommend that the Committee adopt draft resolution **A/C.1/45/L.2/Rev.1** without a vote.

I wish to comment also on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.15, concerning the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme, which is sponsored by 23 countries, including Nigeria. The draft resolution has the same elements as the corresponding resolution of last year, except that it updates the developments in that regard. I wish to take this opportunity to convey Nigeria's appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Department for Disarmament Affairs for the effective manner in which they have implemented the programme.

The CHAIRMAN: I shall now call on those delegations wishing to **make** statements other than in explanation of their position on the drafts in cluster 1.

<u>Mr. LEDOGAR</u> (United States of America): The United States delegation wishes to announce that we will not participate in whatever action the First Committee takes on draft resolution **A/C.1/45/L.4** in cluster 1, which deals with disarmament and development. **As** everyone knows, the United States believes that disarmament and development are two distinct issues that cannot be considered as organically linked. Consequently, the United States does not participate in the International Conference on this **matter**.

The United States delegation requests that the record of today's proceedings reflect the fact that the United States has not participated in the consideration of, or action on, draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.4, on disarmament and development,

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A/C.1/45/PV.33 18-20

(Mr. Ledocrar, United States)

At the same time, our delegation takes this opportunity to state again that the United States Government does not, and will not, consider itself bound by the declarations in the Final Document of the International Conference.

The CHAIRMAN: As there are no delegations wishing to explain their position before a decision is taken on the draft texts in cluster 1, we shall now proceed to take a decision on each of them.

The first draft resolution, A/C.1/45/L.2/Rev.1, is entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade*'. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 33rd meeting of the First Committee, on 9 November 1990.

Before proceeding to take a decision I call on the Secretary of the Committee to read out the list of sponsors.

<u>Mr. KHERADI</u> (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.2/Rev.1 has the following sponsors: Costa Rica and Nigeria.

The CHAIRMAN: The sponsors of this draft resolution have expressed the wish that it be adopted by the Committee without a vote. If I hear no objection I shall take it that the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.2/Rev.1 was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: We shall now proceed to take a decision on draft decision A/C.1/45/L.3, entitled "General and complete disarmament: international arms transfers". This draft decision was introduced by the representative of Colombia at the 25th meeting of the First Committee, on 5 November 1990.

Before proceeding to take action on the decision, I call on the Secretary of the Committee.

<u>Mr. KHERADI</u> (Secretary of the Committee): The sponsor of this draft decision is Colombia.

The CHAIRMAN: The sponsor of this draft decision has expressed the wish that it be adopted by the Committee without a vote. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft decision A/C.1/45/L.3 was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: We shall now proceed to take a decision on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.4, entitled "General and complete disarmament: Relationship between disarmament and development**.

This draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are **members** of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, at the 31st meeting of the First Committee, on 8 November 1990.

Before we proceed to take a decision, I shall call on the Secretary of the Committee to read out the list of sponsors.

Mr. KHERADI (Secretary of the Committee): Mr. Chairman, as you have noted, this draft resolution was submitted by Yugoslavia on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

The CHAIRMAN: The sponsors of this draft resolution have expressed the wish that it be adopted by the Committee without a vote. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft resolution A/C,1/45/L,4 was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: We shall now proceed to take action on the draft decision contained in document A/C.1/45/L.34, entitled "General and complete disarmament" and subtitled "Information on arms control and disarmament agreements".

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A/C.1/45/PV.33

22

(<u>The Chairman</u>}

This draft decision was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 26th meeting of the First Committee, on 5 November 1990.

Before we take a decision, I shall call on the Secretary of the Committee to read **out the** list of sponsors.

Mr. KHERADI (Secretary of the Committee): The list of sponsors of the draft decision contained in document A/C-1/45/L.34 is as follows: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Samoa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela.

With regard to this draft decision (A/C.1/45/L.34), entitled "General and complete disarmament'* and subtitled "Information on arms control and disarmament agreements", I should like to make the following oral statement on behalf of the Secretary-General:

By the terms of that draft decision, the General Assembly would invite the Secretary-General, making use of existing resources and voluntary contributions, to **compile from** information voluntarily provided by the relevant Member States and to **make** available on request appropriate information on multilateral and bilateral arms-control and disarmament agreements, with the aim of providing an easily **available** source of texts and measures **used** in such agreements.

