



President: Mr. Jorge E. ILLUECA (Panama).

AGENDA ITEM 46

Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa: report of the Secretary-General (*concluded*)*

AGENDA ITEM 49

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 (*concluded*)*

AGENDA ITEM 50

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (*concluded*)*

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
- (b) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- (c) Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations;
- (d) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- (e) Disarmament Week: reports of the Secretary-General;
- (f) Prohibition of the nuclear neutron weapon: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- (g) Implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session:
 - (i) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
 - (ii) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- (h) Prevention of nuclear war: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- (i) Proposal for the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency: report of the Secretary-General;
- (j) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies: report of the Secretary-General

AGENDA ITEM 58

Reduction of military budgets (*concluded*)*

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

AGENDA ITEM 59

Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean (*concluded*)*

AGENDA ITEM 60

World Disarmament Conference: report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference (*concluded*)*

AGENDA ITEM 61

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons (*concluded*)*

- (a) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General

AGENDA ITEM 62

General and complete disarmament (*concluded*)*

- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;
- (b) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- (c) Study on conventional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;
- (d) Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- (e) Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues: report of the Disarmament Commission;
- (f) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- (g) Prevention of an arms race in outer space and prohibition of anti-satellite systems: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- (h) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes: report of the Committee on Disarmament;
- (i) Measures to provide objective information on military capabilities: report of the Secretary-General;
- (j) Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament:
 - (i) Report of the Committee on Disarmament;
 - (ii) Report of the Secretary-General;
 - (iii) Report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research.

1. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call on the representative of Bulgaria to speak on a point of order.

2. Mr. GARVALOV (Bulgaria): I should like to make a formal proposal concerning a draft resolution now before the General Assembly which is contained in paragraph 53 of document A/38/628. I refer specifically to draft resolution Q, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations". The draft was before the First Committee in document A/C.1/38/L.65/Rev.1, of which my delegation was a sponsor.

3. When that draft resolution was submitted in the First Committee, during the crucial stage of the bilateral negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, it

*Resumed from the 97th meeting.

was still the conviction that there were real opportunities, despite the time constraint, to reach a generally acceptable agreement quickly. This is what we have repeatedly emphasized. It was precisely under such conditions that it was proposed, in paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, that the General Assembly call upon the States parties to the bilateral talks to achieve as soon as possible equitable agreement which would provide for the non-deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and for a drastic reduction in the existing nuclear systems of such range without prejudice to anybody's security.

4. We were firmly convinced that at that time this was the right appeal to make to the negotiating parties with a view to eliminating the danger of a new and risky escalation of the nuclear arms race, especially in Europe. As is known, that draft resolution was adopted by the First Committee.

5. Now my delegation, together with those of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, would like to draw the Assembly's attention to the fact that the conditions prevailing at the time the First Committee adopted the draft resolution in question have since changed so radically that that text in fact no longer corresponds to the new realities. In fact, the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in some Western European countries has begun and, as a result, the bilateral talks in Geneva have been suspended.

6. Under these new circumstances, not only the essence and basic thrust of draft resolution Q, but also a number of its provisions, are now devoid of their original real meaning. Thus, the call in paragraph 1 for "the successful conclusion of these negotiations" is virtually meaningless at present, since no such negotiations exist.

7. The urging in paragraph 2 "to achieve as soon as possible equitable agreement which would provide for the non-deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe" is also being invalidated by the actual start of the deployment of such missiles.

8. Finally, the request in paragraph 3 of that draft resolution, that both States parties "keep the United Nations appropriately informed of the progress achieved in the negotiations", is also at variance with the present situation when no such talks are being held and no progress in the negotiations could conceivably be achieved.

9. In view of all I have said so far, my delegation and those that I mentioned earlier do not wish to place the General Assembly in a position where it would have to vote on the text of a draft resolution that has been superseded by events and whose provisions have no basis in the prevailing new circumstances and are actually negated by the realities.

