



President: Mr. Imre HOLLAI (Hungary).

In the absence of the President, Mr. Irumba (Uganda), Vice-President, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 33

**Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa
(continued):**

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid;
- (b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports;
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General

1. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call upon those representatives who wish to explain their votes on the draft resolutions adopted at the 97th meeting, regarding the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa.

2. Mr. HARASHIMA (Japan): Japan has firmly and consistently opposed the practice of *apartheid* and extends maximum co-operation to the United Nations in efforts for the elimination of *apartheid*. Accordingly, my delegation supported draft resolutions A/37/L.21, L.23, L.26 and L.27; indeed, we co-sponsored draft resolution A/37/L.27, on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, whose work we value highly. However, draft resolution A/37/L.17 contains many elements, such as those in the seventh preambular paragraph and in operative paragraphs 4, 9, 11, 13, 16 and 18, which my Government cannot support.

3. With regard to draft resolution A/37/L.19, which calls for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions measures against South Africa, my country does not believe that such measures would in fact constitute an effective and expeditious means of achieving a peaceful solution to the question of *apartheid*. Moreover, the draft resolution would pre-empt decisions of the Security Council, which alone has the authority to impose mandatory sanctions. Also, operative paragraph 4 contains some elements whose implementation my country could not ensure. For these reasons, my delegation voted against draft resolution A/37/L.19. We wish to emphasize, however, the well-known fact that Japan has been taking various concrete measures against South Africa, including the strict enforcement of the arms embargo and the prohibition of direct investment.

4. In operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/37/L.21, the Assembly endorses the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* [A/37/22]. Although my delegation voted in favour of that draft resolution, we cannot accept some parts of the conclu-

sions and recommendations in paragraphs 282 to 498 of the report. In particular, in paragraph 475, the Special Committee "requests that the allocation for special projects be increased to \$400,000 in 1983", which represents a 33 per cent increase over the requested allocation in 1982 and a 166 per cent increase over the requested allocation in 1981. We cannot accept such a large increase at this critical time, when serious efforts are being made for the effective allocation of the Organization's budget as a whole. Furthermore, we have reservations on operative paragraphs 2, 7, 8 and 9, among others, but we voted in favour because my delegation appreciates the main thrust of the work of the Special Committee.

5. In our view, it is essential to seek a solution to the problem of *apartheid* by peaceful means, through talks among all racial groups in South Africa. Further, it is necessary that as much international pressure as possible should be applied to South Africa in a realistic and practical manner, in order to induce changes within South African society. My delegation will give its full support to a resolution directed to those objectives.

6. Mr. SCHELTEMA (Netherlands): In the debate on this item, I have already stated [61st meeting] that the Netherlands Government remains committed to working for the total elimination of *apartheid*. We have repeatedly condemned this evil system of racial segregation. However, with regard to South Africa, my Government wishes to pursue a two-pronged policy—on the one hand, by increasing the pressure in the political and economic fields and, on the other, by maintaining a dialogue aimed at peaceful change in that country. We support the aspirations of the South African people to establish in their country a democratic society in which all citizens, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy equal and full human rights and fundamental freedoms and participate freely in the determination of their destiny.

7. The representative of Denmark, at the 61st and 97th meetings, has outlined a number of principles commonly adhered to by the 10 member States of the European Community with regard to their opposition to *apartheid*. Together with its partners, the Netherlands believes that the consequences of armed strife are too appalling to bear contemplation. At the same time, we owe it to the oppressed people of South Africa not to acquiesce in the *status quo* and to continue to work for peaceful change. We reject *apartheid* as an institutionalized form of racial discrimination, just as we shall address ourselves to other violations of human rights wherever they occur; yet we wish to respect South Africa's rights as a sovereign State. Thus, the Netherlands cannot support attempts to deprive that country of its membership rights in international organizations; nor do we accept that South Africa's situation is a colonial one. My Govern-

ment's intention to use our channels of communication with South Africa means that we cannot support a policy of the total isolation of that country. Such a course of action, we believe, would not lead us to the desired goal of the early attainment of human and political rights by the deprived majority of the South African people.

8. Before turning to the resolutions before us, I wish to stress once more my Government's belief that the United Nations has an important function to perform by translating the world community's rejection of *apartheid* into practical action. Consequently, it would have been more appropriate if the decision-making by the General Assembly had yielded a greater degree of consensus. Some of the draft resolutions submitted to us contained divisive and extraneous elements, depriving them of valuable support. I should like to refer in particular to accusations directed against groups of Member States or against individual countries mentioned by name. On the other hand, we valued the consultations held by the Chairman of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on draft resolution A/37/L.28, concerning an oil embargo against South Africa. We see this as an instance of substantive and purposeful action in the United Nations against *apartheid*.

9. My delegation voted against draft resolution A/37/L.17, on the situation in South Africa. The text contains a number of objectionable paragraphs which are at variance with the principles I have just enumerated. The Netherlands Government supports the efforts of the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania as anti-*apartheid* movements, but we do not recognize them as liberation movements. This is the corollary of our belief that the situation in South Africa is not a colonial one. We also maintain our reservation about the applicability of prisoner-of-war status under Additional Protocol I¹ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.²

10. My delegation voted for draft resolution A/37/L.18, on concerted international action for the elimination of *apartheid*, because we fully support the aim of establishing a democratic society in South Africa in which human and political rights will be respected. In my Government's view, the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners would constitute an important first step towards realization of that objective. The draft resolution rightly points to the contribution by various social groups to the elimination of *apartheid*. The text also leads us to call anew for respect for the division of competences between the various organs of the United Nations. The wording of operative paragraph 2 leads me back to what I said earlier: that my Government does not support efforts aimed at the total isolation of South Africa. Such a policy would lead to increased oppression and hardship for the local population and would cause damage to neighbouring States. With regard to operative paragraph 3, I wish to state that the Netherlands favours the imposition by the Security Council of selective mandatory sanctions against South Africa. However, such an appeal should have been made to the Council as such and not to a selected number of its members.