In carrying out this task, the Department for Disarmament Affairs would collect such information as may be provided by the relevant Member States **and respond to requests received** to **the** best of its ability within existing resources, **supplemented by voluntary contributions**,

A/C.1/45/PV.33 23

(Mr. Kheradi)

It is difficult to assess the additional work-load this task might entail, but it is anticipated that there would be no additional programme.-budget implications for the biennium 1990-1991.

The CHAIRMAN: We shall now proceed to take action on the draft decision contained in document A/C.1/45/L.34, entitled "General and complete disarmament" and subtitled "Information on arms control and disarmament agreements**. The sponsors of this draft decision have expressed the wish that it be adopted by the Committee without a vote. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft decision A/C.1/45/L.34 was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: We shall now proceed to take **a** decision on draft resolution **A/C.1/45/L.36**, entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: Implementation **of** the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures".

This draft resolution was introduced by the representative of **Germany at the** 25th meeting of the First Committee, on **5 November** 1990.

Before we take a decision, I shall call on the Secretary of the Committee to read out the list of sponsors.

Mr. KHERADI (Secretary of the Committee): The list of sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.36 is as follows: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Togo, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

A/C.1/45/PV.33 24-25

THEAIRMAN: The sponsors of this draft resolution have expressed the wish that it be adopted by the Committee without a vote. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft resolution A/C, 1/45/L, 36 was adopted.

A/C.1/45/PV.33 26

The **CHAIRMAN**: I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their positions after the decisions just taken on all draft resolutions listed in Cluster 1.

<u>Mr. DONOWAKI</u> (Japan): My delegation wishes to explain Japan's position on resolution L.36, just adopted, and also on draft resolution L.37, in cluster 3, which also deals with confidence-building measures in Europe, on which voting will take place later.

Japan wholeheartedly welcomes and strongly admires the progress being made in the field of **confidence-** and security-building measures and the reduction of conventional forces in Europe, which demonstrates the level **of** sophistication and wisdom in overcoming confrontation and enhancing regional security.

Such progress was only a part **of** the much larger process of an across-the-board dialogue, and became possible only with the development of mutual confidence and trust among European nations, which in turn had to be fostered over the **years through** repeated contacts among the top-level leaders as well as numerous energetic negotiations at various working levels.

When we consider the possible applicability of confidence-building measures in any particular region, we must first give serious thought, and not in abstract but in specific terms, to what concrete actions will be necessary in order to reduce and eliminate mutual distrust among the nations concerned.

In that connection Japan wishes to stress the importance of the view expressed in paragraph 1 of resolution L.36, where, in recommending the guidelines to all States for implementation, it is pointed out that specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region should be fully taken into account.

In East **Asia** there still remain a number of issues and sources **of** tension, such as territorial issues and ongoing regional conflicts. Therefore we ought first to make steady efforts to enhance mutual confidence among nations concerned

(Mr. Donowaki, Japan)

by solving those issues and conflicts one by one. It is through such efforts that we may bring about enhanced mutual confidence among nations in the region, which in turn would **pave the** way for adopting **some** of the European experience in **confidence**and security-building **measures**.

The CHAIRMAN: The Committee will now proceed to take a **decision** on the draft resolutions contained in cluster 2. I shall **now** call on those delegations that wish to make a statement other than in explanation of vote.

Miss **RIVERA** (Costa Rica) (interpretation from Spanish): As this is the first time Costa Rica has spoken, I should like to offer you, Sir, my sincere congratulations on your election as Chairman. We are sure that your experience and personal qualities guarantee the *success* of our work in the struggle for world peace and disarmament.

I wish to express our support for the draft resolution in document A/C.1/45/L.29 on the World Disarmament Campaign, sponsored by Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Egypt. Indonesia, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

My country has today become a sponsor of this draft resolution. Costa Rica wishes, as is said in paragraph 2, to commend the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation aud disarmament to elected officials, the media, ncn-governmental organisations, educational comunities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme.

Thanks to the World Disarmament Campaign, which was so effectively disseminated throughout the world, I am happy to inform the Committee that from 23 to 26 October 1989 Costa Rica marked Disarmament Week for the first time. It was promoted by the School of International Relations of the Andrea Bello College

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(<u>Miss **Rivera**</u>, Costa Rica)

of the Autonomous University of Central America, under the patronage of the President of the Republic of Costa Rica and the School of Political **Science** and International Relations of Costa Rica.

