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ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Yannis SOULIOTIS (Greece)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament: report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research" was included in the provisional agenda of the fortieth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/147 of 17 December 1984.
2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1985, 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.
3. At its 2nd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69 and item 145, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and the 32nd meetings, from 14 October to 8 November (see A/C.1/40/PV.3-32).
4. In connection with item 64, the First Committee had before it the following documents:
 - (a) Note by the Secretary-General, transmitting the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" (A/40/520);
 - (b) Note verbale dated 11 March 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the Final Communiqué reports and

resolutions adopted by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Sanaa, Yemen, from 25 to 29 Rabiul Awal 1405 H (A.D. 18-22 December 1984) (A/40/173-S/17033).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/40/L.63

5. On 7 November 1985, Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Somalia, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen submitted a draft resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" (A/C.1/40/L.63), which was later also sponsored by Djibouti and Saudi Arabia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 36th meeting, on 13 November.

6. At its 41st meeting, on 18 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/40/L.63 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by a recorded vote of 85 to 23, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, 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, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Haiti, Honduras, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Malawi, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Uruguay, Zaire.

(b) Operative paragraph 5 was adopted by a recorded vote of 86 to 23, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows: 1/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, 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, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Greece, Honduras, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Uruguay, Zaire.

(c) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 92 to 2, with 40 abstentions (see para. 7 below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya,

1/ The delegation of Haiti subsequently indicated that it had intended to abstain on operative paragraph 5.

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Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zaire.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is 39/147 of 17 December 1984,

Recalling resolution 39/54 of 12 December 1984, in which, inter alia, it called upon all countries of the Middle East, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981 in which, inter alia, the Council called upon Israel urgently to place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency and to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

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Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research of 9 August 1985; 2/
2. Reiterates its condemnation of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;
3. Requests once more the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with the Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and places all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;
4. Reiterates its request to the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in these activities;
5. Calls upon all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;
6. Reaffirms its condemnation of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon as appropriate to the General Assembly.