11. My delegation voted against draft resolution A/37/L.19, on comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, first of all because the scope of the action proposed in that text does not correspond to the policy pursued by my Government with regard to South Africa. In our view, the application of comprehensive sanctions is not the most appropriate and effective way to assist the people of South Africa, but, on the contrary, will exacerbate tensions in the region. For this reason, the Netherlands had to voice a number of reservations with respect to the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa.³ The draft resolution furthermore contains a number of unacceptable formulations, to which I referred earlier. Our negative vote does not imply, however, that we do not subscribe to the request, in operative paragraph 4, to the Security Council that it take a number of selective mandatory measures against South Africa. Specifically, the Netherlands would welcome steps by the Council to ensure strict respect for and reinforcement of the arms embargo called for in Security Council resolution 418 (1977).

12. Because of the importance we attach to strict compliance with the arms embargo, my delegation would have preferred to cast a positive vote on draft resolution A/37/L.20, concerning military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa. However, the call for cessation of all nuclear co-operation with South Africa goes beyond my Government's view that South Africa should accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [*resolution 2373 (XXII), annex*] or, alternatively, accept full-scope safeguards on all its nuclear activities. Nor can we subscribe to a blanket condemnation of countries mentioned by name for their alleged co-operation with South Africa in the military and nuclear field. We therefore had to abstain on that draft resolution.

13. Selective measures against South Africa by the Security Council in the field of investments and the supply of oil are also welcomed by the Netherlands. In fact, my Government is considering a number of policy options for action by my country on an autonomous basis. They are: participation in the existing voluntary oil embargo, the introduction of measures restricting investments in South Africa, and restrictions on certain South African imports. In its consideration, my Government will take into account existing international commitments, as well as the possible economic consequences of certain measures and the economic situation of countries surrounding South Africa. Since these requirements would be met by a mandatory decision of the Security Council, my delegation can accept the requests mentioned in subparagraphs (e) and (f) of paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/37/L.19, concerning comprehensive and mandatory sanctions.

14. Similarly, the Netherlands supported draft resolutions A/37/L.26 and L.28, concerning, respectively, investments in South Africa and the oil embargo against South Africa. With regard to the latter, I wish to state my Government's appreciation of the fact that countries producing and exporting oil have undertaken to ensure the implementation of their voluntary embargoes on supplies to South Africa.

15. Finally, the Netherlands had to maintain its abstention on draft resolution A/37/L.23, concerning

apartheid in sports. The introduction of a visa requirement for South Africans visiting the Netherlands, which will come into force shortly, will enable the Netherlands authorities to restrict South African participation in sporting events in my country. But we cannot accept any infringement of certain traditional freedoms in the Netherlands, such as the right of our nationals to travel abroad. The proposed international convention against *apartheid* in sports is incompatible with this tradition.

16. Before concluding, I wish to take the opportunity to express our profound shock at the reports concerning a South African commando raid on Maseru last night. We strongly condemn that act of violence and that complete disregard of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lesotho.

17. Mr. PÉREZ (Chile) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Chilean delegation voted in favour of most of the draft resolutions adopted at the 97th meeting. We did so because of our unswerving rejection of all forms of racial discrimination—in particular, that practised by the *apartheid* régime.

18. None the less, we were unable to support all the texts submitted because we have reservations as to the suitability and effectiveness of some of them. First of all, we believe that the singling out of States regarding their collaboration with South Africa is inappropriate, since any selective approach is a sign of politicization, which affects the credibility of the draft resolutions that contain such language. We also have reservations concerning the application of extreme measures, which, rather than encouraging the Government concerned to co-operate, contribute to its isolation and to a resultant intensification of the policies denounced. The application of such measures, moreover, can be decided on only by the Security Council, the sovereign body for such decisions.

19. Lastly, we wish to reiterate our position that the broadest possible consensus of the international community should be sought in order to achieve the eradication of the odious system of *apartheid*. In our view, any split within the United Nations can only produce limited political dividends and, therefore, does not make an effective contribution.

20. Mrs. NOWOTNY (Austria): Austria has consistently rejected the policies of *apartheid* of the South African Government and maintained—most recently during the debate on this agenda item [60th meeting]—that an institutionalized policy of racial discrimination can never be the basis of a viable democratic society. This firm conviction found expression in Austria's positive vote on the majority of the draft resolutions which have just been put to the vote. There are, however, several draft resolutions on which Austria had to abstain, mostly for reasons arising from the Austrian internal legal system, which would prohibit their implementation on the national level.

21. I furthermore wish to reaffirm that, in Austria's view, the United Nations should concentrate all its efforts on bringing about political and social change by peaceful means only, as envisaged in the Charter of the Organization, and should not endorse or support armed struggle or the use of force as instruments of change. I also wish to point out that Austria's positive vote on some of the draft resolutions cannot be

interpreted as endorsing the recommendations for conferences by non-governmental organizations to which some of the resolutions refer. I wish to reiterate once again Austria's position that the arbitrary singling out of Member States or groups of States for condemnation in General Assembly resolutions is unjustified and counter-productive and does not serve to enhance the cause of the oppressed people of South Africa.

22. Furthermore, we have serious objections to any interference with the due process of consideration by the Security Council and will not support any pre-judging of its prerogatives and decisions.

23. Mr. LASARTE (Uruguay) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The delegation of Uruguay voted in favour of draft resolutions A/37/L.17 to L.21, L.23 and L.26 to L.28. This affirmative vote expresses my country's total rejection of the policy of *apartheid* and our staunch opposition to any form of discrimination in any part of the world.

24. This position is properly reflected in very specific terms in operative paragraph 23 of draft resolution A/37/L.17, in which the General Assembly:

“Reaffirms the commitment of the United Nations to the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a democratic society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy equal and full human rights and fundamental freedoms and participate freely in the determination of their destiny.”

25. On the basis of this general principle, which defines our position on *apartheid*, we must support appropriate measures to achieve its effective application, in accordance with international law. In that spirit, my delegation also voted in favour of the relevant draft resolutions.

26. However, since measures should be applied within the framework of international law, we must express reservations about different aspects of several of the draft resolutions adopted. First, the application of measures pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter falls within the competence of the Security Council. Secondly, the representation of peoples shall be decided by each people through the exercise of self-determination. Thirdly, the reference to specific States Members and the condemnation of those States selectively and without the justification of hard evidence is unacceptable. Fourthly, the conduct of international economic co-operation organizations should be free of political considerations. Fifthly, the decisions of the domestic courts of a State fall under its jurisdiction. Sixthly, it is my delegation's understanding that, in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 6 of Security Council resolution 473 (1980), none of the resolutions adopted endorses the use of armed struggle.