10. We are naturally aware—I should like to make this very clear to my colleagues in the Assembly—that draft resolution Q is, so to speak, the property of the First Committee. However, since it was our delegation which proposed the draft resolution in the First Committee, we feel duty-bound to inform representatives of these considerations which compel us formally to propose that draft resolution Q not be put to a vote in the Assembly.

11. One final remark: this formal proposal of ours, as I am sure is by now known to as many delegations as possible, sets no precedent. A precedent was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session. The annals of the Assembly show that at the 1497th plenary meeting the representative of Ireland, on behalf of the original sponsors of draft resolution A in document A/6603,

proposed that the draft resolution not be put to the vote. At the 1499th meeting of the Assembly the President announced that there had been a formal request that the aforementioned draft resolution should not be put to the vote. The Assembly concurred with that proposal and it was so decided.

12. In view of the considerations I have laid before the Assembly I repeat my delegation's formal proposal that draft resolution Q not be put to a vote in the General Assembly.

13. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly has heard the representative of Bulgaria, who, on behalf of his delegation and of other delegations, has requested that draft resolution Q, on bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations, in paragraph 53 of document A/38/628, not be put to the vote.

14. Does any delegation wish to comment upon this request by the Bulgarian delegation?

15. Mr. BERMAN (United Kingdom): My delegation has listened with care to the remarks made at the beginning of this morning's proceedings by the representative of Bulgaria. Although we listened with care we found ourselves more and more puzzled and confused as his remarks progressed. It may be that once we get to the appropriate point in this morning's proceedings further clarification would be required or desirable from the Bulgarian delegation as to exactly what the import of that proposal is, given that, as I understand it, within the text of a particular report of the First Committee in document A/38/628 there are, as I understand it, no less than three draft resolutions dealing with the same negotiations.

16. It certainly was not clear to my delegation—and I say this without in any sense taking a position at this stage on the Bulgarian procedural proposal—what new development it was that was thought to make one of these draft resolutions inappropriate for adoption by the General Assembly, whereas, apparently, his remarks did not attach themselves to other draft resolutions. So far as we are aware the only intervening event has been that one party to the negotiations in question, to our very great regret and that of the world at large, has withdrawn from those negotiations, whereas the other party has made perfectly clear its willingness to continue, and that has been endorsed by the Western alliance.

17. However, I am speaking at this stage, as I say, not to oppose the Bulgarian procedural motion, which is presumably made in accordance with some specific rule of procedure of the General Assembly, but to suggest that we ought to take things in the proper order. We ought, I think, subject to your guidance, Mr. President, to begin the proceedings in the usual way and decide whether or not the General Assembly is going to discuss the reports of the First Committee in plenary meeting. In other words, is there going to be a reopening of the substantive debate, or, as is normal at this stage of the Assembly's session, are we merely going to consider the reports and to vote upon and adopt draft resolutions?

18. Secondly, we ought, I think, to proceed to the introduction of the reports of the First Committee by the Rapporteur of that Committee. Thereafter would be the appropriate point to decide whether or not the Assembly wishes to take a decision on each and every one of the draft resolutions proposed and introduced by the Rapporteur. It certainly does seem to my delegation that it is not open to any delegation to amend or propose amending the reports of the First Committee, or of any other Committee. Those reports have been approved and adopted, and they should be introduced before we come to the stage of deciding whether or not the General Assembly

should proceed to a decision on a particular draft resolution which, as I see, is one of 15 or 16 draft resolutions covered by the report [A/38/628], which has not yet been submitted to us.

19. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): In connection with the statement just made by the representative of the United Kingdom, I should like to inform representatives that the reports of the First Committee on agenda items 46, 49, 50 and 58 to 62, which deal with disarmament questions, have already been presented by the Rapporteur of the First Committee at the 97th plenary meeting of the Assembly, held on 15 December.

