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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee (Part II)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Part I of the report of the First Committee on item 62 (A/42/669) dealt with a draft resolution entitled "General and complete disarmament: nuclear disarmament" and a draft decision entitled "General and complete disarmament"; part II deals with all other proposals submitted under item 62.

2. As indicated in part I, at its 2nd meeting, on 1 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 48 to 69, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and a continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and the 31st meeting, from 12 October to 3 November (see A/C.1/42/PV.3-31).

3. In connection with item 62, in addition to the documents listed in part I, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 19 October 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Vancouver Declaration on World Trade, the Okanagan Statement on Southern Africa and Programme of Action and the communiqué of the Meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government, held at Vancouver, Canada, from 13 to 17 October 1987 (A/42/677);

(b) Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987 (A/42/681);

(c) Letter dated 24 October 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/42/664);

(d) Letter dated 2 November 1987 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué and the document entitled "Towards increasing the effectiveness of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva", issued at the session of the Committee of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Warsaw Treaty, held at Prague on 28 and 29 October 1987 (A/42/706 and Corr.1);

(e) Letter dated 5 November 1987 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/42/715-S/19252).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.2 and Rev.1

4. On 16 October, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/42/L.2), which was later also sponsored by Portugal. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 9th meeting, on 16 October, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, 1/

"Noting that in their joint statement of 8 January 1985 the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agreed that the subject of the negotiations was a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, with all the questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship, 2/

1/ A/40/1070, annex.

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), Appendix II (CD/642/Appendix II/Vol. II), documents CD/570 and CD/571.

"Noting with satisfaction that at their meeting at Washington from 15 to 17 September 1987, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reached an agreement in principle on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,

"Noting also with satisfaction the agreement of the two Governments that a similarly intensive effort should be made to achieve a treaty on a fifty per cent reduction in their strategic offensive arms,

"Noting further with satisfaction that the two sides remain committed to further progress in their bilateral negotiations, building on what has been achieved so far,

"Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

"Firmly convinced that an early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

"Further convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and complexity of their negotiations,

"1. Welcomes the agreement in principle between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to conclude a treaty eliminating their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles;

"2. Urges the two Governments to make early progress in other areas where there is common ground, in particular to make an intensive effort to achieve a treaty on a fifty per cent reduction in their strategic offensive arms;

"3. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of all their agreed objectives in the negotiations, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament;

"4. Invites the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in those negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 3/ the first special session devoted to disarmament;

"5. Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion."

5. On 9 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.2/Rev.1), which was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 39th meeting, on 10 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) The third preambular paragraph was revised to read as follows:

"Noting with satisfaction that the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have reached an agreement on the total elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles";

(b) In the fourth preambular paragraph the word "should" was replaced by the word "will"; the comma at the end of the paragraph was deleted and the phrase "within the framework of the Geneva nuclear and space talks" was added;

(c) The fifth preambular paragraph was revised to read as follows:

"Noting further with satisfaction that, at their forthcoming meeting, the leaders of the two countries will consider thoroughly the development of instructions to delegations on a future treaty on a fifty per cent reduction in United States and Soviet strategic offensive arms and on the observance of and nonwithdrawal from the ABM treaty for an agreed period";

(d) In operative paragraph 1, the words "in principle" were deleted;

(e) Operative paragraph 2 was replaced by the following paragraph:

"2. Notes with satisfaction that President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev have agreed to meet in the United States beginning on 7 December 1987, and that a further meeting in the Soviet Union is envisioned between them in the first half of 1988";

(f) In operative paragraph 3, a comma was inserted at the end of the paragraph and the following text was added:

"in particular early achievement of a treaty implementing the agreement to reduce strategic offensive arms by fifty per cent, which could be signed during President Reagan's visit to Moscow".

6. At its 39th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.2/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 84 to none, with 42 abstentions (see para. 54, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti,

Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.5

7. On 20 October, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan and Sweden submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/42/L.5), which was later also sponsored by Australia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Hungary at the 24th meeting, on 28 October.

8. At its 36th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.5 without a vote (see para. 54, draft resolution B).

C. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.9

9. On 22 October, Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Fiji, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Sweden submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Notification of nuclear tests" (A/C.1/42/L.9), which was introduced by the representative of Australia at the 33rd meeting, on 4 November.

10. At its 43rd meeting, on 13 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.9 by a recorded vote of 121 to 1, with 8 abstentions (see para. 54, draft resolution C). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, 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, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, 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: Angola, Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Nicaragua, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

D. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.10

11. On 22 October, Zimbabwe, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations" (A/C.1/42/L.10), which was introduced by its representative at the 33rd meeting, on 4 November.

