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Agenda item 60

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Doulaye Corentin KI (Burkina Faso)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled:

"General and complete disarmament:

"(a) Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

"(b) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale: report of the Secretary-General;

"(c) Conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

"(d) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(e) Study on concepts of security: report of the Secretary-General;

"(f) Naval armaments and disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;

"(g) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Conference on Disarmament;

"(h) Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments and extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans: report of the Disarmament Commission;

- "(i) Objective information on military matters: report of the Secretary-General;
- "(j) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission"

was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 39/151 E of 17 December 1984, and 40/94 A, C to G, I, K and O of 12 December 1985.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1986, 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 8 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and a continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items, namely, items 46 to 65 and item 144, took place between the 3rd and the 32nd meetings, from 13 October to 4 November (see A/C.1/41/PV.3-32).

4. In connection with item 60, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament; 1/
- (b) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 2/
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters (A/41/466 and Add.1);
- (d) Report of the Secretary-General on the study on concepts of security (A/41/471 and Add.1);
- (e) Report of the Secretary-General on the contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament (A/41/491);
- (f) Report of the Secretary-General on conventional disarmament (A/41/501 and Add.1 and 2);
- (g) Report of the Secretary-General on conventional disarmament on a regional scale (A/41/579);

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27).

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42).

(h) Letter dated 20 December 1985 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the North Atlantic Council at Brussels on 13 December 1985 (A/41/58);

(i) Letter dated 10 January 1986 from the Permanent Representatives of Bulgaria and Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/87);

(j) Letter dated 21 January 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/97);

(k) Letter dated 30 January 1986 from the representatives of Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Delhi Statement adopted on 19 January 1986 by the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues (A/41/124-S/17777);

(l) Letter dated 3 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/131);

(m) Letter dated 21 February 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/175);

(n) Letter dated 3 March 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/185);

(o) Letter dated 11 March 1986 from the representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the joint message dated 28 February 1986 addressed to the President of the United States of America and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico and Sweden, and the First President of the United Republic of Tanzania (A/41/210-S/17910 and Corr.1);

(p) Letter dated 21 March 1986 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/230-S/17937 and Corr.1);

(q) Letter dated 9 April 1986 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the address of the member States of the Warsaw Treaty Organization to the European States, the United States of America and Canada on the issue of establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in Europe (A/41/273);

- (r) Letter dated 5 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the final communiqué and of the resolutions adopted by the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez, Morocco from 25 to 29 Rabi Ul Thani, 1406H (6 to 10 January 1986) (A/41/326-S/18049);
- (s) Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 16 to 19 April 1986 (A/41/341-S/18065 and Corr.1);
- (t) Letter dated 21 May 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the declaration and statement issued at the Tokyo Economic Summit, held from 4 to 6 May 1986 by the Heads of State of seven major industrial nations and the representatives of the European Community (A/41/354);
- (u) Letter dated 6 June 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/403);
- (v) Letter dated 9 June 1986 from the representatives of Bolivia and Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/408);
- (w) Letter dated 11 June 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué on the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member States, held at Budapest on 10 and 11 June 1986, as well as the appeal by the States members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization to the States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to all European countries for a programme of the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe (A/41/411-S/18147 and Corr.1 and 2);
- (x) Letter dated 23 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/425);
- (y) Note verbale dated 13 June 1986 from the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions adopted by the 75th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Mexico City from 7 to 12 April 1986 (A/41/435);
- (z) Letter dated 5 August 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/505);
- (aa) Letter dated 14 August 1986 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Mexico Declaration adopted by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina,

Greece, India, Mexico and Sweden and the First President of the United Republic of Tanzania at Ixtapa on 7 August 1986 and copies of the letters they addressed on the same date to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the President of the United States of America (A/41/518-S/18277);

(bb) Letter dated 25 August 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/541-S/18295);

(cc) Letter dated 10 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/594-S/18333);

(dd) Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986 (A/41/697-S/18392);

(ee) Note verbale dated 9 October 1986 from the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-first session of the General Assembly, held on 2 October 1986 in New York (A/41/703-S/18395);