Costa Rica welcomes that kind of activity within the context of the World Disarmament Campaign because it believes that through information and education on matters relating to disarmament it is possible to **make** world public opinion - and by that **I** mean **both** national and international public opinion - better aware of the processes of regional peacemaking.

Forthat reason Costa Rica joins in the efforts promoted by the Campaign to inform, educate and make public opinion aware of the importance of supporting multilateral action, including the action of the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the area of arms limitation and disarmament in a concrete and well-balanced manner, while facilitating access to the exchange of ideas and information between the public sector, interested groups and institutions, and providing concrete information covering the whole spectrum of opinion in order to promote a well-informed discussion on arms limitation, disarmament and security, and to support the organization of meetings to promote exchanges of ideas, opinions and information between governmental and nun-governmental sectors, and between government experts and others in order to assist in the search for a :ommon criterion.

My delegation requests all States **members of** the Committee to support this draft resolution, and to include in the provisional programme for the forty-sixth session the item "World Disarmament Campaign".

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A/C.1/45/PV.33 31

The CHAIRMAN: We shall now proceed to take decisions on the draft resolutions listed in cluster 2, beginning with draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.15, entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programmes".

I call on the Secretary of the Committee to read out the **lis**: of sponsors.

Mr. KHERADI (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.1^{-,} has the following sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Kenya, Indonesia, Liberia, Morocco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zaire.

The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria.

The CHAIRMAN: The sponsors of the draft resolution have expressed the wish that the draft resolution be adopted without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.15 was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: We shall now proceed to take a decision on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.29, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign". This draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Mexico at the 29th meeting of the First Committee, on 7 November 1990.

I call on the Secretary of the Committee to read out the list of sponsors.

Mr. KHERADI (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.29 has the following sponsors: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Costa Rica, Egypt, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, The CHAIRMAN: The sponsors of this draft resolution have expressed the wish that the draft resolution be adopted without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.29 was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: We shall now take a decision on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.54, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean". This draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Brazil at the 31st meeting of the First Committee, on 8 November 1990.

I call on the Secretary of the Committee to read out the list of sponsors.

Mr. KHERADI (Secretary of the Committee): The sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.54 are the following: Brazil, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, China, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, Viet Nam and Yemen.

The CHAIRMANS ors of the draft resolution have expressed the wish that the draft resolution be adopted without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.54 was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: I shall now call on representatives who wish to explain their positions on **any** or all of the draft resolutions in cluster 2.

Mr. AMIGUES (France) (interpretation from French): I wish to refer to two of the draft resolutions that we have just adopted, namely, A/C.1/45/L.29 and L.54.

A/C.1/45/PV.33 33-35

(<u>Mr. Amioues, France</u>)

The French delegation joined in the consensus on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.29 relating to the World Disarmament Campaign. It was able to do so because of what we considered to be a considerable improvement in the text submitted this year to our Committee.

My delegation wishes to recall that France makes a significant contribution to the activities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), especially by important financial support. Thus, it participates in the efforts of the international community in the area of scientific research in the field of disarmament, one of the fundamental aspects of the World Disarmament Campaign. My delegation expresses its satisfaction at the announcement made by a number of delegations that an important part of their contribution to the World Disarmament Campaign should be reserved for the UNIDIR budget.

(Mr. Amiaues, France)

The French deiegation also joined in the wide support for draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.54 on the United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament. My delegation would like to take this opportunity to recall that in 1990 France announced its decision to make a voluntary contribution of 50,000 French francs to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa. We wish to state today that this 50,000-franc contribution will also be made in 1991, thus enabling the Lomé Centre, in co-operation with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, to draw up a draft proposal for developing data bases for the research centres for security and disarmament in Africa and to improve their connections.

Mr. DONOWARI (Japan): My delegation joined in the consensus on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.15, "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme". Japan considers that the United Nations fellowship programme is very important in **promoting** expertise in disarmament among future leaders, in particular from developing countries.

At the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1982, Japan proposed inviting the participants in the programme to make a study visit to Japan, including Hiroshima and Nagasaki. On the basis of that proposal we have received a number of participants every year since 1983. I wish to inform the Committee that this year again, as last year, Japan was happy to welcome the participants in this programme to Japan. Japan is willing to continue to co-operate with this programme in the future.