12. At its 39th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.10 by a recorded vote of 116 to none, with 13 abstentions (see para. 54, draft resolution D). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran

(Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Chile, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

E. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.12 and Rev.1

13. On 23 October, Denmark submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.12), which was introduced by its representative at the 35th meeting, on 6 November.

14. On 9 November, Denmark submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.12/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Zaire. The revised draft resolution contained the following changes:

(a) In the first preambular paragraph, the phrase "35/156 A of 12 December 1980," was deleted;

(b) In operative paragraph 1 the words "Notes with satisfaction" were replaced by "Takes note with satisfaction of", and the word "substantive" before the word "consideration" was deleted;

(c) In the first line of operative paragraph 2 the word "this" before the word "report" was replaced by "the", and the word "the" before the word "basis" was replaced by "a";

(d) In operative paragraph 4, after the word "report", the phrase "on its deliberations and recommendations" was deleted;

15. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.12/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 54, draft resolution E).

F. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.17

16. On 26 October, Iraq submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons" (A/C.1/42/L.17), which was introduced by its representative at the 29th meeting, on 2 November 1987.

17. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.17 by a recorded vote of 94 to 2, with 27 abstentions (see para. 54, draft resolution F). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela.

G. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.18

18. On 26 October, China submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.18), which was introduced by its representative at the 33rd meeting, on 4 November.

19. At its 39th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.18 by a recorded vote of 126 to none, with 1 abstention (see para. 54, draft resolution G). The voting was as follows:

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

H. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.21

20. On 26 October, China submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Nuclear disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.21), which was introduced by its representative at the 33rd meeting, on 4 November.

21. At its 37th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.21 without a vote (see para. 54, draft resolution H).

I. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.22 and Rev.1

22. On 26 October, Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Samoa, Spain, Swaziland, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Objective information on military matters" (A/C.1/42/L.22), which was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 35th meeting, on 6 November.

23. On 10 November, Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Swaziland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.22/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. The revised draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 40th meeting, on 11 November, and contained the following changes:

(a) In preambular paragraph 1, the phrase "in which it encouraged" was revised to read "which encourages";

(b) The second preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Recalling its resolutions 37/99 G of 13 December 1982, 38/188 C of 20 December 1983, 40/94 K of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 B of 3 December 1986",

was revised to read:

"Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject";

(c) A new third preambular paragraph was added, reading:

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 5 August 1987";

(d) In the former fourth preambular paragraph, now the fifth preambular paragraph, the text that read:

"... openness and transparency, thus helping to prevent misperceptions of the military capabilities and the intentions of potential adversaries, which could induce States ..."

was revised to read:

"... openness and transparency, thus helping to prevent misperceptions of military capabilities and intentions, which could induce States ...";

(e) In the former fifth preambular paragraph, now the sixth preambular paragraph, the word "the" before the word "military" in the first line was deleted;

(f) The former eighth preambular paragraph, now the ninth preambular paragraph, which had read:

"Notes with satisfaction that an increasing number of States are providing annual reports ..."

was revised to read:

"Noting that an increased number of States have provided annual reports ...";

(g) In operative paragraph 2, the word "Urges" was replaced by the words "Recommends that", and the words "to intensify" were replaced by the words "should intensify";

(h) Operative paragraph 3, which had read:

"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 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",

was revised to read:

"Recommends that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, should 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 achieving a realistic comparison of military budgets, facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities and contributing towards the process of disarmament";

(i) Operative paragraph 4, which had read:

"Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General prepared in conformity with resolution 41/59 B",

was replaced by the following paragraph:

"Invites all Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1988, their views concerning ways and means of ensuring confidence and furthering openness and transparency in military matters for submission to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament";

(j) In operative paragraphs 5 and 6, the word "all" was inserted before the words "the provisions".

24. At its 41st meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.22/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 100 to none, with 12 abstentions (see para. 54, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows: 4/

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, 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, Zaïre, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Brazil, Burma, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Nicaragua, Sudan, Zambia.

J. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.33 and Rev.1

25. On 27 October, Czechoslovakia and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of United Nations resolutions in the field of disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.33).