27. The Uruguayan delegation would have preferred the various paragraphs of the draft resolutions to be more in keeping with the tone and nature of paragraph 23 of draft resolution A/37/L.17, which I have just read.

28. In addition to the legal points I have mentioned, it should also be noted that, unfortunately, no consensus was reached on all the resolutions

concerning the policy of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa, since a number of delegations abstained and others are expressing reservations. We believe that that lack of consensus is not due to differing views on the substance—that is, the struggle against *apartheid*—on which there is complete agreement. It stems from various difficulties arising from different aspects of the resolutions, which could be resolved. We are therefore prepared to work with the other delegations in a constructive spirit in a search for consensus formulas within the framework of international law, which would thus have the maximum political impact and the greatest practical possibility of effective implementation.

29. In this connection, it would be possible to prepare a very authoritative text within the framework of the Charter and on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and many of the principles and measures adopted by the General Assembly.

30. Lastly, in connection with draft resolution A/37/L.22, Uruguay abstained in the vote, taking into account that the intent of that text is covered in general terms in draft resolution A/37/L.20, without the need to single out any State in particular.

31. Mr. THUNBORG (Sweden): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the five Nordic countries: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

32. The Nordic countries' condemnation of *apartheid* and all forms of racial discrimination has been voiced in the Assembly on many occasions. We repeat this today. That rejection is based on the traditional Nordic concepts of justice, freedom and democracy and our belief in the equality and dignity of every human being. Our commitment to these goals is also demonstrated by the measures taken by the Nordic countries in accordance with the Joint Nordic Programme of Action against South Africa.

33. The Nordic countries have learned with shock of the South African commando attack on the capital of Lesotho. We strongly condemn this new violation by the *apartheid* régime against a sovereign neighbour State.

34. The Nordic countries have again supported most of the draft resolutions just adopted. In view of the attitude of our countries towards the *apartheid* system, we regret that we have not been able to vote in favour of all of them. Some of the draft resolutions have again caused substantial difficulties. These difficulties concern questions of principle, some of them encountered in several draft resolutions. I shall briefly describe them.

35. First, the Nordic countries consider universality one of the basic principles of international organizations, and we cannot therefore accept any formulation that in one way or another seems to put this principle in doubt.

36. Secondly, the United Nations was established in order to promote peaceful solutions to international problems. We cannot therefore accept endorsement by the United Nations of the use of armed struggle.

37. Thirdly, the Nordic countries deplore the inappropriate and arbitrary singling out of individual countries and groups of countries. We believe this

procedure is both unfair and unwise. It makes it more difficult than before to maintain the international consensus in the struggle against *apartheid*.

38. Fourthly, because of the strict adherence of the Nordic countries to the provisions of the Charter, we must generally reserve our position with regard to formulations which fail to take into account that only the Security Council can adopt decisions binding on Member States.

39. Fifthly, the implementation of some of the resolutions adopted would encroach upon the constitutional freedoms and rights of Nordic citizens and private organizations.

40. Sixthly, the Nordic countries consider that only a free democratic process based on universal suffrage can determine who can represent the South African people.

41. These are the considerations on which most of our reservations are based. They apply, in particular, to draft resolution A/37/L.17, concerning the situation in South Africa, but also to a certain degree to draft resolution A/37/L.19, concerning comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, and A/37/L.20, concerning military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

42. The Nordic countries voted against draft resolution A/37/L.22, concerning relations between Israel and South Africa. It must be deplored that this draft resolution was introduced once again, as it detracts from the main thrust underlying the other draft resolutions before us.

43. The Nordic countries have on many occasions underlined that increased and effective pressure should be brought to bear on the Government of South Africa through peaceful means in order to bring an end to the *apartheid* system.

44. Humanitarian assistance to the refugees and the victims of *apartheid* also form an important part of the measures taken by the Nordic Governments in accordance with the Joint Nordic Programme of Action against South Africa. We have this year again introduced draft resolutions reflecting these policies. By that we have shown that our commitment actively to combat the evil of *apartheid* remains firm.

45. Mr. PAVANARIT (Thailand): My delegation voted in favour of all the draft resolutions under agenda item 33, on the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa, in conformity with my Government's strong opposition to those policies. The Government of Thailand reaffirms its commitment to international efforts towards the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and persecution in South Africa. My Government has in the past strongly condemned that abhorrent practice of racial discrimination and will continue to do so until it is eliminated. Recently, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand, in his statement marking the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, declared that:

“The cruel and inhumane policy and practice of *apartheid* stands in contradiction to the principles of justice and moral values. The systematic persecution of African leaders is unwarranted and

deplorable, and constitutes a gross and persistent violation of human rights.”

46. Thailand is convinced that South Africa must belong to all its people and that all its people must enjoy equal rights and human dignity under the law. The alternative is an atmosphere of persistent tension and of escalating conflict, with grave consequences for international peace and stability.

47. Although we voted in favour of all the draft resolutions, we have reservations on certain parts of them, particularly operative paragraphs 4 and 10 of draft resolution A/37/L.17 and the ninth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/37/L.19, which make specific references to some countries with which my country enjoys diplomatic relations. My delegation earnestly believes that the General Assembly should take a collective stand in dealing with the issue at hand. By the naming of countries on a selective basis, division has been created which is not to the benefit of positive action. Otherwise, the draft resolutions would enjoy the broadest consensus, which they fully deserve.

48. Mr. SÁNDIGA CABRERA (Peru) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The delegation of Peru voted in favour of all the draft resolutions on agenda item 33 on the basis of our unswerving position of the firmest rejection and condemnation of the system of *apartheid* imposed by the Pretoria Government upon the great majority of the South African people.

49. None the less, our delegation wishes to express its reservations on the relevant sections of some of the resolutions adopted, in which certain Member States are condemned by name, as this could be interpreted as a selective approach and therefore discriminatory. Similarly, our delegation cannot share the view that solutions to international problems can be found by means of violence. We therefore express our reservations about the resolutions that incite to armed struggle, as we consider that this is not in keeping with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

50. Mr. RENDOH (Botswana): The delegation of Botswana reserves its position in respect of some parts of the following draft resolutions: operative paragraphs 5, 6, 9 and 10 of draft resolution A/37/L.17; operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution A/37/L.18; and subparagraph (a) of operative paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/37/L.21.

