



General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.1/42/L.71
27 October 1987

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-second session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 61

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Zaire: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/58 C of 3 December 1986,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 1/ and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972, 2/

Reiterating its concern over reports that chemical weapons have been used and over indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals, as well as over the growing risk that they may be used again,

Noting international efforts to strengthen relevant international prohibitions, including efforts to develop appropriate fact-finding mechanisms,

1/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

2/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

Recalling its resolution 41/59 J of 3 December 1986, in which, inter alia, it pointed out the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament,

Reaffirming its dedication to protecting mankind from chemical and biological warfare,

1. Calls for compliance with existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons, and condemns all actions that contravene those obligations;

2. Strongly endorses the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons;

3. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to pursue vigorously and accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction;

4. Calls upon all States, pending the elaboration of such a convention, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons and in efforts to establish the facts in cases of reports of such use, and to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons.
