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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT,
PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

Iraq and Jordan: draft resolution

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

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 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, 41/59 A and I of 3 December 1986 and 42/38 F of 30 November 1987 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 42/38 F, 1/

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

Recalling also that Additional Protocol 1 2/ of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 3/ prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity-generating stations,

1/ A/43/622.

2/ A/32/144, annex I.

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

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 action 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 once again 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 again the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide the Conference on Disarmament with the technical studies which could facilitate the conclusion of such an agreement;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.