51. My delegation also joins previous speakers who have expressed their deep concern at the invasion of Lesotho last night by South African forces. We deplore this unwarranted attack and hope that South Africa will desist from such acts in the future, as they can only lead to increased tensions in southern Africa.

52. Mr. GOONETILLEKE (Sri Lanka): Sri Lanka voted in favour of all the draft resolutions adopted under agenda item 33. My delegation would like to confirm Sri Lanka's continued support for the elimination of the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa.

53. However, in keeping with the policy of my Government, my delegation would have preferred to have no specific condemnation by name, in these resolutions, of individual countries with which Sri Lanka has diplomatic relations. It was for this reason

that Sri Lanka abstained in the separate votes on operative paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/37/L.17 and on the seventh preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/37/L.19.

54. Mr. WASIUDDIN (Bangladesh): Bangladesh does not favour mentioning indiscriminately names of Member States in draft resolutions, particularly when there are no incontestable reasons for doing so, and feels that this should have been avoided in some of the draft resolutions.

55. However, Bangladesh firmly believes that the abhorrent practice of *apartheid* must be totally eliminated, and considers that merely condemning the Government of South Africa and sympathizing with the victims of this repugnant system and with the victims of military action taken by South Africa against its neighbours has produced no positive results. The United Nations must therefore assert itself and, to this end, the draft resolutions for which we have voted propose measures which are long overdue and very appropriate.

56. Mr. HEPBURN (Bahamas): The policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa are contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, its human rights instruments and the conscience of mankind. For that reason, the international community has consistently been unanimous in its condemnation of this institutionalized racism. Our experience has shown that South Africa cannot be entrusted to set its own timetable to abandon its policy of *apartheid*, since it cannot be made to understand that to do so is in its own interests. Responsibility for forcing South Africa to do this thus becomes a collective one. It is unreasonable for any State, group or ideology to assume singular responsibility for, in addition to diluting our efforts, this may be construed as reasonable grounds for others to divorce themselves from the struggle.

57. It is the opinion of my delegation, then, that all draft resolutions presented in this connection should have as their ultimate goal the dismantling of the *apartheid* machinery so that the black majority of South Africa may enjoy the fundamental human rights and freedoms to which all mankind is entitled.

58. My country's position with regard to the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa is quite clear and has been enunciated in many forums, including this Organization. The Commonwealth of the Bahamas cannot associate itself with any State or régime whose governing practices are fundamentally opposed to the principles of equality and freedom enshrined in the Charter. The Bahamas supports the just and legitimate cause of the black majority of South Africa for freedom, dignity and equality. For that reason, my delegation voted in favour of all the draft resolutions presented.

59. Nevertheless, as on previous occasions, the Bahamas has serious reservations with regard to the language and content of a number of paragraphs of several of the draft resolutions, and trusts that common sense will prevail in drafting future texts that would speed up the process of the abolition of these inhuman policies. More regrettably, many of these texts have embodied matters which defy compromise and thus once again have alienated many States, among them those which have the influence, eco-

conomic, political and other, to persuade the Government of South Africa to abandon its policies of *apartheid*.

60. Mr. DORJI (Bhutan): To demonstrate our strong opposition to the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa, my delegation voted in favour of draft resolution A/37/L.19, and also in favour of the seventh and ninth preambular paragraphs and operative paragraph 6, in the separate votes taken on them.

61. However, we would have preferred to see a formulation which would have avoided mentioning the names of certain countries, particularly in the seventh preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

62. Mr. MAUALA (Solomon Islands): My Government reaffirms its total condemnation of *apartheid* as a crime against humanity, and its total rejection of all policies designed to perpetuate this inhuman system. We continue to believe that the task of the United Nations is to devise practical ways in which the international community can bring about peaceful but early change in South Africa. We understand the frustrations felt over the slow progress towards genuine change in South Africa. However, we are not happy with the singling out and naming of certain countries for criticism. We therefore could not support the twenty-first preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 4 of draft resolution A/37/L.17, the seventh and ninth preambular paragraphs and operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/37/L.19, the seventh preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/37/L.20, and draft resolution A/37/L.22. Let us not, in our determination to achieve practical results on the problem of South Africa, be divided and thereby inhibit the effectiveness of the United Nations.

63. Mr. MONTEIRO (Portugal) (*interpretation from French*): The Portuguese delegation has repeatedly emphasized before the General Assembly that it firmly condemns the system of *apartheid*. Once again, it reaffirms its rejection of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and, accordingly, its opposition to the construction of a society based upon racial inequality which is designed to maintain the privileges of a minority.

64. The Government of Portugal endorses all the initiatives of the international community aimed at promoting the structural changes needed for the creation of a just and genuinely democratic South African domestic order. My delegation believes that only the elimination of social tensions produced by the repressive system of *apartheid* will make possible the climate of confidence which southern Africa needs to establish genuine political stability, so essential to the normal development of all the countries of the region.

65. Portugal's condemnation of the situation existing in South Africa as the result of the imposition of *apartheid* laws cannot, however, be interpreted as meaning that my delegation can agree to language which is not primarily designed to give to the forces of justice and of the future the encouragement and energy required to bring about changes in South African society.

66. We are not convinced that the use of force is the only choice in redressing situations of injustice,

and we believe that the total isolation of South Africa will only hamper the initiatives of all those who are fighting inside the country for fundamental reforms in the present system. Similarly, the delegation of Portugal cannot support verbal violence and certain discriminatory references contained in the resolutions which have just been adopted, since they do not contribute to the formation of a consensus which could be the basis for effective international pressure to restore to the majority of the South African population its legitimate rights.

67. Accordingly, my delegation voted against draft resolutions A/37/L.17, L.19 and L.20, and it abstained in the vote on draft resolutions A/37/L.18, L.22 and L.28. On the other hand, we did support draft resolution A/37/L.21, on the programme of work of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, in spite of our reservations about some of its financial implications. My delegation also supported draft resolutions A/37/L.23, L.26 and L.27, since they provide realistic and balanced ways for putting an end to the aberrant system of *apartheid*.

68. Mr. CARR (Jamaica): The Government and people of Jamaica have consistently and firmly opposed all forms of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*, and Jamaica was one of the first countries to impose comprehensive economic and diplomatic sanctions against the Pretoria régime.

