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Agenda item 53

## ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

Report of the First CommitteeRapporteur: Mr. Ngaré KESSELY (Chad)

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-ninth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/69 of 15 December 1983.
2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.
3. At its 2nd meeting, on 15 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 45 to 65 and 142 which was allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 27th plenary meeting, on 9 October, followed by statements on specific disarmament agenda items and continuation of the general debate, as necessary. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and the 36th meetings, from 17 October to 12 November (see A/C.1/39/PV.3-36).
4. In connection with item 53, the First Committee had before it the following documents:
  - (a) Report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament (A/39/435);
  - (b) Letter dated 13 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the Final Communiqué and of the resolutions adopted by the Fourth Islamic Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 16 to 19 January 1984 (A/39/131-S/16414 and Corr.1);

(c) Letter dated 15 March 1984 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the reports, resolutions and final declaration adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Dhaka from 6 to 11 December 1983 (A/39/133-S/16417).

## II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.1/39/L.45 and Rev.1

5. On 9 November, Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen submitted a draft resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" (A/C.1/39/L.45), which was later also sponsored by the Syrian Arab Republic. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 38th meeting, on 14 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament,

"Recalling resolution 38/64 which called, inter alia upon all countries of the Middle East pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East to agree to place all their nuclear activities under the IAEA safeguards, and invites those countries also, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region, to declare their support for establishing such a zone and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council,

"Considering that the Israeli statements contained in document A/39/349 continue to disregard the safeguards system of the IAEA,

"Recalling further Security Council 487 (1981) which inter alia called upon Israel urgently to place its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards,

"Noting with concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons; despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

"Conscious of the grave consequences which endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

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

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

"1. Condemns Israel's continued refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487, unanimously adopted by the Security Council on 19 June 1981, and its refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

"2. Requests the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with the resolution and places all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards;

"3. Requests the Security Council, once again, to prohibit all forms of co-operation with Israel in the nuclear field;

"4. Calls upon all States and other parties and institutions to terminate forthwith all nuclear collaboration with Israel;

"5. Reiterates its request to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel until it complies with Security Council resolution 487 (1981);

"6. Reiterates further its condemnation of the Israeli threat, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, to repeat its armed attack on peaceful facilities in Iraq and in other countries;

"7. Reaffirms its condemnation of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa;

"8. Requests the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity to prepare a report providing data and other relevant information relating to Israeli Nuclear Armament and further nuclear developments taking into account, inter alia, the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli Nuclear Armament (A/37/434) and to submit it to the fortieth session of the General Assembly;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary support to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to enable it to carry out the task entrusted to it under the present resolution and for the Institute to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

"10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament."

6. On 3 December, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/39/L.45/Rev.1) containing the following changes:

(a) Operative paragraph 3 was revised to read as follows:

"3. Requests again the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in these activities;"

(b) Operative paragraph 4 was deleted;

(c) The original operative paragraph 5, now operative paragraph 4, was revised to read as follows:

"4. Reiterates its request to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel which could contribute to Israel's nuclear capabilities;"

(d) The subsequent operative paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

7. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the programme budget implications (A/C.1/39/L.84).

8. At its 58th meeting, on 4 December, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/39/L.45/Rev.1 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by a recorded vote of 73 to 23, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Zaire.

(b) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by a recorded vote of 68 to 26, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon,

Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Greece, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Zaire.

(c) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a recorded vote of 85 to 2, with 36 abstentions (see para. 9). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zaire.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament,

Recalling resolution 38/64 of 15 December 1983, in which, inter alia, it called upon all countries of the Middle East, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, and invited those countries also, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region, to declare their support for establishing such a zone and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council,

Considering that the Israeli statements contained in document A/39/349 continue to disregard the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981 which, inter alia, called upon Israel urgently to place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting with concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

Conscious of the grave consequences which endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

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

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament, 1/

1. Condemns Israel's continued refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981), unanimously adopted by the Council on 19 June 1981, and its refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

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1/ A/39/435.

2. Requests the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with the resolution and places all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;
3. Requests again the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in these activities;
4. Reiterates its request to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel which could contribute to Israel's nuclear capabilities;
5. Reiterates further its condemnation of the Israeli threat, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, to repeat its armed attack on peaceful facilities in Iraq and in other countries;
6. Reaffirms its condemnation of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa;
7. Requests the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, to prepare a report providing data and other relevant information relating to Israeli nuclear armament and further nuclear developments, taking into account, inter alia, the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament 2/ and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary support to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to enable it to carry out the task entrusted to it under the present resolution and for the Institute to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session;
9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

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