26. On 10 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.33/Rev.1), entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament", which was introduced by the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic at the 40th meeting, on 11 November, and contained the following changes:

4/ Subsequently, the delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

(a) In the third preambular paragraph, the words "United Nations" were replaced by the words "General Assembly";

(b) Operative paragraph 1, which had read:

"Calls upon all Member States to make every effort to facilitate consistent implementation of United Nations resolutions in the field of disarmament, and thus to show their resolve to arrive at balanced, mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective disarmament measures",

was revised to read:

"Deems it important that all Member States make every effort to facilitate the consistent implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament, and thus show their resolve to arrive at mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective disarmament measures";

(c) In operative paragraphs 3 and 5, the words "United Nations" before the word "resolutions" were replaced by the words "General Assembly".

27. At its 40th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.33/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 100 to 2, with 23 abstentions (see para. 54, draft resolution J). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, 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, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

K. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.35

28. On 27 October, Italy submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Transfer of conventional armaments" (A/C.1/42/L.35), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the role of the United Nations in strengthening international peace and security and promoting disarmament,

"Recalling the need to reinforce the role of the United Nations for the reduction of the level of conventional weapons,

"Welcoming the opening of talks on the control of conventional armaments, conventional stability and confidence-building measures in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals,

"Requesting the States participating in the talks to intensify their efforts towards an early elaboration of a mandate and subsequent substantive negotiations aimed at establishing better conditions of security at a lower level of forces in Europe,

"Taking into account that conventional weapons absorb more than eighty per cent of world global military expenditure,

"Bearing in mind the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 5/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, whereby in paragraph 22 the General Assembly states that "there should also be negotiations on the limitation of international transfer of conventional weapons",

"Convinced that new efforts need to be deployed towards lowering the level of conventional armaments throughout the world, also by curbing the arms trade whenever it represents a threat to international or regional security,

"1. Stresses the need, on the basis of the existing general consensus, to promote measures aimed at avoiding the aggravation of conflicts and of situations of tension through the supply of arms and at constraining international arms trafficking;

"2. Endorses the conclusions reached by the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in its Final Document, 6/ whereby in its paragraphs 25 and 35 it states that "the use of resources for military purposes amounts to a reduction of resources for the civilian sector" and invites the participating States to consider "the adoption of measures to reduce the level and magnitude of military expenditures";

"3. Calls upon Governments which are among the main suppliers and buyers of armaments to consult on how to limit international transfers of conventional weapons;

"4. Invites all Governments to intensify also at a regional level their search for new imaginative approaches towards the limitation of the arms trade in parallel with conventional disarmament negotiations;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the creation of a United Nations General Committee, subdivided into regional committees, with the participation of militarily relevant States, in order to monitor the trends of the arms trade in the world and to establish a code of conduct for both suppliers and buyers."

29. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.35.

L. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.40

30. On 27 October, Australia, Austria, China, Finland, France, Iceland, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.40), which was later also sponsored by Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Sweden at the 36th meeting, on 9 November.

31. At its 39th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.40 by a recorded vote of 128 to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 54, draft resolution K). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of,

Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, 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.

M. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.42

32. On 27 October, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Confidence-building and increased openness in military matters" (A/C.1/42/L.42), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Referring to paragraph 24 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 7/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, which states that collateral measures in both the nuclear and conventional fields, together with other measures specifically designed to build confidence, should be undertaken in order to contribute to the creation of favourable conditions for the adoption of additional disarmament measures and to further the relaxation of international tension,

"Recollecting the provisions of paragraph 93 of the Final Document, which states: "In order to facilitate the process of disarmament, it is necessary to take measures and pursue policies to strengthen international peace and security and to build confidence among States. Commitment to confidence-building measures could significantly contribute to preparing for further progress in disarmament",

7/ Resolution S-10/2.

"Referring also to paragraph 105 of the Final Document, which states that Member States should be encouraged to ensure a better flow of information with regard to various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments, and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the armaments race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

"Being of the view that openness in the military and political sphere is intended to eliminate sources of suspicion, create an atmosphere of clarity and predictability and contribute to genuine disarmament,

"Aware also that increased openness with regard to military activities and military expenditure can contribute to confidence-building,

"Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved in this field,

"Recognizing the need to continue efforts towards a realistic comparison of military budgets in order to restrict further bloating and limit them to levels of reasonable sufficiency,

"Considering the defensive nature of military doctrines and defence postures as being a major factor in building confidence,

"Believing that the policy of confidence-building could be stimulated by international agreement on defensive strategy and reasonable sufficiency, which presuppose that the structure of the armed forces of States will be sufficient to repel possible aggression but not sufficient to carry out attacks,

"1. Invites all Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General not later than 15 April 1988 their views concerning principles and ways and means of ensuring confidence and furthering openness in military matters;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of the views of Member States, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session."

33. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.42.

N. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.49

34. On 27 October, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, Samoa, Sweden and Uruguay submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes" (A/C.1/42/L.49), which was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 33rd meeting, on 4 November.

35. At its 37th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.49 by a recorded vote of 125 to 1, with 6 abstentions (see para. 54, draft resolution L). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, 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.1/42/L.54

36. On 27 October, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Confidence-building and security-building measures and conventional disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.54), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Determined to achieve progress and concrete results in disarmament,

"Recalling the obligation for 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 need to increase security and stability in Europe through a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional forces at lower levels, as well as through increased openness about military activities and potentials 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,

"Mindful of the positive effects that the implementation of the agreements achieved in 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 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,

"Stressing that the implementation of the confidence- and security-building measures adopted in Stockholm has in the first year proved satisfactory and has thus contributed to confidence-building in Europe,

"Noting that the build-up of conventional forces has led to imbalances, the elimination of which could increase stability and security,

"Bearing in mind the need for the elimination of existing disparities in conventional forces in Europe, so as to establish conventional stability,

"Aware of the fact that the complexity of negotiations aiming at achieving a stable, secure and verifiable balance of conventional forces at lower levels requires a step-by-step approach, which should proceed in a manner which ensures that the security of each participant is not adversely affected at any stage,

"Mindful that the defensive character of military concepts must be reflected in the structures, postures and deployments of armed forces, as well as the military capabilities that derive from these,

"Taking note of the report of the Disarmament Commission on the question, 8/

"Bearing in mind the principles of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 9/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

"1. Welcomes again the results achieved by the Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe in the light of the implementation during the first year of the concrete, militarily significant, and politically binding measures and accompanied by adequate forms of verification, covering the whole of Europe, adopted on 19 September 1986;

"2. Believes that there is a need for strengthening stability and security at a lower level of forces through concrete, effective and verifiable measures bearing upon conventional forces and weapons consistent with that objective;

"3. Welcomes the prospect of negotiations in the field of confidence- and security-building measures and in the field of conventional stability, both to be held within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

"4. Believes that such negotiations should lead to further progress in the area of military transparency, thus strengthening confidence between States and promoting security and peace;

"5. Invites all States to consider the possibility of negotiating concrete agreements which would take full account of specific regional conditions and contribute to lessening confrontation as well as strengthening security."

37. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.54.

P. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.59

38. On 27 October, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sierra Leone, Spain, the United States of America and Zaire submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" (A/C.1/42/L.59), which was later also sponsored by Australia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Mongolia, Romania and Uruguay. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States at the 27th meeting, on 30 October.

39. At its 36th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.59 without a vote (see para. 54, draft resolution M).

Q. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.64

40. On 27 October, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and the Lao People's Democratic Republic submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Confidence-building measures at sea" (A/C.1/42/L.64). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Bulgaria at the 34th meeting, on 6 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the report of the Disarmament Commission, 10/

"Noting the significance of confidence-building measures for creating favourable conditions for progress in the field of disarmament and for ensuring the security of maritime communication in peacetime,

"Considering that at the present stage confidence-building measures of various kinds, both in the global and in the regional context, would be more amenable to further consideration and possible negotiations in appropriate forums,

"1. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue at its 1988 substantive session the consideration of the question of naval armaments and disarmament, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms limitation and disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures, taking into account the security interests of all States, and to submit a report on the subject, including findings and recommendations, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

"2. Requests further the Disarmament Commission, as part of the consideration of the question of naval armaments and disarmament, to devote more attention to the identification, at an early stage, of specific confidence-building measures at sea which might be generally acceptable and which could become subject to consultations and eventual negotiations."

41. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.64.

10/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/42/42).

R. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.65 and Corr.1 and Rev.1

42. On 27 October, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Free exchange of views on disarmament and related security issues" (A/C.1/42/L.65), which was later also sponsored by the Netherlands. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the United States at the 35th meeting, on 6 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 37/100 J of 13 December 1982 on peace and disarmament movements,

"Mindful that well-informed, open discussion and debate on all points of view concerning disarmament and related security issues contribute to better understanding of such issues, and may exercise a positive influence on the attainment of meaningful arms limitation measures and progress in disarmament,

"Underscoring the need for the widest dissemination of information on a broad range of disarmament and related security issues among all countries and peoples, and welcoming steps that Member States have taken to facilitate the freer and wider dissemination of such information among their citizens,

