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Agenda item 56

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Alemayehu MAKONNEN (Ethiopia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-sixth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/157 of 12 December 1980.
2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 18 September 1981, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and allocate it to the First Committee.
3. At its 2nd meeting, on 7 October 1981, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely items 39 to 56, 128 and 135. The general debate on these items took place at the 3rd to 26th meetings, from 19 October to 4 November (see A/C.1/36/PV.3-26).
4. In connexion with item 56, the First Committee had before it the following documents:
  - (a) Letter dated 25 March 1981 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions of the Islamic Conference (A/36/138);
  - (b) Letter dated 12 June 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/36/320);
  - (c) Letter dated 5 August 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the resolutions of the Islamic Conference (A/36/421 and Corr.1);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General (A/36/431);

(e) Letter dated 30 September 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué of the non-aligned countries (A/36/566).

## II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/36/L.30

5. On 16 November, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/36/L.30) which was subsequently sponsored also by Chad and Mauritania. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 38th meeting, on 20 November.

6. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee voted on the draft resolution as follows:

(a) Operative paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 were adopted by a recorded vote of 82 to 17, with 25 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, Uruguay, Zaire.

(b) Draft resolution A/C.1/36/L.30 as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 93 to 2, with 32 abstentions 1/ (see para. 7). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zaire.

### III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

#### Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East region,

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1/ Subsequently, the delegation of the Dominican Republic indicated that it had intended to abstain.

Recalling also its resolution 33/71 A of 14 December 1978 on military and nuclear collaboration with Israel and its resolutions 34/89 of 11 December 1979 and 35/157 of 12 December 1980 on Israeli nuclear armament,

Alarmed by the increasing evidence regarding Israel's attempts to acquire nuclear weapons,

Noting with concern that Israel has persistently refused to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons despite repeated calls by the General Assembly and the Security Council to place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Recalling Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981,

Recalling the resolution adopted on 12 June 1981 by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency 2/ and resolution GC(XXV)/RES/381 adopted on 26 September 1981 by the General Conference of the Agency, in which the Conference, inter alia, considered the Israeli act of aggression as an attack against the Agency, and its safeguards régime, and decided to suspend the provision of any assistance to Israel,

Recalling its repeated condemnation of the nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament, 3/

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on Israeli nuclear armament;

2. Expresses its deep alarm that the report has established that Israel has the technical capability to manufacture nuclear weapons and possesses the means of delivery of such weapons;

3. Also expresses its deep concern that Israel has undermined the credibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, in particular by the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear facilities which were under Agency safeguards;

4. Reaffirms that Israel's attack on the Iraqi nuclear facilities and Israel's capability constitute a serious destabilizing factor in an already tense situation in the Middle East, and a grave danger to international peace and security;

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2/ See GC(XXV)/643.

3/ A/36/431.

5. Requests the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation with Israel in the nuclear field;
  6. Calls upon all States and other parties and institutions to terminate forthwith all nuclear collaboration with Israel;
  7. Requests the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against Israel so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security by its nuclear-weapon capability;
  8. Demands that Israel should renounce, without delay, any possession of nuclear weapons and place all its nuclear activities under international safeguards;
  9. Requests the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the report on Israeli nuclear armament and to distribute it to Member States, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, so that the international community and public opinion may be fully aware of the danger inherent in Israel's nuclear capability;
  10. Further requests the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli military nuclear activity and to report thereon as appropriate;
  11. Further requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report on Israeli nuclear armament to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament;
  12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".
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