(ff) Letter dated 14 October 1986 from the Deputy Head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the forty-first session of the General Assembly addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/709-S/18401);

(gg) Letter dated 15 October 1986 from the Deputy Head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the forty-first session of the General Assembly addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/714-S/18403);

(hh) Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the communiqué of the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Bucharest on 14 and 15 October 1986 (A/41/744);

(ii) Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/745);

(jj) Letter dated 23 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/759-S/18422);

(kk) Letter dated 4 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/794-S/18445);

(ll) Letter dated 20 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/866);

(mm) Letter dated 21 November 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/41/873);

(nn) Letter dated 30 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations and the representative of Mexico to the First Committee addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the document entitled "What is to be done? Recommendations of the Palme Commission", adopted on 26 October 1986 by the Palme Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues (A/C.1/41/8);

(oo) Letter dated 25 November 1986 from the First Deputy Foreign Minister and Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.1/41/13).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.2

5. On 23 October, Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" (A/C.1/41/L.2), which was later also sponsored by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Conscious of the great importance of arms limitation and disarmament agreements for the strengthening of international peace and security,

"Stressing that at the present critical juncture, when the goal of concluding new agreements materially reducing the military threat is especially urgent and real prospects are opening up for achieving agreement on the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons and prevention of the arms race in outer space, there is an increasingly urgent necessity of strengthening the legal basis of the arms race limitation and disarmament process and, above all, of strict compliance of States with the existing treaties and agreements in this area,

"Mindful of the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament and of its obligation to facilitate and encourage all disarmament measures,

"Stressing in this connection that strict compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements and obligations of States parties arising thereof in accordance with international law is of critical importance,

"Convinced that the strict compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements which are so necessary in the nuclear and space age is an essential element of trust,

"Recognizing that fundamental approaches to disarmament should include, inter alia, full confidence in the reliability of compliance,

"1. Urges all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions subscribed to, in accordance with the procedures envisaged by the respective agreements;

"2. Appeals to all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements, whether multilateral, regional or bilateral, to safeguard their integrity as irreplaceable instruments for the strengthening of international peace and security, stability and confidence-building and, accordingly, to refrain from any actions which would lead to undermining or circumventing such agreements;

"3. Appeals to all Member States to support efforts aimed at strengthening the status of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and ensuring their full implementation and strict observance;

"4. Calls on Member States to duly respect the resolutions on disarmament issues, particularly those adopted by consensus, and especially the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ the first special session devoted to disarmament;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard."

6. At the 37th meeting, on 10 November, the representative of Czechoslovakia introduced the draft resolution and orally revised it, deleting operative paragraph 4.

7. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.2.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.7

8. On 27 October, Australia, Cuba, Hungary, Japan and Sweden submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/41/L.7), which was introduced by the representative of Cuba at the 33rd meeting, on 5 November.

9. At its 37th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.7 without a vote (see para. 49, draft resolution A).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.10

10. On 28 October, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Turkey, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Objective information on military matters" (A/C.1/41/L.10), which was later also sponsored by Botswana and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 28th meeting, on 31 October.

11. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.10 by a recorded vote of 88 to none, with 30 abstentions (see para. 49, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Oman, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.17, Rev.1 and 2

12. On 29 October, Denmark submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.17), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 4 November.

13. On 10 November, Denmark submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.17/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) The second preambular paragraph, which read:

"Recalling its resolution 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, concerning conventional disarmament on a regional scale",

was deleted;

(b) In operative paragraph 1, the words "an analysis" were replaced by the words "a compilation".

14. On 12 November, Denmark submitted a further revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.17/Rev.2), in which the words "on the basis of the recommendations and conclusions" in operative paragraph 2 were replaced by the words "fully taking into account the recommendations and conclusions".

15. At its 44th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.17/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 45, draft resolution C).

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.22

16. On 29 October, Cuba and Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.22), which was later also sponsored by the German Democratic Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the 36th meeting, on 6 November.