"Convinced that the free exchange of information on disarmament questions and related security issues among individuals, non-governmental organizations and nations can help to erode international suspicions and to build international confidence so as to support the arms control process,

"Fully cognizant of the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and especially of those which promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, which are essential factors for international peace, justice and security,

"Recognizing that included among the above-mentioned fundamental freedoms for all is freedom of opinion and expression, including the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers,

"1. Urges all Member States to promote the public dissemination of information concerning their armaments programmes and the relationship of those programmes to the objective of arms limitations and disarmament, so as to encourage well-informed public debate on such issues;

"2. Appeals to all Member States to permit the broadest possible public circulation of articles, books, journals, newspapers and other publications dealing with the full range of disarmament and related security issues;

"3. Proposes that all Member States encourage the participation of foreign experts in radio and television broadcasts of discussions on disarmament and related security issues to facilitate a better understanding of such issues and to promote well-informed public debate;

"4. Calls upon all Member States not to interfere with the rights of their citizens to organize and meet publicly in order to express views freely and openly on disarmament questions and related security issues;

"5. Invites Member States to submit views and information to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament, and to report to it any views and information submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of the present resolution;

"7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled 'Free exchange of views on disarmament and related security issues'."

43. On 10 November, Zimbabwe, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted the following amendments (A/C.1/42/L.81) to draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.65 and Corr.1:

(a) To delete the words "and related security issues" from the title, from the second, third and fourth preambular paragraphs and from operative paragraph 7;

(b) To insert the following two new preambular paragraphs at the end of the preamble:

"Mindful of its obligation to preserve the inalienable right of all peoples to live in peace, free of the fear of nuclear destruction,

"Recalling that, at its twelfth special session, the General Assembly called, inter alia, for the World Disarmament Campaign to be carried out in all regions of the world in a balanced, factual and objective manner, for the universality of the Campaign to be guaranteed by the co-operation and participation of all States and by the widest possible dissemination of information for unimpeded access by all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions, and for the Campaign to provide an opportunity for discussion and debate in all countries on all points of view relating to disarmament issues, objectives and conditions";

(c) To delete operative paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 and replace them by the following two paragraphs:

"1. Calls upon Member States to facilitate the flow of a broad range of accurate information on disarmament matters, both governmental and non-governmental, to and among their citizens, with a view to the furtherance

of the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign and in order to advance the final objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

"2. Calls upon all Member States to encourage their citizens freely and publicly to express their own views on disarmament questions and to organize and meet publicly for that purpose"

and to renumber the subsequent operative paragraphs accordingly.

44. On 12 November, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.65/Rev.1), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 37/100 J of 13 December 1982 on peace and disarmament movements,

"Underscoring the need for the widest dissemination of information on a broad range of disarmament and related international security issues among all countries and peoples, and welcoming steps that Member States have taken to facilitate the freer and wider dissemination of such information among their citizens,

"Convinced that the free exchange of information on disarmament and related international security issues among individuals, non-governmental organizations and nations can help to dispel international suspicions and to build international confidence so as to support the arms limitation and disarmament process,

"Fully cognizant of the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 11/ and International Covenants on Human Rights, in particular of those which promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, which are essential factors for international peace, justice and security,

"Recognizing that included among the above-mentioned fundamental freedoms for all is freedom of opinion and expression, including the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers,

"Mindful that well-informed, open discussion and debate on all points of view concerning disarmament and related international security issues contribute to better understanding of such issues, and may exercise a positive influence on the attainment of meaningful arms limitation measures and progress in disarmament, and of the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

11/ Resolution 217 A (III).

"1. Urges all Member States to promote the public dissemination of information on disarmament and related international security issues, including information concerning the relationship of their armaments programmes to the objective of arms limitations and disarmament, so as to encourage well-informed public debate on such issues;

"2. Appeals to all Member States to facilitate the broadest possible public circulation of articles, books, journals, newspapers and other publications dealing with the full range of disarmament and related international security issues, in order to promote greater public understanding of these issues, and to promote greater mutual understanding and to build confidence among all countries and peoples;

"3. Proposes that, to the extent that the necessary facilities are available, all Member States encourage the participation of foreign experts in radio and television broadcasts of discussions on disarmament and related international security issues to facilitate a better understanding of such issues and to promote well-informed public debate;

"4. Calls again upon all Member States to encourage their citizens freely and publicly to express their own views on disarmament questions and to organize and meet publicly for that purpose;

"5. Invites Member States to submit views and information to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament, and to report to it any views and information submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of the present resolution;

"7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled 'Free exchange of views on disarmament and related international security issues'."

