



Security Council

Fifty-third Year

3888th Meeting

Friday, 29 May 1998, 11.30 a.m.

New York

Provisional

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| <i>President:</i> | Mr. Mahugu | (Kenya) |
| <i>Members:</i> | Bahrain | Mr. Al-Dosari |
| | Brazil | Mr. Amorim |
| | China | Mr. Liu Jieyi |
| | Costa Rica | Mr. Niehaus |
| | France | Mr. Dejammet |
| | Gabon | Mr. Dangué-Réwaka |
| | Gambia | Mr. Jagne |
| | Japan | Mr. Owada |
| | Portugal | Mr. Monteiro |
| | Russian Federation | Mr. Lavrov |
| | Slovenia | Mr. Türk |
| | Sweden | Mr. Dahlgren |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Sir John Weston |
| | United States of America | Mr. Richardson |

Agenda

The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security

The meeting was called to order at 11.30 a.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Following consultations among members of the Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

“The Security Council strongly deplores the underground nuclear tests that Pakistan conducted on 28 May 1998, despite overwhelming international concern, and calls for restraint. Reaffirming the statement of its President of 14 May 1998 (S/PRST/1998/12), on Indian nuclear tests of 11 and 13 May, the Council strongly urges India and Pakistan to refrain from any further tests. It is of the view that testing by India and then by Pakistan is contrary to the de facto moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and to global efforts towards nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament. The Council also expresses its concern at the effects of this development on peace and stability in the region.

“The Security Council reaffirms the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). The Council appeals to India and

Pakistan, and all other States which have not yet done so, to become parties to the NPT and to the CTBT, without delay and without conditions. The Council also encourages India and Pakistan to participate, in a positive spirit, in the proposed negotiations with other States for a fissile material cut-off treaty in Geneva with a view to reaching early agreement.

“The Security Council calls upon all parties to exercise maximum restraint and to take immediate steps to reduce and remove tensions between them. The Council reaffirms that the sources of tension in South Asia should be reduced and eliminated only through peaceful dialogue and not by the use of force or other military means.

“The Security Council urges India and Pakistan to resume the dialogue between them on all outstanding issues, including all those that the parties have already discussed, especially matters concerning peace and security, in order to remove the tensions between them and to enhance their economic and political cooperation. The Council calls upon India and Pakistan to avoid any steps or statements that could lead to further instability or impede their bilateral dialogue.

“The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.”

This statement will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/1998/17.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 11.35 a.m.