

armament, in particular on emerging problems and the foreseeable consequences of disarmament,

*Noting* in this regard the importance of research on the economic aspects of disarmament,

*Having considered* the annual report of the Director of the Institute<sup>74</sup> and the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters acting in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the Institute,<sup>75</sup>

1. *Welcomes* the research report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "Economic aspects of disarmament: disarmament as an investment process",<sup>76</sup> as transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly;

2. *Commends* the report to the attention of Member States and encourages them to give active consideration, in particular, to the economic principles for disarmament contained in the executive summary of the report;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the report the widest possible circulation.

*81st plenary meeting  
9 December 1992*

#### 47/55. Israeli nuclear armament

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 46/39 of 6 December 1991,

*Recalling* its resolution 44/108 of 15 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

*Recalling also* that the Security Council, in its resolution 487 (1981), called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

*Taking note* of relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the latest of which is resolution GC(XXXVI)/RES/601 of 25 September 1992,<sup>77</sup>

*Taking into consideration* section D, chapter II, of the Final Document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,<sup>6</sup> and in particular its paragraph 52, which relates to Israel's nuclear capabilities,

*Deeply alarmed* by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel,

*Concerned* at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields,

1. *Deplores* Israel's refusal to renounce possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Urges* Israel to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;<sup>22</sup>

3. *Reaffirms* that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested it to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities;

4. *Calls upon* all States and organizations not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel with the aim of enhancing its nuclear-weapons capability;

5. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

*81st plenary meeting  
9 December 1992*

#### 47/56. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987, 43/67 of 7 December 1988, 45/64 of 4 December 1990 and 46/40 of 6 December 1991,

*Recalling with satisfaction* the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,<sup>78</sup> together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I),<sup>78</sup> the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II)<sup>78</sup> and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),<sup>78</sup>

*Reaffirming its conviction* that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

*Taking note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>79</sup>

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;

2. *Also notes with satisfaction* that, consequent upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto entered into force on 2 December 1983;

3. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, as well as successor States to take appropriate action so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence;

4. *Stresses* that, under article 8 of the Convention, con-

ferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols;

5. *Notes*, taking into account the nature of the Convention, the potential of the International Committee of the Red Cross to consider questions pursuant to the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its three annexed Protocols to inform the General Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

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#### 47/57. Question of Antarctica

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

*Recalling* its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988, 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989, 45/78 A and B of 12 December 1990 and 46/41 A and B of 6 December 1991,

*Recalling also* the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja from 25 to 29 June 1990,<sup>80</sup> the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul from 4 to 8 August 1991,<sup>81</sup> the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government, held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991<sup>82</sup> and the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,<sup>6</sup>

*Recalling further* the Declaration on South Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-eighth ordinary session, held at Dakar from 29 June to 1 July 1992,

*Taking into account* the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

*Reaffirming* the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B, 43/83 A, 44/124 B, 45/78 A and 46/41 A,

*Welcoming* the decision of the Antarctic Treaty Consul-

tative Parties to submit to the Secretary-General the final report of the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, which took place at Bonn from 7 to 18 October 1991,

*Conscious* of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climate conditions, economy and scientific research,

*Conscious also* of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

*Welcoming also* the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems and of the need for a comprehensive agreement to be negotiated by the international community on the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

*Reiterating* the concern over the environmental degradation of Antarctica and its impact on the global environment,

*Welcoming further* the recognition by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, of the value of Antarctica as an area for the conduct of scientific research, in particular research essential to understanding the global environment,

*Welcoming* the increasing support, including by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

*Welcoming also* the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally coordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimize unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

*Welcoming further* the increasing awareness of an interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

*Affirming its conviction* that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

*Reaffirming* that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

*Convinced* of the need for concerted international cooperation in order to protect and safeguard Antarctica and its dependent ecosystems from external environmental disturbances for future generations,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General<sup>83</sup> on the report of the Sixteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting and on the participation of the apartheid minority regime of South Africa in meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica,<sup>84</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of publishing, as official documents of the United Nations, extracts of data received from the various organizations in the