<u>Mr. KENYON (United Kingdom)</u>: We were glad to join in the consensus on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.29, "World Disarmament Campaign**. We agree with the thrust of the Secretary-General's recent report on the Campaign and endorse the welcome for it expressed in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution.

A/C.1/45/PV.33

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(Mr. Kenyon, United Kingdom)

Our support for the draft **resolution** should be interpreted in this light and not as a commitment to provide a voluntary contribution to the Campaign, since **we** already support this through our contribution to the regular budget.

The **CHAIRMAN**: The Committee will now proceed to take decisions on the draft resolutions listed in cluster 3.

There are **no** requests to make statements of position or in **explanation** of vote before **the** decisions are taken. **The** Committee will therefore proceed to take decisions, beginning with draft resolution **A/C.1/45/L.6**, "General and complete disarmament: conventional disarmament". **The** draft resolution, sponsored by China, was introduced by its representative at the Committee's 31st meeting, on **8** November 1990. The sponsor has **expressed** the wish that the draft resolution be adopted by the Committee without a vote. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.6 was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: The Committee will now take a decision on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.20, "General and complete disarmament: conventional disarmament". The draft resolution, sponsored by Denmark, was **introduced** by its representative at the Committee's 24th meeting, on 2 November 1990. 'The sponsor has expressed the wish that the draft resolution be adopted by the Committee without a vote. If I hear no objection, I shall take it **that** the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.20 was a d o -.

The CHAIRMAN: The Committee will now take a decision on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.37, "General and complete disarmament: Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe". Th% draft •esolution was introduced by the representative of Franc% at the Committee's 26th meeting, on 5 November 1990.

A/C.1/45/PV.33 38-40

(<u>The Chairman</u>)

I shall now call upon the Secretary \mathbf{of} the Committee to read out the list of sponsors.

Mr. KHERADI (Secretary of the **Committee**): The sponsors of draft resolution **A/C.1/45/L.37** are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Franc%, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia.

The CHAIRMAN: The sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.37 have expressed the wish that it be adopted by the Committee without a vote. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Committee wishes to do so.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.37 was adonted.

The CHAIRMAN: The Committee will now proceed to take a decision on draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.47 entitled "Convention on prohibition or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects'*. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 29th meeting, on 7 November 1990.

I call on the Secretary of the Committee.

Mr.KHERADI (Secretary of the First Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.47 is sponsored by the following delegations: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, **Byelorussian** Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Denmark, Finiand, Franc%, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

The CHAIRMAN: The sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.47 have requested that the draft resolution be adopted without a vote. If there is no objection, I shall take it that the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.47 was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN: The Committee will now proceed to take a decision on draft decision A/C.1/45/L.48 Entitled "General and complete disarmament: conventional disarmament on a regional scale". The draft decision was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 31st meeting of the First Committee, on 8 November 1990.

I call on the Secretary of the Committee,

<u>Mr. KHERADI</u> (Secretary of the First Committee): The draft decision in document **A/C.1/45/L.48** is sponsored by Peru,

The CHAIRMAN: The sponsor of this draft decision has expressed the wish that *it* be adopted without **a** vote, If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft decision A/C, 1/45/L, 48 was adopted.

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The CHAIRMAN: I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their positions after the decisions just taken on all the draft resolutions listed in cluster 3.

Mr. LEDOGAR (United States of America): The United States gladly joins in the consensus on draft decision **L.** 48 on conventional disarmament on a regional scale. The United States is a strong supporter of this approach. However, its joining in the consensus does not signify approval of resolution **44/116 S** of 15 December 1989, which the decision recalls and which the United States opposed.

AW/cbc A/C.1/45/PV.33 46 The CHAIRMAN: We have now completed taking decisions on three clusters, as was planned for this morning's meeting. Before adjourning the meeting, I should like to inform the Committee that the next meeting of the First Committee will take place on Monday, at 10.30 a.m., in Conference Room 1. With regard to the programme of work for Monday, I wish to inform the Committee that we shall be taking up, for decision, all draft resolutions under the

Committee that we shall be taking up, for decision, all draft resolutions under the agenda items listed in cluster 4, except A/C.1/45/L.38; similarly, all those listed in cluster 5, except A/C.1/45/L.5, A/C.1/45/L.35 and A/C.1/45/L.43. In addition, we shall also take up draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.44 on Monday.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.