45. At the 44th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Zimbabwe, introducing the amendments contained in document A/C.1/42/L.81, stated that they applied also to draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.65/Rev.1.

46. At the request of the sponsors, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.65/Rev. 1.

S. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.66

47. On 27 October, Poland submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Confidence-building and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe" (A/C.1/42/L.66), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Determined to achieve substantial progress in disarmament,

"Recalling the obligation for States to refrain in their relations from their 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 that the final objective of the efforts of all States should continue to be general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and that at each stage of the process the objective should be the undiminished security of each State at the lowest level of armaments and armed forces, and that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others,

"Noting with deep concern that the qualitative development of conventional weapons adds a new dimension to the arms race, especially among States possessing the largest conventional arsenals,

"Aware that in Central Europe the two political and military groupings are in direct contact and that it is also there that the greatest concentration of military potential in the world exists,

"Convinced that, although confidence- and security-building measures cannot be a substitute for disarmament, the concept of confidence-building may be important for progress in disarmament,

"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 that since the adoption, on 19 September 1986, of the document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe a number of measures envisaged by the document have been successfully implemented, thus confirming its particular significance in promoting practically a climate of growing confidence among European States,

"1. Welcomes the progress made in the implementation of concrete, militarily significant, politically binding and verifiable measures in Europe within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe as stipulated in the document of the Stockholm Conference;

"2. Encourages all European States to continue the implementation of the decisions of the Stockholm Conference so as to further increase confidence among them and to reduce the dangers of armed conflict and of misunderstanding or miscalculation of military activities;

"3. Considers that the full implementation of those measures will contribute to the strengthening of confidence and security throughout Europe, thereby promoting international peace and security, and will create better conditions for undiminished and equal security at a considerably lower level of military potential;

"4. Commends all efforts and initiatives of a unilateral, bilateral or multilateral nature, and at the global or regional level, leading to decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in Europe;

"5. Invites all States, with full account to be taken of specific regional conditions, to consider measures designed to build confidence in order to contribute to the creation of favourable conditions for the adoption of equitable and balanced disarmament measures without detriment to the security of any State and to further the relaxation of international tensions."

48. At the request of the sponsor, no action was taken on draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.66.

T. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.73 and Rev.1

49. On 27 October, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Uruguay and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale" (A/C.1/42/L.73). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Peru at the 32nd meeting, on 4 November.

50. On 4 November, the sponsors, who had been joined by Sri Lanka, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/42/L.73/Rev.1), which was later also sponsored by El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. In the revised draft resolution, operative paragraph 2, which had read:

"Expresses its firm support of all regional or sub-regional endeavours, as well as unilateral measures, ...",

was revised to read:

"Expresses its firm support of all regional or sub-regional endeavours, taking into account the characteristics of each region and when the regional situation so permits, as well as unilateral measures, ...".

51. At its 39th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.73/Rev.1 by a recorded vote of 121 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 54, draft resolution N). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, 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, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Ethiopia, Ghana.

U. Draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.75

52. On 27 October, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, New Zealand, the Niger, Panama, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zaire and Zambia submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament" (A/C.1/42/L.75), which was later also sponsored by Brunei Darussalam, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, the Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Cameroon at the 32nd meeting, on 4 November.

53. At its 36th meeting, on 9 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/42/L.75 without a vote (see para. 54, draft resolution O).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

A

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, 12/

Noting that in their joint statement of 8 January 1985 the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agreed that the subject of the negotiations was a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship, 13/

Noting with satisfaction that the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have reached an agreement on the total elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,

Noting also with satisfaction the agreement of the two Governments that a similarly intensive effort will be made to achieve a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in their strategic offensive arms within the framework of the Geneva nuclear and space talks,

Noting further with satisfaction that, at their forthcoming meeting, the leaders of the two countries will consider thoroughly the development of instructions to delegations on a future treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in

12/ A/40/1070, annex.

13/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/40/27 and Corr.1), appendix II (CD/642/Appendix II/Vol. II), documents CD/570 and CD/571.