17. At its 42nd meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.22 by a recorded vote of 95 to 15, with 18 abstentions (see para. 49, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, 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, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Brazil, Chile, China, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Malawi, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.27 and Rev.1

18. On 29 October, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Confidence-building and conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.27), which was later also sponsored by Greece. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 25th meeting, on 29 October, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that the establishment of a stable balance of conventional forces at lower levels has been recognized as an objective of great importance,

"Noting that since 1945 there have been numerous armed conflicts or wars, which have been fought with conventional weapons and have left millions of casualties,

"Bearing in mind the inherent right of individual and collective self-defence as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

"Convinced that military forces should not exceed levels necessary for all States to protect their security,

"Conscious of the need for a broad and comprehensive approach to security taking into account the specificity of regional environment,

"Considering that the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be pursued in order to achieve a stable balance at a lower level of armaments,

"Stressing that peace must also be ensured by the creation of a climate of confidence in international relations and by the adoption of measures that promote transparency in the field of military activities,

"1. Believes that the strengthening of stability and security through increased openness and the establishment of a verifiable, comprehensive and stable balance of conventional forces at a lower level is an appropriate approach to conventional arms control;

"2. Notes that the regional approach to conventional disarmament is fully compatible with the principle of universality established by the United Nations and that measures designed to achieve regional disarmament have a useful role to play in reducing regional tensions and strengthening security;

"3. Welcomes the concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable measures adopted on 19 September within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe process at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe covering the whole of Europe, designed to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities;

"4. Considers that, by their scope and their nature as well as by their full implementation, these measures will be an important contribution to the strengthening of confidence and security throughout Europe;

"5. Believes that increased confidence can improve the basis for effective, adequate and effectively verifiable measures of conventional disarmament aimed at enhancing the security of all States;

"6. Urges all States to work for the achievement of a reduction in the level of confrontation by confidence and security-building measures which contribute to reduce the danger of surprise attacks, diminish the possibility of misunderstanding or political intimidation through the use of military strength and reduce misinterpretations that could worsen crises and eventually lead to conflict."

19. On 17 November, France, Poland and Sweden submitted a revised draft resolution, entitled "Confidence-building and security-building measures and conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.27/Rev.1). The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of France at the 48th meeting, on 18 November, and contained a number of changes in the preambular and operative paragraphs.

20. At the same meeting, France orally revised draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.27/Rev.1 as follows:

(a) In the eleventh preambular paragraph, the word "stable" before the word "balance" was deleted;

(b) Operative paragraph 2, which had read:

"2. Notes that the regional approach to conventional disarmament is compatible with the wider objective of general and complete disarmament and that, given the interest and support of all States concerned, measures designed to achieve regional disarmament can play a useful role in reducing regional tensions and strengthening security"

was revised to read:

"2. Notes that conventional disarmament is part of the wider objective of general and complete disarmament and that measures designed to achieve regional disarmament with the concurrence of all States concerned can play a useful role in reducing tensions and strengthening security."

21. Also at the 48th meeting, Peru orally proposed an amendment to draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.27/Rev.1, calling for the addition of the following paragraph as the thirteenth preambular paragraph:

"Bearing in mind the principles of the Final Document adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly".

The amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.27/Rev.1, as orally revised and amended, by a recorded vote of 98 to none, with 22 abstentions (see para. 49, draft resolution E). The voting was as follows: 4/

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, India, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

4/ The delegation of Oman subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.28 and Rev.1

23. On 30 October, China submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.28), which was introduced by its representative at the 30th meeting, on 3 November.

24. On 10 November, China submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.28/Rev.1), in which operative paragraph 3, which had read:

"3. Appeals to other nuclear-weapon States to participate in the process of nuclear disarmament when the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have drastically reduced their nuclear weapons"

was deleted and the remaining paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

25. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November 1986, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.28/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 49, draft resolution F).

H. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.29

26. On 30 October, China submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.29), which was introduced by its representative at the 31st meeting, on 4 November 1986.

27. At its 44th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.29 by a recorded vote of 125 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 49, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalem, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain,

Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: India, Iraq.

I. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.31

28. On 30 October, Sweden submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Comprehensive study on the military use of research and development" (A/C.1/41/L.31), which was introduced by its representative at the 38th meeting, on 10 November.

29. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.31 by a recorded vote of 116 to 1, with 17 abstentions (see para. 49, draft resolution H). The voting was as follows: 5/

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

5/ The delegation of Malawi subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam.

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.40 and Rev.1

30. On 30 October, Iraq submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/41/L.40), which was introduced by its representative at the 33rd meeting, on 5 November.

31. On 6 November, Iraq submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.40/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) In the third preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Recalling also that Additional Protocol I of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity generating stations while nuclear installations under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards are not covered by such prohibition",

a comma was placed after the word "stations" and the rest of the paragraph was deleted;

(b) A new fifth preambular paragraph was added, reading:

"Firmly convinced that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger to international peace and security";

(c) Operative paragraph 1, which had read:

"1. Considers that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger which could have initiated radiological warfare",

was deleted and the remaining paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

32. At its 38th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.40/Rev.1 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by a recorded vote of 75 to 4, with 44 abstentions. The voting was as follows: 6/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Central African Republic, France, Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(b) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 90 to 3, with 35 abstentions (see para. 49, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows: 5/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, 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, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, 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,

6/ The delegations of the Central African Republic and Iceland subsequently indicated that they had intended to abstain in the vote on operative paragraph 1.

Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

K. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.43 and Rev.1

33. On 30 October, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" (A/C.1/41/L.43), which was later also sponsored by Germany, Federal Republic of and Japan. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States at the 26th meeting, on 30 October 1986.

34. On 13 November, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain and the United States of America submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.43/Rev.1), which contained the following changes:

(a) A new seventh preambular paragraph was added, reading:

"Recognizing in this context that, inter alia, full confidence in compliance with existing agreements can enhance the negotiations of arms limitation and disarmament agreements";

(b) In operative paragraph 1, the words "Calls upon" were replaced by the word "Urges";

(c) In operative paragraph 2, the word "Urges" was replaced by the words "Calls upon".

35. At the 45th meeting, on 14 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.43/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 49, draft resolution J).

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.44

36. On 30 October, Poland submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Confidence-building and conventional disarmament in Europe" (A/C.1/41/L.44), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the obligation of States to refrain, in their mutual relations as well as in their international relations in general, from the threat or use of force, military force in particular,

"Conscious of the need for a broad and comprehensive approach to international security, taking into account the specificity of regional environment,

"Mindful of the positive role that the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe has for consolidating peace on that continent and in the whole world,

"Noting the particular significance of the determination of States participants of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to continue building confidence, to lessen military confrontation and to enhance security to all as well as to achieve progress in disarmament,

"Considering that the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons - parallel to that of weapons of mass destruction - should be pursued in order to achieve these aims,

"Convinced that efforts aimed at lowering military confrontation, limiting military activities and furthering disarmament are in the common interest of all States,

"Noting that the agreed aim of the Stockholm Conference was to undertake in stages new effective and concrete actions designed to make progress in strengthening confidence and security and in achieving disarmament,

"1. Welcomes the concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable measures in the whole of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, agreed upon on 19 September 1986 within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, designed to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities;

"2. Considers that full implementation of these measures will contribute to strengthening of confidence and security throughout Europe;

"3. Highly appreciates the agreement reached in Stockholm as a valuable example for finding solutions to important problems of a military nature given

the political will and respect of the principle of equal security of all States concerned;

"4. Expresses the hope that following the adoption of confidence- and security-building measures in Stockholm, further steps will soon be agreed upon within the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, aimed at confidence-building as well as lowering the level of military concentration and the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe."

37. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.44.

M. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.45

38. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, China, Finland, France, Iceland, Indonesia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament", which was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 37th meeting, on 10 November.

39. At its 38th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.45 by a recorded vote of 133 to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 49, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows: 5/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: India.

N. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.58

40. On 30 October, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes" (A/C.2/41/L.58), which was later sponsored by Ireland, the Philippines and Samoa. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 33rd meeting, on 5 November.

41. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.58 by a recorded vote of 129 to 1, with 6 abstentions (see para. 49, draft resolution L). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, 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, Uruguay, 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.

O. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.66 and Rev. 1

42. On 30 October, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale", which was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

43. On 10 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/41/L.66/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Liberia. In the revised draft resolution a new second operative paragraph was added, reading:

"2. Reiterates the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, for halting and reversing the arms race, and the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament in the context of the advances towards general and complete disarmament."

The remaining paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

44. At its 44th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.66/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 114 to none, with 6 abstentions (see para. 49, draft resolution M). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam.

P. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.67

45. On 30 October, Australia, Cameroon, Fiji, Finland, Iceland, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Sweden submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Notification of nuclear tests" (A/C.1/41/L.67), which was later also sponsored by Austria and Ireland. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 34th meeting, on 5 November.

46. At its 43rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.67 by a recorded vote of 107 to 1, with 23 abstentions (see para. 49, draft resolution N). The voting was as follows: 7/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Angola, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

7/ Subsequently, the delegation of the Central African Republic indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution and the delegations of the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe that they had intended to abstain.

Q. Draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.70

47. On 30 October, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Panama, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Zambia submitted a draft resolution entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament" (A/C.1/41/L.70), which was later also sponsored by the Bahamas, Barbados, Fiji, Japan, Portugal, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cameroon at the 35th meeting, on 6 November.

48. At its 37th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/41/L.70 without a vote (see para. 49, draft resolution O).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

49. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions.

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

A

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 D of 12 December 1985,

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1986 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons; 8/

2. Takes note also of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1987 session;

8/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27), para. 102.

3. Recognizes that the work done by the Ad Hoc Committee in 1986 was useful in terms of the mandate entrusted to it;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue its negotiations on the subject with a view to a prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

5. Also requests that the Secretary-General transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

B

Objective information on military matters

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 9/ which encourages Member States to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the arms race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recognizing that the adoption of concrete, confidence-building measures on a global, regional or subregional level would greatly contribute to a reduction in international tension,

Emphasizing that the need for such measures at the regional and subregional levels is of special importance,

Believing that the adoption of such measures would contribute to greater openness and transparency, thus helping to prevent misperceptions of the military capabilities and the intentions of potential adversaries, which could induce States to undertake armaments programmes leading to the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and to heightened international tensions,

Believing that objective information on the military capabilities, in particular of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, could contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the

9/ Resolution S-10/2.

conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements, and thereby help to halt and reverse the arms race,

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 G of 13 December 1982, 38/188 C of 20 December 1983, and 40/94 K of 12 December 1985,

Aware of the existence, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, and that annual reports on military expenditures are now being received from an increasing number of States,

1. Reaffirms its conviction that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities could help relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements;

2. Urges those global, regional and subregional organizations that have already expressed support for the principle of practical and concrete confidence-building measures of a military nature on a global, regional or subregional level to intensify their efforts with a view to adopting such measures at the earliest possible date;

3. Urges all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to consider implementing additional measures based on the principles of openness and transparency such as, for example, the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, with the aim of facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities;

4. Expresses its thanks to the Secretary-General for his report, 10/ prepared in conformity with resolution 40/94 K;

5. Invites all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1987 the measures they have adopted to contribute to greater openness in military matters in general and in particular to improve the flow of objective information on military capabilities;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

10/ A/41/466 and Add.1.