20. The practice we have been following in the Assembly is that if there are no proposals under rule 66 of the rules of procedure, it is understood that the General Assembly decides not to discuss any of the reports of the First Committee to be considered at that meeting. The proposal of the representative of Bulgaria involves not putting to the vote draft resolution Q in document A/38/628. In my view, when the Assembly comes to that draft resolution there will be an opportunity for a decision to be taken on the proposal made by the representative of Bulgaria; hence we might go on with our work now. Of course, I shall so remind the Assembly when we get to draft resolution Q of the request made by the Bulgarian delegation and other delegations that that draft resolution not be put to the vote.

21. If that procedure is satisfactory to the Assembly, we might proceed with our work. If I hear no objection I shall take it that the Assembly so decides.

It was so decided.

In accordance with rule 66 of the rules of procedure it was decided not to discuss the reports of the First Committee.

22. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Statements will be limited to explanations of vote. 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.

23. May I remind representatives 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 a 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 remind members also that, in accordance with the same decision, explanations of vote should be limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

24. We turn now to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 46 [A/38/624]. The Assembly will take a decision on the two draft resolutions recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 15 of that report.

25. Draft resolution A relates to the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is in document A/38/762.

26. There has been a request for a separate vote on paragraph 8 of draft resolution A. 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, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Paragraph 8 of draft resolution A was adopted by 123 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions.

27. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I shall now put draft resolution A as a whole to the vote. 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, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, 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, 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, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Israel, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution A as a whole was adopted by 142 votes to none, with 6 abstentions (resolution 38/181 A).

28. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now 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, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, 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, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Zimbabwe.

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 133 votes to 4, with 11 abstentions (resolution 38/181 B).

29. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now call on the representative of France to explain his vote.

30. Mr. de la BAUME (*interpretation from French*): The French delegation regrets having been obliged to abstain from voting on draft resolution A in document A/38/624. Our position can be explained by the vagueness and confusion which we see in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the text. We wish, however, to reaffirm our full agreement with the intentions of the authors and with the purposes of the text, which we support.

31. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We come now to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 49 [A/38/627]. The Assembly will vote on the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 7 of its 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, 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, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

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

The draft resolution was adopted by 116 votes to 1, with 26 abstentions (resolution 38/182).

32. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The General Assembly will now consider the report of the First Committee on agenda item 50 [A/38/628]. After calling upon representatives who wish to speak in explanation of vote before the vote on draft resolutions A to Q, I shall put the draft resolutions to the Assembly one by one. After all the votes have been taken, representatives will again be given an opportunity to explain their votes.

33. I shall now call on those representatives who wish to speak in explanation of vote before the vote.

34. Mr. KAHN (German Democratic Republic): The delegation of the German Democratic Republic would like to explain its vote on draft resolution P, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations".

35. The deployment of new United States medium-range missiles has taken away the basis for bilateral negotiations on nuclear medium-range weapons. Furthermore, other disarmament negotiations and the international situation in general are being affected. When some Governments now express their regrets about this, it must be recalled that the socialist countries left no doubts about the grave consequences which the attempt by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO] to gain military superiority would entail. Their military counter-measures will foil the plans of the protagonists of hegemonism and keep the way open for a solution on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. Those who honestly strive for such a solution should make efforts to ensure that the deployment is stopped immediately and that measures taken are called off.

36. The German Democratic Republic, like other socialist States, advocates negotiations without pre-conditions.

Those who demagogically demand “negotiations without pre-conditions” and expect the Soviet Union to accept the deployment of United States missiles and to recognize the Reagan Administration’s claim to superiority cheat themselves in dangerous illusions.

37. Thus the approach outlined in draft resolution P is nothing but an attempt to veil the policy of obstruction pursued by the United States at the Geneva negotiations and to appease the powerful movement of the peoples against the danger of an outbreak of a nuclear war.

38. This session of the General Assembly has reaffirmed once again that there exists an approximate military equilibrium between the Soviet Union and the United States. Thus all assertions of the so-called need for counter-armament prove to be false. The prospects for a nuclear-weapon-free Europe and averting the danger of a nuclear world war are not yet entirely out of reach.