69. The delegation of Jamaica, consistent with this policy, supported the 10 draft resolutions voted on at the 97th meeting. We would, however, have preferred a different formulation in a number of the paragraphs, particularly as they involved the selective singling out of specific countries. Nevertheless, and despite their limitations, we are convinced that all the draft resolutions contained elements which we consider essential if we are to achieve the total isolation of the *apartheid* régime as a first step towards the eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a truly democratic government in which all the people of South Africa will exercise their inalienable rights.

70. Mr. GAUCI (Malta): Because of its deep feeling of solidarity with the suffering people of Namibia and the disfranchised majority in South Africa, my delegation supported the general thrust of all the draft resolutions that were placed before the Assembly, in the belief that they will convey to the South African authorities a deep sense of the feelings of the international community on their policies. This, however, does not mean that we are in agreement with each and every provision of the resolutions adopted. We believe that our aim must always be to encourage a genuine and universal effort to achieve the peaceful solution of both these problems. The sooner we embark on this process, the better it will be for all concerned.

71. Mr. SAID (Tunisia) (*interpretation from French*): Tunisia's affirmative vote today for all the draft resolutions stems from our position of principle against *apartheid* and our solidarity with the brother people of South Africa. This does not mean that my delegation subscribes unreservedly to the formulations in all the paragraphs in the resolutions. Ours was a comprehensive vote against all forms of racism and a vote of solidarity, as is quite natural.

AGENDA ITEM 39

Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security: report of the Secretary-General

AGENDA ITEM 41

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/83 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

AGENDA ITEM 42

Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament

AGENDA ITEM 43

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/85: report of the Committee on Disarmament

AGENDA ITEM 44

Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa: report of the Secretary-General

AGENDA ITEM 45

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

AGENDA ITEM 46

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia: report of the Secretary-General

AGENDA ITEM 47

Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament

AGENDA ITEM 50

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;**
- (b) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;**
- (c) Disarmament Week: report of the Secretary-General;**
- (d) Nuclear weapons in all aspects: report of the Committee on Disarmament;**
- (e) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: report of the Secretary-General;**
- (f) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;**
- (g) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Committee on Disarmament;**
- (h) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session: report of the Committee on Disarmament**

AGENDA ITEM 51

United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects: report of the Secretary-General

AGENDA ITEM 52

Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament

AGENDA ITEM 53

Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament

AGENDA ITEM 56

Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General

AGENDA ITEM 57

Conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of the stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space: report of the Committee on Disarmament

AGENDA ITEM 136

Relationship between disarmament and development

AGENDA ITEM 138

Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

AGENDA ITEM 139

Intensification of efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and ensure the safe development of nuclear energy

72. Mr. ERDENECHULUUN (Mongolia) (Rapporteur of the First Committee): I have the honour to present to the General Assembly the reports of the First Committee on its work concerning the disarmament questions under agenda item 39, 41 to 47, 50 to 53, 56, 57, 136, 138, and 139. The reports are before the General Assembly in documents A/37/651, A/37/653 to 659, A/37/662 to 665, A/37/668, A/37/669 and A/37/671 to 673. With the exception of items 136, 138 and 139, all those disarmament items were included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly in accordance with previous Assembly resolutions.

73. Despite the great variety of questions debated in the First Committee, I feel confident in stating that all of its deliberations this year can be said to reflect the same overriding concern as in previous years, namely, to ensure world peace and international security through progress towards general and complete

disarmament under effective international control, to which we all remain committed.

74. The escalation of the nuclear arms race, the deployment of new missiles, and the mounting dangers of a nuclear confrontation which might lead to a nuclear conflagration were among the subjects of particular concern to the First Committee at the current session. The concern and alarm expressed by most speakers in the general debate were a clear warning that no effort should be spared to reverse that situation and to keep it from further deterioration. There were urgent calls for the achievement of progress in disarmament negotiations, which are now stagnating. A large number of draft resolutions were approved by the First Committee on such crucial issues as the prevention of nuclear war, a nuclear weapons freeze and the cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, as well as on measures to be taken to that end. Many of these draft resolutions were transmitted by the twelfth special session of the General Assembly to the current session of the Assembly for consideration and action.

75. Furthermore, the stalemate in disarmament negotiations, whether bilateral or multilateral, which in the view of most speakers in the general debate is the cause of the continuing deterioration of international relations, was also the object of close attention by the Committee. The Committee approved and recommended to the Assembly the action thought to be most appropriate in the circumstances.

76. In brief, the Committee focused special attention on the dangers threatening international peace and security and attempted to prescribe action to remedy that situation. As in the past, the Committee's deliberations and their results have demonstrated that, despite the differences in approach, there is a wide measure of agreement on the need for effective and urgent action to deal with the dangers threatening the international situation and with the present state of the arms race.

77. Following a pattern adopted at previous sessions, the First Committee, again this year, held a combined general debate on all disarmament items, which took place at its 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November. The Committee had before it a total of 23 disarmament items and took action on 58 draft resolutions. The considerable number of delegations that took part in the general debate was a convincing indication of the importance which Member States attach to disarmament questions.

78. The reports of the First Committee indicate in detail the action taken regarding each item and the results of the voting on the draft resolutions approved. Therefore, I shall not take the time of the Assembly by restating those details. However, I might add that, out of 58 draft resolutions approved by the Committee, 12 were adopted without a vote. Among them there are three items, each containing a large number of sub-items, on which draft resolutions were approved. These are: item 50, on the review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, with eight sub-items and 11 draft resolutions approved; item 55 on general and complete disarmament, with six sub-items and 15 draft resolutions; and, thirdly, item 133, on the review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session

of the General Assembly, with four sub-items and 10 draft resolutions. The last item offers a partial explanation of the fact that we have this year even more draft resolutions than in previous years. This also reflects, in my opinion, a wish on the part of the Member States to take positive action in the aftermath of the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, which, as a considerable number of speakers noted with regret, fell short of the hopes and expectations of the international community.

79. All in all, the First Committee adopted a record number of 58 recommendations on disarmament matters this year. Although a great number of draft resolutions may not be desirable as such, it shows that a considerable variety of questions have been found on which to call for action. While not trying to belittle the difficulties of the present international situation, I interpret this as an indication of a persistent desire to come to grips with the problems and obstacles that still block the road towards disarmament.

80. With these few words I have the honour to submit the recommendations of the First Committee to the General Assembly for its adoption.

Pursuant to rule 66 of the rules of procedure, it was decided not to discuss the reports of the First Committee.

