Official Records

FIRST COMMITTEE

34th meeting
held on
Friday, 10 November 1989
at 3 p.m.
New York

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 34th MEETING

Chairman: Mr, TAYLHARDAT (Venezuela)

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Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on disarmament items (continued)

Programmr of work

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Dirt?, GENERAL A/C.1/44/PV.34
10 November 1989
ENGLISH

## The meeting wan oallrd to order at 3.50 p.m.

AGENDA ITEMS 49 TO 69 AND 151\_(continued)

CONSIDERATION **OF** AND ACTION ON DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON DISARMAMENT ITEMS

The CHAIRMAN (interpretation from Spanish): First of all, I apologise to delegation8 for starting our meeting this afternoon rather late, but, as representatives know, around this time in the session intensified consultations take place among delegations on the various draft recolutione, Very often these delaye, instead of being A waste of time, in fact mean that time is being saved and the effort8 of delegation8 ace more fruitful.

This afternoon we shall take action on draft recolutione A/C.1/44/L.17/Rev.1 and L.24, which are included in clusters 3 and 5, respectively,

Before we do 80, I would ask if any delegation wish to introduce draft recolutione at thin stage. It appear 8 not.

I call on the Committee Secretary to make an announcement,

Mr. KHERADI (Secretary of the Committee): I should like to inform the Committee that the following countries have become sponsors of the following draft resolutions: A/C.1/44/L.25, Benin, El Salvador and Gabon; L.58, Gabon; L.59/Rev.1, Viet Nam; L.36, Gambia; L.44, Gabon; and L.57, Austria.

The CHAIRMAN (interpretation from Spanish): I shall now call on those delegations wishing to make comments on the two draft recolutions on which we shall take action this afternoon: L.17/Rev.1 and L.24.

Mrs. URIBE de LOZANO (Colombia) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation wishes to refer to the draft recolution in L.17/Rev.1, entitled "Education for disarmament", submitted by Coeta Rica.

Notwithstanding the utopianism sceptics assign to it, general and complete disarmament continues to be one of our long-term objectives. In order to achieve

(Mrs. Uribr do Lozano, Colombia)

obstacles and to create suitable conditions so that the political will of States can be strengthened. Without such will, of course, this will be a sterile

• xriciar. We must not Forget, of course, that as long as man continuum to • ocrpt war and the threat to war as a means of resolving conflicts, our vigilant • \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

• ensure the successful implementation of United Nations resolutions will be in vain. That is why we fully support resolution L.17/Rev.1 and feel it deserves similar support from the international community as a whole,

It in a clear attrmpt to emphasize the lasting validity of that old truth, repeated so often in disarmament debater, that in the last • nalyair peace and human solidarity can only come from the mind of man and that the moat noble goal Of education is that of assuring the triumph of those ideals over the face of the Earth.

The CHAIRMAN (interpretation from Spanish): I shall now call on those delegationm wishing to explain their vote before the vote.

Mr. FRIEDERSDORF (United States of America): The United Stater delegation will abstain from voting on draft rerolution A/C.1/44/L.17/Rev.1, entitled "Education for disarmament".

The draft resolution would call for various reports which would necessarily occupy considerable time of the Secretariat. To what avail?

We are unclear where purruit of this proposal would lead, but it would seem to be far afield from our customary work in disarmament. The question of disarmament has become a highly political one, with very different conceptions as to the proper place of dioarmament in the maintenance of international peace and security,

## (Mr. Friedersdorf, United States)

the proper role of the United Nations in the disarmament field and the propriety Of one eet of disarmament measures over another.

We also do not understand the preamhular reference to "a new world order", which we do not find referenced in the purposes of the United Nations, as defined in Article 1 of the United Nations Charter, nor do we agree that one of our preoccupations should be publicity of the Final Document of the First Special Session on Diearmament, as suggested in another preambular paragraph.

Finally, the United States does not deem it appropriate to request that States respond to any calls made in that Final Document.

Mr, KENYON (United Kingdom) : I should like to explain why my delegation intends to abstain in the vote on draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.17/Rev.1.

We believe that much in the draft rerolution is laudable, that wars do indeed begin in the minds of men. However, the lesson of history is, regrettably, that it is not only the warlike who need arms; others need them for legitimate self-defence. Nor do we believe that the rptcialized agencitr art appropriate mechanisms for disseminating information on disarmament, as the preamble implies.

Furthermore, we believe that the Secretariat's resources could be better utilized for purposes other than those proposed in paragraph 2.

The CHAIRMAN (interpretation from Spanish): The Committee will now take ration on draft ttrolution A/C.1/44/L.17/Rev.1, entitled "Education for general and complete disarmament".

The draft rerolution war introduced by the delegation of Corta Rica at the 31st meeting of the First Committee, on 8 November, and it has also bttn sponsored by Côte d'Ivoire.

A recorded vote has been requested.

### A rtcordtd vote was taken.

#### In favour:

Afqhanirtan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Daruaaalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Sociallet Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Coeta Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cube, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indontaia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, La0 People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somaliu, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Rtpublic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Sooialiat Republic, Union Of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruquay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

# Against None

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United State8 of America

<u>Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.17/Rev.1</u> was adopted by 130 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. \*

The CHAIRMAN (interpretation from Spanish): The Committee will now take action on draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.24, entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes". There are 23 sponsors of the draft reaclution, which the representative of Canada introduced at the 29th meeting of the First Committee, on 7 November.

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

<sup>\*</sup> Subeeauently the delegation of Romania advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

Mr. KHERADI (Secretary of the Committee) 2 Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.24 is sponsored by the following delegations: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Sweden and Uruguay.

The CHAIRMAN (interpretation from Spanish): Doe8 any delegation wish to speak before the vote?

Mr. SOOD (India) 2 My delegation is conetrained to abstain on the draft resolution. The Final Document adopted by consensus in 1978 at the first special session Of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament clearly sets out the stages for the process of nuclear disarmament. It does 80 in paragraph 50, which refers to:

"Cessation of the production of all type8 of nuclear weapon8 and their mean8 of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes". (resolution S-10/2, para. 50)

The draft resolution attempts to separate the two issues - cessation of the production of nuclear weapons and cessation of the production of fiseionable material intended for weapons purposes. The intent behind the draft resolution is laudable. However, a partial approach as represented by the draft resolution, is not in conformity with the Final Document, which correctly views the issue in its totality. In our view, there should be a simultaneous stoppage of the production of nuclear weapons and of fissionable material for weapons purposes. Only with such a total approach can we introduce a universal, equitable and non-discriminatory system of international safeguards on all nuclear facilities. We believe that draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.40 on this subject correctly reflects the goals set out in the Final Document.

The CHAIRMAN (interpretation from Spanish): The Committee will now take action on draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.24. A recorded vote has been requested.

#### A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byclorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruquay, 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

<u>Draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.24</u> was adopted by 126 votes to 1, with 6 <u>abstentions.\*</u>

<sup>\*</sup> Subsequently the delegation of Romania advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.