C

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 C of 12 December 1985, in which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a report for the General Assembly at its forty-first session containing further views of Member States received regarding the study on all aspects of the conventional arms race and on disarmament relating to conventional weapons and armed forces, 11/

Recalling the many statements made at its fortieth session in which growing concern was expressed by Member States regarding the conventional arms race and in which the importance also of conventional disarmament measures was reiterated,

Recalling also the consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its eighth session of its agenda item 4 (b) concerning nuclear and conventional disarmament and the wide support expressed by Member States for greater attention to be given to conventional disarmament, 12/

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General containing further views received from Member States regarding the Study on Conventional Disarmament, 13/

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in May 1987 a compilation of the views received from Member States regarding the Study on Conventional Disarmament;
2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its forthcoming session in 1987, the question of conventional disarmament, fully taking into account the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Study, as well as all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of conventional arms reductions and disarmament, and to report on its deliberations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;
3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

11/ The study was issued under the title Study on Conventional Disarmament (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1).

12/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/41/42).

13/ A/41/501 and Add.1 and 2.

D

Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations
and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms
limitation and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 38/188 J of 20 December 1983 and 39/151 E of 17 December 1984,

Reaffirming that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament and should, accordingly, step up its activity in this field,

Convinced that all avenues should be effectively utilized for promoting the cause of disarmament in all its aspects,

Reaffirming further that the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system have a valuable contribution to make in this regard, while taking duly into account the relationship between disarmament and their respective areas of competence,

Taking note of various activities conducted by the United Nations agencies in pursuance of resolution 39/151 E as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on this matter, 14/

1. Reaffirms its invitation to the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue, within their areas of competence, the activities aimed at promoting the cause of arms limitation and disarmament;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to continue to co-ordinate such activities and to submit an updated report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament".

E

Confidence-building and security-building measures
and conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Recalling the obligation for the States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, and recalling the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the achievement of increased security and stability in Europe through a balance at lower levels of armed forces and conventional weapons as an objective of great importance,

Reaffirming the importance of continued efforts to build confidence, to lessen military confrontation and to enhance security for all,

Stressing that confidence- and security-building measures designed to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities will contribute to these objectives,

Mindful of the positive role that the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe has for consolidating security and co-operation on that continent and in the whole world,

Noting the agreed aim of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe to undertake in stages new effective and concrete actions designed to make progress in strengthening confidence and security and in achieving disarmament,

Convinced that military forces should not exceed levels necessary for all States to protect their security,

Conscious of the need for a broad and comprehensive approach to security, taking into account the specificity of regional environment,

Convinced that efforts aimed at lessening military confrontation and furthering disarmament are in the common interest of all States,

Considering that the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be pursued, aiming, in Europe, at a balance at a lower level of armaments, within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, under strict international control,

Affirming further that agreement on and implementation of confidence-building measures could significantly contribute to promoting openness in the field of military activities, to the creation of a climate of confidence in international relations and to preparing for progress in disarmament,

Bearing in mind the principles of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 9/

1. Believes that there is need for strengthening stability and security at a lower level of forces by the verifiable limitation and reduction of armed forces and of conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, and by an increased openness in this context;

2. Notes that conventional disarmament is part of the wider objective of general and complete disarmament and that measures designed to achieve regional disarmament with the concurrence of all States concerned can play a useful role in reducing tensions and strengthening security;

3. Believes also that increased confidence can improve the basis for effective, adequate and effectively verifiable measures of conventional disarmament, aimed at enhancing the security of all States, and that the implementation of such disarmament measures can, in turn, result in increased confidence;

4. Welcomes the concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable measures adopted on 19 September 1986 within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe covering the whole of Europe, designed to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities;

5. Considers that, by their scope and their nature as well as by their full implementation, these measures will be an important contribution to the strengthening of confidence and security throughout Europe, thereby promoting international peace and security;

6. Highly appreciates the agreement reached in Stockholm as a valuable example of finding solutions to important problems of a military nature;

7. Expresses the hope that after the adoption of confidence- and security-building measures in Stockholm, steps will be agreed upon in order to make further progress in strengthening confidence and security and in achieving disarmament in Europe;

8. Invites all States, with full account to be taken of specific regional conditions, to consider the achievement of lessening confrontation by confidence- and security-building measures, which contribute to reducing the danger of surprise attacks, diminishing the possibility of misunderstanding or

political pressure through the use of military strength and reducing misinterpretations that could worsen crises and eventually lead to conflict.