39. Unlike draft resolution P, the majority of the resolutions submitted and overwhelmingly endorsed at this session of the Assembly show a possible way out. They meet the people’s demands for negotiations in good faith and for the renunciation of all steps which might have a negative impact on negotiations; for the condemnation of nuclear war as the most horrible crime against mankind, the prevention of which must be a task of utmost priority; for the renunciation of doctrines of nuclear deterrence and justification of the use of nuclear weapons; for a pledge by the three Western nuclear-weapon States not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and for their readiness to conclude conventions on the prohibition of the use of such weapons; and for a freeze on nuclear-weapon arsenals and a ban on the further development, production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons.

40. For all those reasons the delegation of the German Democratic Republic will vote against draft resolution P.

41. Mr. TROYANOVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (*interpretation from Russian*): The Soviet delegation would like to set forth its position in connection with the decisions to be taken on draft resolutions N, P and Q, which refer in particular to nuclear-arms limitation in Europe.

42. During the entire period of the talks on this matter at Geneva, the Soviet Union did everything in its power to achieve a generally acceptable agreement. It demonstrated flexibility and frequently put forward proposals which took into account the views and desires of the other side. For example, in October of this year the Soviet Union stated its readiness—provided that the United States refrained from locating its missiles in Europe and equalized the levels of delivery planes—to take the major step of leaving only 140 missiles of the SS-20 type in the European part of its territory and destroying the rest.

43. As a result, the Soviet Union would have many fewer missiles than it had in 1976, at which time it was recognized that parity existed in that category of weapons between the Soviet Union and the countries of NATO. This would be even fewer than in 1978, when the Soviet-West German communiqué was signed, which referred to parity of forces in Europe. The level to which the Soviet Union agreed to reduce its missiles would be less than the total number of missiles which would still be available to the United States NATO allies, Great Britain and France, who possess 162 missiles capable of reaching a considerable portion of Soviet territory.

44. The United States has ignored all responses made by the Soviet side. It is perfectly obvious that from the very outset it was reluctant to achieve a genuinely acceptable agreement and has done everything to ensure that such an agreement is ruled out.

45. The United States entered into negotiations for the sake of negotiations, using them as a convenient cover to prepare and implement its military programmes. This is borne out by the fact that the United States has now proceeded to install in the territories of the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy Pershing 2 and cruise missiles which, in fact, it had already started to manufacture as far back as the early 1970s. During this session of the General Assembly the Soviet Union favoured the adoption of such resolutions as would make for progress in the negotiations, and for that reason we supported draft resolution Q, which was submitted in the First Committee by the group of Socialist countries.

46. However, after the United States proceeded to deploy its missiles in Europe, thus blocking any possibility of a mutually acceptable agreement at the Geneva talks and, indeed, precluding continuance of those talks, the adoption of a draft resolution which refers to the possibility of successfully completing the negotiations would be totally illogical. Consequently, the Soviet Union supports the proposal made by the delegation of Bulgaria that draft resolution Q not be put to the vote.

47. The delegation of the Soviet Union supports the general thrust of draft resolution N, originally submitted by Mexico and a number of other countries. We supported this draft resolution as a whole, since it reflects a general desire on the part of most States to put an end to the nuclear-arms race and also expresses their profound concern at the lack of progress in this matter. At the same time, we should like to draw attention to the discrepancy between the formulations in the text on nuclear-weapons talks in Europe and the present situation.

48. As concerns the basic meaning of draft resolution P, which was submitted by a group of NATO countries and Japan, its purpose is to continue to use negotiations as a kind of propaganda camouflage to mask the missile deployment that has already begun. Consequently, our delegation will vote against that draft resolution.

49. This is not the first time that negotiations have been sacrificed by the United States in the interests of its own military programmes. This occurred, for example, during the negotiations on the prohibition of nuclear-weapons testing, which were broken off by the United States when it decided to continue its testing in order to develop new types of nuclear weapons. By developing a massive programme to expand its military presence in the Indian Ocean, the United States refused to continue discussions with the Soviet Union on the restriction of military activities in that part of the world. The same thing occurred in the case of the Soviet-American talks on anti-satellite systems. The United States also blocked ratification of the SALT II treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms¹ and the treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear testing,² as well as the one on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes,³ which had been signed by three American presidents, representing both the Democratic and Republican parties.