81. The PRESIDENT: In accordance with the decision just taken, statements will be limited to explanations of vote.

82. The positions of delegations regarding the various recommendations of the First Committee have been made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant official records. May I remind members that in paragraph 7 of its decision 34/401 the General Assembly decided that when the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, that is, either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee. May I also remind Members that in accordance with the same decision explanations of vote should be limited to 10 minutes and should be made by speakers from their seats.

83. We shall now consider the report of the First Committee on agenda item 39 [A/37/651].

84. I call on the representative of Albania in explanation of vote before the vote.

85. Mr. ARAPI (Albania): The Albanian delegation would like to explain briefly the position that it is going to adopt in the voting on the draft resolutions recommended in the reports of the First Committee which have been presented to the General Assembly for its consideration.

86. First, I should like to point out that our stand with regard to the draft resolutions on disarmament is well known and has not changed. As in the past, in general we do not take part in voting on these draft resolutions and will disassociate ourselves from any consensus in all those cases where a draft resolution is adopted by consensus. The main reason for our stand is that time has shown that this kind of resolution has not had any positive effect on disarmament.

ament or on the arms race. In connection with the texts of these draft resolutions, we have many other reservations, about which we shall not go into detail now.

87. Our delegation will vote in favour of three draft resolutions, of which two are recommended in the report contained in document A/37/656 and the third in the report contained in document A/37/668. We shall cast these affirmative votes to stress our firm condemnation of the aggressive policies of the racist régimes of South Africa and the Israeli Zionists. But concerning the draft resolutions on the denuclearization of Africa we should like to make clear that we have reservations as to the concept of a zone of peace or a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

88. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 7 of its report [*ibid.*]. The Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 37/70).

89. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 41 [A/37/653]. I invite members to turn their attention to the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in paragraph 7 of the report. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Cuba, France, Guyana, Malawi, Mali, Venezuela.

The draft resolution was adopted by 136 votes to none, with 7 abstentions (resolution 37/71).⁴

90. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 42 [A/37/654]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in paragraph 7 of the report. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

The draft resolution was adopted by 124 votes to 2, with 19 abstentions (resolution 37/72).⁵

91. The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of the United States for an explanation of vote.

92. Mr. ADELMAN (United States of America): I want to make a brief statement about the vote of the United States delegation on the resolution just adopted by the General Assembly, entitled "Cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons". The resolution urges immediate negotiation by the Committee on Disarmament of "a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests".

93. As was stated during the general debate in the First Committee, the United States has set in motion during the last year a series of major initiatives in

the field of arms control and disarmament aimed at strengthening international stability while reducing dependence on nuclear weapons. Our goal is strengthened deterrence and a more stable balance at significantly lower levels of armament. While a prohibition on all nuclear explosions remains a long-term United States objective, the United States does not believe that in present circumstances a comprehensive nuclear-test ban would reduce the threat implicit in the existing stockpile of nuclear weapons. Furthermore, the issue of verification of a comprehensive test ban remains a very serious problem.

94. The resolution urges the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests rather than a comprehensive ban on all nuclear explosions. This formulation ignores the fact that weapon-related benefits are derived from any nuclear explosion. The resolution calls for a trilateral test moratorium, which would not be subject to agreed verification measures. Also, it ignores entirely the decision of the Committee on Disarmament in 1982—a decision which has yet to be implemented—to discuss comprehensive test ban verification and compliance issues. The resolution also deals with the method of work in the Committee on Disarmament, and is thus inconsistent with the arrangement recorded in paragraph 120 of the Final Document of the tenth special session of the General Assembly. The United States regards it as inappropriate for the General Assembly to specify how the Committee should conduct its work.

95. The United States will also vote against the Soviet draft resolution on an immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, which contains a number of additional provisions which the United States finds objectionable.

96. The draft resolution on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/85 in our view appropriately requests the Committee on Disarmament to “continue” its consideration of comprehensive test ban verification and compliance issues, as agreed in 1982, but unfortunately it also requests the Committee on Disarmament to initiate negotiations on a comprehensive test ban. The *Ad Hoc* Working Group under item 1 of the Committee on Disarmament’s agenda, entitled “Nuclear-Test Ban”, far from having completed work under its present mandate, as the Soviet Union has suggested, has not in fact even begun. The important questions relating to verification and compliance remain to be resolved.

97. As is well known, the United States believes that negotiations would be inappropriate at present, and that efforts in the Committee on Disarmament should now be focused on a full discussion of issues relating to verification and compliance. Consequently, the United States has found it necessary to oppose this draft resolution. This was a difficult decision. We sincerely hope that it will serve to underscore the importance that we place upon addressing in a serious manner the fundamental problems of verification and compliance.

98. The PRESIDENT: We shall now consider the report of the First Committee on agenda item 43 [A/37/655].

99. I call on the representative of the Soviet Union for an explanation of vote before the vote.

100. Mr. ISSRAELYAN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*interpretation from Russian*): The Soviet delegation will abstain in the voting on the draft resolution in document A/37/655. The draft resolution is intrinsically contradictory. This evidently reflects the difficult situation in which its sponsors, predominantly delegations from Western States, found themselves, due to the radical change for the worse which occurred recently in the position of the United States concerning the banning of nuclear-weapon tests.

101. On the one hand, the draft resolution reflects the conviction that the Committee on Disarmament must as soon as possible start talks on the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty. On the other hand, it is proposed that the Committee continue its work on the basis of the previous, very limited mandate given to the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the question of a nuclear-weapons-test ban, which does not presuppose holding talks with a view to preparing an appropriate treaty. In our view, such an attitude cannot meet the interests of the cause which we are pursuing, and therefore we cannot cast an affirmative vote. The Committee must without delay undertake talks with a view to preparing a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of all nuclear-weapons tests and it should therefore prepare a new mandate for its working group.

102. As is well known, the Soviet Union has consistently advocated the prohibition of all nuclear-weapons tests in all environments by all States and for all time.

103. As a result of the initiative of the Soviet Union, taken in keeping with this position of principle, the agenda of this session includes an item entitled “Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests”. The Soviet Union submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration the basic provisions of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests. We should like once again to emphasize strongly that this document takes into account the degree of agreement reached during consideration of this problem in recent years and also the observations and wishes expressed by many States concerning, in particular, the question of verification. We are convinced that this document can provide a good basis for practical agreement on the provisions of a future treaty.