United States and Soviet strategic offensive arms and on the observance of and non-withdrawal from the ABM Treaty 14/ for an agreed period,

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

Firmly convinced that an early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Further convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and complexity of their negotiations,

1. Welcomes the agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to conclude a treaty eliminating their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles;
2. Notes with satisfaction that President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev have agreed to meet in the United States beginning on 7 December 1987, and that a further meeting in the Soviet Union is envisioned between them in the first half of 1988;
3. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of all their agreed objectives in the negotiations, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament, in particular early achievement of a treaty implementing the agreement to reduce strategic offensive arms by 50 per cent, which could be signed during President Reagan's visit to Moscow;
4. Invites the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in those negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 15/ the first special session devoted to disarmament;
5. Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

14/ Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (A/C.1/1026).

15/ Resolution S-10/2.

3

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/59 A of 3 December 1986,

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1987 session that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons; 16/
2. Recognizes that the Ad Hoc Committee in 1987 made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important subjects under consideration;
3. Takes note 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 1988 session;
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 and drawing upon the annexes to its report as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third 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-second session;
6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

C

Notification of nuclear tests

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/59 N of 3 December 1986, in which it called upon each of the States conducting nuclear explosions to provide the Secretary-General with specific data on nuclear explosions conducted by them,

16/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27), para. 88.

Noting that, despite the continuation of nuclear explosions, no such data have been submitted to the Secretary-General,

1. Calls upon all States to comply with resolution 41/59 N;
2. Again urges each of the States conducting nuclear explosions to provide to the Secretary-General within one week of each nuclear explosion such data referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 41/59 N as they may have available;
3. Invites all other States to provide to the Secretary-General any such data on nuclear explosions they may have available;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to make this information immediately available to all Member States and to submit to the General Assembly annually a register of the information provided on nuclear explosions during the preceding twelve months.

D

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/18 of 18 November 1985 and 41/86 N of 4 December 1986,

Recalling also the Harare Appeal on Disarmament, 17/ adopted in New York on 7 October 1987 by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries on 6 September 1986, and the Final communiqué adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly, 18/

Gravely concerned over the continuing escalation of the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, despite the fact that this increases the risk of nuclear war and endangers the survival of humanity,

Convinced that the alternative today in the nuclear age is not between war or peace, but between life and death, which makes the prevention of nuclear war the principal task of our times,

17/ See A/41/697-S/18352, annex, sect. I.

18/ A/42/681, annex.

Further convinced that international peace and security can be ensured only through general and complete disarmament under effective international control and that one of the most urgent tasks is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament,

Noting that the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reached an agreement in principle, during the meeting held at Washington, D.C., from 15 to 17 September 1987, on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles,

Convinced also that in the interest of mankind as a whole, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in their bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations, should continue their endeavours with the ultimate objective of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

1. Welcomes the agreement in principle between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to sign a treaty on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles in the autumn of 1987, to make intensive efforts to achieve a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive arms within the framework of the Geneva nuclear and space talks, and to begin nuclear-test-ban negotiations before 1 December 1987;

2. Calls upon the two Governments concerned to intensify their efforts with the objective of achieving agreements in other areas, in particular, the areas of strategic arms and a nuclear-test ban, as a matter of urgency;

3. Invites the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to keep the Conference on Disarmament duly informed of progress made in their negotiations.

E

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/151 C of 17 December 1984, 40/94 C of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 C of 3 December 1986,

Having examined the report of the Disarmament Commission, 19/

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report on the consideration of the question of conventional disarmament during the 1987 session of the Disarmament Commission; 20/
2. Recommends that the report should provide a basis for further deliberations on the subject by the Disarmament Commission;
3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to include in the agenda of its 1988 session an item entitled "Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament, including the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Study on Conventional Disarmament"; 21/
4. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to continue at its 1988 session the consideration of the question of conventional disarmament with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the fields of conventional arms reduction and disarmament and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to draw the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;
6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

F

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, 40/94 D of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 A and I of 3 December 1986 on, inter alia, the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted pursuant to resolution 41/59 I, 22/

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

20/ Ibid., para. 45.

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

22/ A/42/517.

Recalling also that Additional Protocol I of 1977 23/ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 24/ prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity-generating stations,

Deeply concerned that the destruction of nuclear facilities 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 an unprecedented danger to international peace and security,

Recalling further resolutions GC(XXVII)/Res/407 and GC(XXVII)/Res/409, adopted in 1983 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the General Conference urged 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 armed attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities are tantamount to the use of radiological weapons, owing to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks cause to be released;
2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its efforts to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear facilities;
3. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide the Conference on Disarmament with the technical studies that would facilitate the conclusion of such an agreement;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

G

Conventional 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,

23/ A/32/144, annex I.

