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Agenda item 56

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Luvsangiin ERSENECHULUUN (Mongolia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-seventh session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/98 of 9 December 1981.
2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.
3. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, which were allocated to the First Committee on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November (see A/C.1/37/PV.3-28).
4. In connexion with item 56, the First Committee had before it the following documents:
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General (A/37/434);
 - (b) Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333-S/15278);

(c) Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué of the Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540-S/15454).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/37/L.31

5. On 16 November, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen submitted a draft resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" (A/C.1/37/L.31), which was later also sponsored by Somalia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Iraq at the 36th meeting, on 18 November.

6. At the 43rd meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Iraq orally introduced the following two revisions to the draft resolution:

(a) The seventh preambular paragraph, which read:

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

was replaced by the following text:

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

(b) Operative paragraph 5, which read:

"5. Requests that Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against Israel so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security by its nuclear capability and by pursuing its policy of aggression, expansion and annexation of territories;"

was replaced by the following text:

"5. Requests the Security Council to consider taking effective action so as to prevent Israel from endangering international peace and security and by pursuing its policy of aggression, expansion and annexation of territories."

7. At the same meeting, the Committee proceeded to vote on the draft resolution as orally revised:

(a) Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by a recorded vote of 87 to 17, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

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

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

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Finland, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Malawi, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Spain, Thailand, Uruguay.

(b) Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.31 as a whole, as orally revised, was adopted by a recorded vote of 91 to 2, with 30 abstentions (see para. 8). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, 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, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

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

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/157 of 12 December 1980 and 36/98 of 9 December 1981 on Israeli nuclear armament,

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

Recalling also its resolution 33/71 A of 14 December 1978 on military and nuclear collaboration with Israel,

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

Recalling Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981 and taking note of the first special report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa, 1/

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards,

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

1/ A/37/22/Add.1-S/15383/Add.1.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament, 2/

1. Reaffirms its demand that Israel renounce, without delay, any possession of nuclear weapons and place all its nuclear activities under international safeguards;
2. Calls again upon all States and other parties and institutions to terminate forthwith all nuclear collaboration with Israel;
3. Requests again the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in these activities;
4. Calls upon all States to submit to the Secretary-General all information in their possession concerning the Israeli nuclear programme or any public or private assistance thereto;
5. Requests the Security Council to consider taking effective action so as to prevent Israel from endangering international peace and security by pursuing its policy of aggression, expansion and annexation of territories;
6. Condemns Israel's officially declared intention to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to keep Israeli nuclear activities under constant review and to report thereon as appropriate;
8. Also requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, to follow closely the nuclear and military collaboration between Israel and South Africa and the dangers it constitutes to peace and security and to efforts aimed at the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa and the Middle East;
9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".