104. Taking into account the shortcomings that I have mentioned with regard to the draft resolution, we invite other delegations also to abstain in the voting on that draft resolution.

105. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 8 of its report [*ibid.*]. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon,

Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, India, Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

The draft resolution was adopted by 111 votes to 1, with 35 abstentions (resolution 37/73).⁵

106. The PRESIDENT: We turn now to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 44 [A/37/656]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Committee in paragraph 9 of its report.

107. First, I put to the vote draft resolution A, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe,⁷ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A was adopted by 134 votes to none, with 13 abstentions (resolution 37/74 A).⁷

108. The PRESIDENT: Next, I put to the vote draft resolution B, entitled "Nuclear capability of South Africa". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal.

Draft resolution B was adopted by 132 votes to 4, with 11 abstentions (resolution 37/74 B).⁶

109. The PRESIDENT: The next report of the First Committee is on agenda item 45 [A/37/657]. The Assembly will take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in paragraph 8 of its

report. The Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 37/75).

110. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 46 [A/37/658]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in paragraph 7 of its report. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Bhutan, India.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Sao Tome and Principe, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

The draft resolution was adopted by 99 votes to 2, with 45 abstentions (resolution 37/76).

111. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on the representative of Greece, who wishes to explain his vote.

112. Mr. MEGALOKONOMOS (Greece): My country is strongly in favour of creating nuclear-weapon-free zones and that is why we voted in favour of the draft resolution in document A/37/658. We would like to stress, however that the creation of any such zone should be founded on certain principles, among which we consider very important the concept of co-operation and peace among peoples of the region in question. It is also necessary, in our opinion, for the States of that region to promote mutual confidence and security and to apply strictly the principles of the non-use of force and the settlement of disputes by

peaceful means, on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations.

113. Mr. AL-ATASSI (Syrian Arab Republic) (*interpretation from Arabic*): In connection with the voting on the draft resolution in document A/37/658, there has been an error concerning the position of my country. We did not wish to take part in the vote on the draft resolution and I should like that to be recorded.

114. The PRESIDENT: We come now to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 47 [A/37/659]. The Assembly will now take decisions on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Committee in paragraph 10 of its report.

115. I shall first put to the vote draft resolution A, entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A was adopted by 119 votes to none, with 26 abstentions (resolution 37/77 A).⁸

116. The PRESIDENT: I shall now put to the vote draft resolution B, entitled "Renunciation of the use of new discoveries and scientific and technological achievements for military purposes". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lac People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Spain.

Draft resolution B was adopted by 114 votes to 10, with 17 abstentions (resolution 37/77 B).⁶

117. The PRESIDENT: The General Assembly will now consider the report of the First Committee on agenda item 50 [A/37/662].

118. After calling upon those representatives who wish to explain their vote before the vote on draft resolutions A to K, recommended by the Committee in paragraph 33 of its report, I shall put the draft resolutions to the Assembly one by one. After all the votes have been taken, there will be another opportunity for explanations of vote.

119. Mr. KOR BUN HENG (Democratic Kampuchea) (*interpretation from French*): I should like to explain my delegation's vote on draft resolution B.

120. Everybody recognizes that political good will and international co-operation are necessary in order to achieve disarmament. But fruitful international co-operation cannot be achieved without mutual confidence and good-neighbourly relations between States. For that it is necessary to adhere scrupulously to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which provide for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, the non-use or threat of use of force, and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

121. My delegation therefore feels that draft resolution B, entitled "International co-operation for disarmament", is not balanced.

122. My delegation is entirely in agreement with the principle stated in operative paragraph 3 of that draft resolution, which "declares that the use of force in international relations ... is a phenomenon incompatible with the ideas of international co-operation for disarmament".

123. Indeed, the situation at present prevailing in South-East Asia is evidence of this. Representatives are well aware that my country has been invaded and is at present occupied by 250,000 foreign soldiers and 50,000 foreign civilian agents. Six weeks ago the General Assembly, by an overwhelming majority, adopted resolution 37/6, in which it deplored that foreign armed intervention and occupation continued and that foreign forces had not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security. Now, the foreign troops that continue to invade my country and massacre my people belong to a State which had the cynicism to co-sponsor this draft resolution in the First Committee. If the use of force in international relations is a phenomenon incompatible with international co-operation for disarmament, co-sponsorship of the draft resolution by that State—Viet Nam—is incompatible with operative paragraph 3.

124. For all the foregoing reasons, my delegation will not take part in the voting on draft resolution B.

125. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take decisions on the 11 draft resolutions recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 33 of its report [*ibid.*].

126. Draft resolution A is entitled "Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of

Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam.

Draft resolution A was adopted by 114 votes to 1, with 32 abstentions (resolution 37/78 A).⁶

127. The PRESIDENT: Next we turn to draft resolution B, entitled "International co-operation for disarmament". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia,⁹ Austria, Canada,⁹ Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

Draft resolution B was adopted by 116 votes to 12, with 16 abstentions (resolution 37/78 B).⁹

128. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution C is entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Greece, Guatemala, Lebanon, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Uruguay, Zaire.

Draft resolution C was adopted by 118 votes to 19, with 9 abstentions (resolution 37/78 C).⁶

129. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution D is entitled "Disarmament Week". The First Committee adopted it without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution D was adopted (resolution 37/78 D).

130. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution E is entitled "Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait,¹⁰ Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Oman,¹⁰ Panama, Papua New Gui-

nea, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Iceland, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

Draft resolution E was adopted by 81 votes to 14, with 52 abstentions (resolution 37/78 E).¹⁰

131. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution F is entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Colombia,⁸ France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution F was adopted by 134 votes to none, with 12 abstentions (resolution 37/78 F).⁸

132. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution G is entitled "Report of the Committee on Disarmament". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution G was adopted by 131 votes to none, with 17 abstentions (resolution 37/78 G).⁶

133. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution H is entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission". May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution H without a vote?

Draft resolution H was adopted (resolution 37/78 H).

134. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution I is entitled "Prevention of nuclear war". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia,

Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 130 votes to none, with 17 abstentions (resolution 37/78 I).¹¹

135. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to draft resolution J, entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, China, Finland, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Malaysia, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Uruguay, Zaire.