24/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 15/ 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 of 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 3C/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the Study on Conventional Disarmament 21/ conducted in accordance with that resolution, as well as its resolutions 41/59 C and 41/59 G of 3 December 1986 and the consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1987 session of the question of conventional disarmament, 20/

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 through various forums 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, particularly in Europe, which has the largest concentration of arms and forces in the world;
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 further, at its 1988 substantive session, issues related to conventional disarmament;
6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

II

Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/59 F of 3 December 1986,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as 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, 15/ 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" ^{12/} 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 a 50 per cent reduction in the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States appropriately applied,

Noting also that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have conducted intensive negotiations on various issues of disarmament,

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

Bearing in mind that the Governments and peoples 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,

1. Welcomes the agreement in principle between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to conclude a treaty on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, and calls upon the two States to make further efforts for eliminating, in accordance with the agreement in principle, all their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles at the earliest possible date;

2. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, further 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 arsenals;

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-third session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

Objective information on military matters

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 15/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, 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,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in conformity with resolution 41/59 B of 3 December 1986, 25/

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,

Believing that the adoption of such measures would contribute to greater openness and transparency, thus helping to prevent misperceptions of military capabilities and intentions, 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 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 conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements and thereby help to halt and reverse the arms race,

Convinced that greater openness on military activities, inter alia, through transmittal of relevant information on these activities, including on the levels of military budgets, would contribute to increased confidence among States,

Taking into account the work undertaken in the Disarmament Commission on the reduction of military budgets, 26/

Noting that an increased number of States have provided annual reports on military expenditures in conformity with the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures under the auspices of the United Nations,

25/ A/42/435.

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

1. Reaffirms its firm conviction that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities would 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. Recommends that 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 should intensify their efforts with a view to adopting such measures;
3. Recommends that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, should 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 achieving a realistic comparison of military budgets, facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities and contributing towards the process of disarmament;
4. Invites all Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 April 1988, their views concerning ways and means of ensuring confidence and furthering openness and transparency in military matters for submission to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament;
5. Requests the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament to take into account all the provisions of the present resolution in its deliberations;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament on the implementation of all the provisions of the resolutions on the subject;
7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

J

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field
of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 115 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 15/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, which states, inter alia, that the General Assembly has been and should remain the main deliberative organ of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and should make every effort to facilitate the implementation of disarmament measures,

Mindful of the fact that the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament could be strengthened substantially through an increased effort by Member States to implement faithfully General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament,

Convinced of the importance of treating recommendations of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament with due respect in accordance with the obligations assumed by Member States under the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Deems it important that all Member States make every effort to facilitate the consistent implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament, and thus show their resolve to arrive at mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective disarmament measures;
2. Invites all Member States to make available to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on ways and means to improve the situation with regard to the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, on an annual basis, a report regarding the developments in the field of arms limitations and disarmament, which would include all relevant information provided by Member States concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament, as well as their views on possible avenues to improve the situation in this respect;
4. Calls upon all Member States to render every assistance to the Secretary-General in fulfilling the request contained in paragraph 3 above;
5. Decides to continue its consideration of the issue of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament at its forty-third session.

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 its resolution 40/94 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, 27/ both its substantive content and its

27/ 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).

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,

Recalling also its resolution 41/59 K of 3 December 1986, by which it requested 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,

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 during the 1987 session of the Commission, 28/ 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 1988, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly not later than at its forty-third session;

3. Also requests the Disarmament Commission to inscribe on the agenda for its 1988 session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament";

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

L

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, 40/94 G of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 L of 3 December 1986, 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, 15/ 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 1987 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its 1987 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament", 29/

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items, 30/

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 also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices 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.

M

Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/59 J of 3 December 1986,

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

29/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/42/27), paras. 7 and 9.

30/ Ibid., paras. 48-68.

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;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament.

N

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 40/94 of 12 December 1985,

Taking note of the Final communiqué of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Georgetown, from 9 to 12 March 1987, 31/

Taking into account its resolution 41/59 M of 3 December 1986,

1. Reiterates its adherence to resolution 40/94 A relating to conventional disarmament on a regional scale;
2. Expresses its firm support of all regional or subregional endeavours, taking into account the characteristics of each region and when the regional situation so permits, as well as unilateral measures, directed to strengthening mutual confidence and to assuring the security of all States involved, making possible regional agreements on arms limitations in the future;
3. Further 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.

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, 40/94 O of 12 December 1985 and 41/59 O of 3 December 1986,

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 part of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question, 32/

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 1988, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, 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-third session;

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