F

Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the most acute and urgent task of the present day is to remove the threat of a world war - a nuclear war,

Recalling and reaffirming the statements and provisions on nuclear disarmament set forth in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 9/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and in particular, the provisions that "effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority", contained in paragraph 20, and that "in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility", contained in paragraph 48,

Bearing in mind that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed in their joint statement issued at Geneva on 21 November 1985 that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought" 15/ and the common desire they expressed in the same statement calling for early progress in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of 50 per cent reductions in the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States appropriately applied,

Also noting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have held further bilateral negotiations on various issues of disarmament,

Further noting that the Conference on Disarmament has not played its due role in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Bearing in mind that the Governments and people of various countries expect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will reach agreement on halting the nuclear-arms race and reducing nuclear weapons, so as to start the process of nuclear disarmament,

15/ See A/40/1070, annex.

1. Expresses its deep concern that negotiations on nuclear disarmament should yield concrete results at the earliest possible time;
2. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to negotiate in earnest with a view to reaching early agreement on the drastic reduction of their nuclear weapons;
3. Reiterates its belief that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

G

Conventional disarmamentThe General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 9/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and particularly its paragraph 81, which provides that together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, and which stresses that States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions,

Also recalling that the same document declares, inter alia, that priorities in disarmament negotiations shall be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces, and that it stresses that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

Further recalling that the same document states that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority, and that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

Aware of the dangers to world peace and security originating from wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons, as well as their possible escalation into a nuclear war in regions with a high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons,

Also aware that with the advance in science and technology, conventional weapons tend to become increasingly lethal and destructive,

Believing that resources released through disarmament, including conventional disarmament, can be used for the social and economic development of people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Bearing in mind its resolution 36/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the Study on Conventional Disarmament 16/ conducted in accordance with that resolution,

Bearing in mind also the efforts made to promote conventional disarmament and the related proposals and suggestions, as well as the initiatives taken by various countries in this regard,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament;

2. Believes that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence;

3. Urges the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the member States of the two major military alliances, to continue negotiations on conventional disarmament in earnest, with a view to reaching early agreement on the limitation and gradual and balanced reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons under effective international control in their respective regions;

4. Encourages all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or in a regional context, appropriate steps to promote progress in conventional disarmament and enhance peace and security;

5. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider, at its substantive session in 1987, issues related to conventional disarmament;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

16/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1.

H

Comprehensive study on the military use of research
and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 37/99 J of 13 December 1982, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the military use of research and development, with a view to preventing a qualitative arms race and to ensuring that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes,

Recalling also resolution 39/151 F by which it took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General 17/ and requested the Secretary-General to continue the study and to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session,

Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General 18/ containing a letter from the Chairman of the Group of Experts on Military Research and Development informing the Secretary-General, inter alia, that the Group of Governmental Experts had continued the efforts to reach agreement on its draft report but that, although the area of disagreement was narrow, it had not been possible to reach agreement on the draft report as a whole;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to present available material with an indication where consensus could not be reached.

I

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling
and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 C of 13 December 1982, 38/188 D of 20 December 1983, 39/151 J of 17 December 1984 and 40/94 D of 12 December 1985 on, inter alia, the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities,

Gravely concerned that military attacks against nuclear facilities, though carried out with conventional weapons, could be tantamount to the use of radiological weapons,

17/ A/39/525.

18/ A/40/533.

Recalling also that Additional Protocol I of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity generating stations, 19/

Deeply concerned that the destruction of nuclear installations by conventional weapons causes the release into the environment of huge amounts of dangerous radioactive material, which results in serious radioactive contamination,

Firmly convinced that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes a. unprecedented danger to international peace and security,

Recalling further International Atomic Energy Agency resolution GCXXVII/RES/409 of 1983, which urges all member States to support actions in international forums to reach an international agreement that prohibits armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes,

1. Reaffirms that military attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities are tantamount to the use of radiological weapons due to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks cause to be released;
2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

J

Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 L of 12 December 1985,

Conscious of the abiding concern of all Member States for preserving respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

19/ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol I) adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts on 8 June 1977 (see A/32/144, annex I).