50. Events at the present session also clearly illustrate the attitude of the United States towards efforts for arms limitation. The United States has voted against 30 resolutions on disarmament matters, against the nuclear-weapons freeze, against talks on a nuclear-weapons-test ban, against talks on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, against talks on the restriction of naval weapons, and so forth.

51. If this is the United States approach to arms restriction, it is not difficult to understand why the United States has stymied the talks on nuclear-weapons limitation in Europe. By deploying Pershing and cruise missiles, it has created a fundamentally new situation, so much so that

the military balance in the European and global contexts has now swung in favour of the United States, thus greatly increasing the threat to peace and stability in Europe and throughout the world.

52. Nevertheless, we should not like to regard the present situation as irreversible. If the West evinces a new and realistic approach to matters of security, if the United States and other NATO countries show a readiness to return to the situation that prevailed before American medium-range missiles were deployed in Europe, the Soviet Union will be prepared to do likewise, in which case our previous proposals on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe would once again be operative. In other words, if the *status quo ante* were restored, the unilateral commitments undertaken by the Soviet Union in this area would also again come into effect.

53. We call upon the United States and the States of Western Europe once again to weigh carefully all the dangers threatening their own peoples and all mankind as a result of their deployment of new American missiles in Europe. We call upon those who are edging the world towards an ever more perilous arms race to give up their unrealizable expectations of achieving military superiority by that means and their attempts to lay down the law to other peoples and States.

54. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolutions recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 53 of document A/38/628. There has been a reservation on draft resolution Q, which will be dealt with separately at the end.

55. We shall deal first with draft resolution A, "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Angola, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Burma, Chad, Chile, Gambia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Spain,

Suriname, Swaziland, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay.

Draft resolution A was adopted by 88 votes to 31, with 24 abstentions (resolution 38/183 A).

56. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We turn next to draft resolution B, "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, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, 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, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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, Dominica, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Uruguay.

Draft resolution B was adopted by 110 votes to 19, with 15 abstentions (resolution 38/183 B).

57. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution C 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, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, 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, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Venezuela, Zaire.

Draft resolution C was adopted by 74 votes to 12, with 57 abstentions (resolution 38/183 C).

58. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution D 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, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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, Zimbabwe.

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: Bahamas, Chad, Dominica, Gambia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Swaziland, Uruguay, Zaire.

Draft resolution D was adopted by 108 votes to 19, with 16 abstentions (resolution 38/183 D).

59. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution E is entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission". The First Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution E was adopted (resolution 38/183 E).

60. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution F is 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, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Paraguay, Philippines, Spain, Sweden.

Draft resolution F was adopted by 109 votes to 15, with 15 abstentions (resolution 38/183 F).⁴

61. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution G 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, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, 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, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

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

Draft resolution G was adopted by 128 votes to none, with 20 abstentions (resolution 38/183 G).

62. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution H is entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session". 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, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, 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, Lesotho, 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, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium,⁵ Israel, Italy,⁵ Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Spain.

Draft resolution H was adopted by 132 votes to 9, with 8 abstentions (resolution 38/183 H).

63. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution I 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, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, 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, Lesotho, 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, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Zimbabwe.

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

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

Draft resolution I was adopted by 129 votes to 2, with 18 abstentions (resolution 38/183 I).

64. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution J is entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

65. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of this draft resolution is contained in document A/38/762. 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, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, 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, Lesotho, 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, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,⁶ United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan,

Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Turkey.

Draft resolution J was adopted by 132 votes to 2, with 14 abstentions (resolution 38/183 J).

66. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution K is entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament". The First Committee adopted that draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution K was adopted (resolution 38/183 K).

67. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution L is entitled "Disarmament Week". 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, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, 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, Lesotho, 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, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Democratic Kampuchea, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Draft resolution L was adopted by 136 votes to none, with 12 abstentions (resolution 38/183 L).

68. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution M is entitled "Implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its 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, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El

Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, 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, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution M was adopted by 133 votes to 1, with 14 abstentions (resolution 38/183 M).

69. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution N is entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations".

70. A separate, recorded vote has been requested on paragraph 1 of this draft resolution.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dominica, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Somalia, Spain,

Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Zaire.

Paragraph 1 of draft resolution N was adopted by 108 votes to 2, with 37 abstentions.

71. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now put draft resolution N as a whole to the vote.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, 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, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Angola, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Dominica, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution N as a whole was adopted by 122 votes to 1, with 25 abstentions (resolution 38/183 N).

72. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution O, entitled "Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies", was adopted by the First Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution O was adopted (resolution 38/183 O).

73. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution P is entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines,

Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Cape Verde, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Nepal, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Draft resolution P was adopted by 99 votes to 18, with 24 abstentions (resolution 38/183 P).

74. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): In connection with draft resolution Q, which also deals with the bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations, the Bulgarian delegation, on its own behalf and on behalf of other delegations, has asked that it not be put to the vote and that therefore no action be taken on that draft.

75. I call on the representative of the United Kingdom.

76. Mr. BERMAN (United Kingdom): Mr. President, may I begin these brief remarks by thanking you very much for the guidance you gave in response to the question raised by my delegation at an earlier stage in the meeting. I apologize for having taken the time of the plenary then, but I think that the confusion began to arise in the mind of my delegation and perhaps others because the representative of Bulgaria moved his motion before we had come to the particular agenda item to which it related.

77. However, the little time that we have had in between has given us all the opportunity to consider the position. It certainly has given my delegation the opportunity to find the relevant passage in the NATO communiqué of 9 December which I mentioned then and which reads as follows:

"The ultimate goal remains that there should be neither Soviet nor United States land-based, long-range INF missiles. The deployment of U.S. missiles can be halted or reversed by concrete results at the negotiating table. In this spirit we wish to see an early resumption of the INF negotiations which the Soviet Union has discontinued."

78. My delegation can well see that in those circumstances the Bulgarian delegation is somewhat embarrassed. That embarrassment, is, of course, a matter between them and their consciences. What is of more concern to my delegation is the possible embarrassment to the Assembly as a whole if it is asked to proceed to a vote on the Bulgarian procedural amendment, as we have now arrived at a procedural situation in which it is quite clear that whether or not logic dictates this, the Bulgarian proposal relates only to draft resolution Q. I wish to make it clear that my delegation for its part does not wish to insist upon a vote on that procedural motion and is prepared to see it adopted on the assumption that this is the course which the General Assembly would prefer to take.

79. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call on the representative of Bulgaria.

80. Mr. GARVALOV (Bulgaria): I wish to thank you for your understanding of the proposal which my delegation advanced at the beginning of this meeting. I do see now that the Assembly in its wisdom is going to proceed along the lines of the formal proposal made by my delegation.

81. However, I should very much like to clarify a matter which the representative of the United Kingdom just raised. When I approached the Assembly this morning, I certainly was not embarrassed. On the contrary, I felt proud to state the position of my own delegation and that of the other delegations accompanying me with respect to draft resolution Q contained in document A/38/628.

82. We are not embarrassed by this position. On the contrary, we believe that this position reflects the realities.

83. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call on the representative of the United States.

84. Mr. SORZANO (United States of America): The Bulgarian representative has requested, as we have heard, that no vote be taken on draft resolution Q in document A/38/628 because, according to him, the draft resolution is no longer relevant since the intermediate-range nuclear forces [INF] negotiations are not currently underway.

85. That accurately describes the present situation. We deeply hope, however, that it will not remain so in the future. As the world knows, the Soviet Union has broken off the INF negotiations and has not set dates for resumption of the strategic arms reduction talks [START] or the mutual and balanced force reduction [MBFR] talks.