Draft resolution J was adopted by 112 votes to 19, with 15 abstentions (resolution 37/78 J).⁶

136. The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution K is entitled "Monitoring of disarmament agreements and strengthening of international security: proposal for the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Cuba, Cyprus,¹² Democratic Yemen, Grenada, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mozambique, United States of America, Viet Nam.

Draft resolution K was adopted by 126 votes to 9, with 11 abstentions (resolution 37/78 K).¹²

137. The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of Greece, who wishes to speak in explanation of vote.

138. Mr. MEGALOKONOMOS (Greece): Greece is and has always been in favour of both nuclear and conventional disarmament. Thus, my delegation welcomes any initiative aimed at the ultimate objective of complete disarmament, and especially nuclear disarmament.

139. We were, however, obliged to abstain in the voting on draft resolution E because we think that it is a grave mistake for the international community to distinguish between "humane" and "inhumane" nuclear weapons and attempt to prohibit only one kind. The adoption of a resolution of such a selective character could, in our view, be interpreted as implying the legalization or moral acceptance of the rest of them, or that they could have "humane" consequences. We firmly believe that if an international forum is to prepare a convention on the prohibition of nuclear armaments this should be done in a comprehensive way and should include all types of nuclear armaments, without exception.

140. My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution J on the so-called non-first-use of nuclear weapons, in a spirit of disapproval of any first aggressive use of any weapon, nuclear or conventional. We consider, in fact, that any use of violence and force in violation of the relevant provision of the Charter of the United Nations should be discouraged by all the means available within the framework of the Organization.

141. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the report of the First Committee on agenda item 51 [A/37/663]. The draft resolution recommended by the Committee appears in paragraph 7 of the report. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to adopt this draft resolution without a vote?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 37/79).

142. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 52 [A/37/664]. I invite members to turn their attention to the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in paragraph 7 of that report. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Gui-

nea, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Burma, Guatemala, India, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Malawi, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sweden, Uruguay, Zaire.

The draft resolution was adopted by 108 votes to 17, with 19 abstentions (resolution 37/80).⁶

143. The PRESIDENT: We now turn to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 53 [A/37/665]. I now invite members to turn their attention to the recommendation of the Committee in paragraph 7 of that report. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: India, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The draft resolution was adopted by 144 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (resolution 37/81).⁶

144. The PRESIDENT: We come now to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 56 [A/37/668]. The Assembly will now vote on the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in paragraph 8 of that report. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, 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, Solomon Islands, 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, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

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

The draft resolution was adopted by 106 votes to 2, with 34 abstentions (resolution 37/82).⁶

145. The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on the representative of Peru who wishes to explain his vote.

146. Mr. DE LA FUENTE (Peru) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation voted in favour of the draft resolution which has just been adopted, in accordance with its well-known position of support for the efforts of the international community to avoid the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Peru is a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [resolution 2373 (XXII), annex] and considers it essential that the safeguards of the IAEA be universally applied as one of the means of guaranteeing non-discriminatory access to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Therefore my delegation considers that if the requirement to submit to the safeguards of

the IAEA is to be credible, that requirement should apply to all States which have not yet done so.

147. Lastly, we would like to express our reservation on those operative paragraphs that still contain provisions which cannot be reconciled with the division of responsibilities provided for in the Charter between the General Assembly and the Security Council.

148. The PRESIDENT: We have come now to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 57 [A/37/669]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in paragraph 10 of that report. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The draft resolution was adopted by 138 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions (resolution 37/83).¹³

149. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the report of the First Committee on agenda item 136 [A/37/671]. I invite Members to turn their attention to the draft resolution contained in paragraph 7 of the report. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh,

Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The draft resolution was adopted by 136 votes to none, with 10 abstentions (resolution 37/84).⁶

150. The PRESIDENT: We come now to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 138 [A/37/672].

151. I call on the representative of Australia, who wishes to explain her vote before the vote.

152. Miss BOYD (Australia): My delegation wishes to explain its vote before the vote on the draft resolution under agenda item 138 now before the Assembly.

153. Australia was a sponsor of draft resolution adopted by the General Assembly today under agenda item 43, a resolution which related to a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty.

154. Australia is in general not in favour of the proliferation of multiple resolutions on similar topics and has for several years been closely associated with the draft resolution on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty. We were therefore disturbed this year by the presentation by the Soviet Union of a draft resolution which deals with a nuclear weapon test-ban treaty—that is, a treaty applicable only to nuclear-weapon tests. In the view of my delegation, the banning of nuclear-weapon tests is not enough. The world will not be free from the threat posed by the proliferation, both horizontal and vertical, of nuclear weapons as long as so-called peaceful nuclear explosions are permitted. In addition, my delegation does

not believe that a treaty without adequate provisions relating to verification and compliance is possible, and for that reason we believe it would be logical for work in the Committee on Disarmament on a comprehensive test-ban treaty to begin with these important aspects.

155. For these reasons, my delegation sponsored and, naturally, voted for the resolution on a comprehensive test-ban treaty adopted earlier this afternoon and will abstain on the draft resolution on a limited test-ban which is before the General Assembly now. We would urge other delegations to do likewise.

156. The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now vote on the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 7 of its report [*ibid.*]. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Australia, China, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Turkey.

The draft resolution was adopted by 115 votes to 5, with 25 abstentions (resolution 37/85).⁶

157. Miss BOYD (Australia): My delegation intended to abstain in the vote on resolution 37/85 and asks that the record of vote be adjusted to take this into account.

158. The PRESIDENT: Finally, the Assembly will turn to the report of the First Committee on agenda

item 139 [A/37/673]. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to take note of this report?

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 5.45 p.m.

NOTES

¹ A/32/144, annex I.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

³ *Report of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, Paris, 20-27 May 1981 (A/CONF.107/8)*, paras. 200-275.

⁴ The delegations of the Bahamas and Samoa subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

⁵ The delegation of Samoa subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

⁶ The delegation of Samoa subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

⁷ The delegations of Samoa and Sao Tome and Principe subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

⁸ The delegations of Colombia and Samoa subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

⁹ The delegations of Australia and Canada subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote against the draft resolution, and the delegation of Samoa that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

¹⁰ The delegations of Kuwait and Oman subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution, and the delegation of Samoa that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

¹¹ The delegations of Oman and Samoa subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

¹² The delegations of Cyprus and Samoa subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

¹³ The delegations of China and Samoa subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.