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful in particular of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament if individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing further that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Recognizing in this context that, inter alia, full confidence in compliance with existing agreements can enhance the negotiations of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is, therefore, a matter of interest and concern to the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations could play in that regard,

Convinced that resolution of non-compliance questions that have arisen with regard to agreements on arms limitations and disarmament would contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and security,

1. Urges all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions of such agreements;
2. Calls upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;
3. Further calls upon all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard.

K

Naval armaments and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 G of 20 December 1983, by which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the naval arms race,

Recalling also its resolution 49/94 F of 12 December 1985 by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to consider the issues contained in the study on the naval arms race, 20/ both its substantive content and its conclusions, taking into account all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms reductions and disarmament, pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures in this field,

Having examined the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament 21/ during its 1986 session, which met with the approval of all delegations participating in the substantive consultations and which, in their view, could form the basis of further deliberations on the subject,

1. Notes with satisfaction the report on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament by the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1987, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to inscribe on its agenda for its 1987 session an item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament";

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

20/ A/40/535, annex. The study was subsequently issued with the title The Naval Arms Race (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.3).

21/ A/CN.10/83.

I.

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material
for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, 39/151 H of 17 December 1984 and 40/94 G of 12 December 1985, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 9/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1986 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its session held in 1986 contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament", 22/

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items, 23/

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices also would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

22/ See Official Record of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/41/27), sect. I C.

23/ Ibid., sect. III B.

M

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/94 A of 12 December 1995, by which, inter alia, it urged Governments, where the regional situation so permitted and on the initiative of the States concerned, to consider and adopt appropriate measures at the regional level with a view to strengthening peace and security at a lower level of forces through the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons, under strict and effective international control, taking into account the need of States to protect their security, bearing in mind the inherent right of self-defence enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and without prejudice to the principle of equal rights and of the self-determination of peoples, in conformity with the Charter, and taking into account the need to ensure balance in each phase and to avoid impairing the security of any State,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General, 24/

1. Reaffirms once again its resolution 40/94 A of 12 December 1985 relating to conventional disarmament on a regional scale;
2. Reiterates the primary responsibility of the militarily significant States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, for halting and reversing the arms race, and the priority assigned to nuclear disarmament in the context of the advances towards general and complete disarmament;
3. Expresses its firm support for all regional endeavours, as well as unilateral measures, directed to strengthening a climate of mutual confidence that will make possible regional agreements on arms limitation in the future;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to make available to the interested Governments, upon their request, such technical services and assistance as may be useful in measures of conventional disarmament on a regional scale;
5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

N

Notification of nuclear tests

The General Assembly,

Noting the repeated calls by the General Assembly for the urgent conclusion of a treaty to ban all nuclear explosions in all environments for all time,

Expressing its conviction that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the States concerned should provide all other States with information on all nuclear explosions conducted by them,

Convinced that the provision of such data by all States conducting nuclear explosions would supplement and contribute to the improvement of independent monitoring capabilities and thereby facilitate the early conclusion of a verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

1. Calls upon each of the States concerned to provide to the Secretary-General of the United Nations within one week of each nuclear explosion:

(a) The date and time of the explosion;

(b) The exact location of the explosion in terms of geographic co-ordinates and depth;

(c) The geological characteristics, including the basic physical properties of the rock, of the site of the explosion;

(d) The estimated yield of the explosion;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make this information immediately available to all States and to submit to the General Assembly each year a register of the information provided on nuclear explosions during the preceding twelve months.

O

Review of the role of the United Nations in the field
of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/151 G of 17 December 1984 and 40/94 O of 12 December 1985,

Bearing in mind that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

/...

Reaffirming its conviction that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming further that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Recognizing the need for the United Nations, in discharging its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament, to play a more active role in the field of disarmament in accordance with its primary purpose under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

Taking into account the report of the Disarmament Commission, 12/

1. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1987, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, regarding the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, taking into account, inter alia, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject;

2. Requests further the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".