86. The United States profoundly regrets this action and hopes that the Soviets will resume those negotiations at an early date.

87. For our part, we remain at the table. We stand ready to continue negotiations towards equitable agreements and to maintain established patterns in all three arms-control negotiations. We believe it would be in the interest of both the United States and the Soviet Union to make early progress towards agreements to reduce arms and to establish a more stable military balance. We will be there. We will be at the table. It is up to them.

88. Now, since the point implicitly made by the Bulgarian representative—namely, the need for negotiation—is better made by the other relevant resolutions, we see no need to insist on voting on the Bulgarian text, even if they have lost interest in it. It was not a particularly useful text anyway and we will feel no sorrow if it is not pressed to a vote.

89. Let me conclude by reiterating our willingness to continue to negotiate in good faith and express the hope that the Soviets will return to the table promptly.

90. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now call on the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

91. Mr. SHUSTOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): (*interpretation from Russian*): In his statement before the vote, the Soviet representative, Mr. Troyanovsky, expressed his support for the Bulgarian proposal. As far as I now understand the situation, no one is against that proposal being acted upon.

92. I wish to respond very briefly to the comments made by previous speakers to the effect that the Soviet Union has ceased to participate in the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear-weapons limitation. The Soviet Union has not ceased to participate in those talks; it has been conducting those negotiations honestly and seriously. It is the United States deployment of medium-range missiles on the territory of a number of European countries that

has made it impossible for the Soviet Union to participate any further in those talks. In our opinion, if those talks were to continue—and I should like to emphasize this—they would simply become a way of hoodwinking public opinion, which has raised its voice against turning Western Europe into a launching pad for American missiles. We do not wish to take part in such a deception and to convert the talks into a screen for the dangerous exacerbation of the arms race which has been started by certain NATO countries headed by the United States. We take this position particularly since all the missiles which the American military command has started to deploy are aimed directly at our cities and other targets in Soviet territory. The deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe has made it impossible for the Geneva Talks to continue.

93. Now, as to our position regarding the resumption of discussion of this question during negotiations, that was clearly set forth in the statement just made by Mr. Troyanovsky. The Soviet Union believes that Europe should be liberated from any missiles of whatever range, whether they be tactical or medium-range.

94. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): May I take it that the Assembly agrees not to put draft resolution Q to the vote?

It was so decided.

95. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We shall now consider the report of the First Committee on agenda item 58 [A/38/636]. The Assembly will now take a decision on the two draft resolutions recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 10 of its report.

96. The Assembly will first take a decision on draft resolution A, which was adopted without a vote by the Committee. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution A was adopted (resolution 38/184 A).

97. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution B. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of this draft resolution is contained in document A/38/759. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, 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, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Mozambique, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

Draft resolution B was adopted by 116 votes to 13, with 8 abstentions (resolution 38/184 B).

98. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will turn next to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 59 [A/38/637].

99. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 8 of its report. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/38/729.

100. The First Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 38/185).

101. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call upon the representative of the United States, who has asked to speak in explanation of vote after the vote.

102. Mr. SORZANO (United States of America): On 2 December 1983, in the Assembly's First Committee, the United States spoke to the draft resolution which has just been acted upon on the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. At that time we deplored the action taken in the First Committee by a small number of Soviet-bloc States in departing from the consensus procedure which had consistently served as the basis for the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean since its inception. Those actions have raised fundamental questions, and they require proper assessment.

103. The United States has worked hard over the past several years to reach compromises that have enabled consensus adoption of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, and we would have posed no objection to the adoption by consensus of this draft resolution. However, in the light of the actions taken in the First Committee, the United States requests that the record reflect that we are not participating in the decision just taken by the Assembly on agenda item 59 concerning the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

104. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We shall now turn to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 60 [A/38/638]. The draft resolution recommended by the First Committee is in paragraph 8 of its report. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/38/762.

105. The First Committee adopted this draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly also wishes to adopt it?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 38/186).

106. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We shall now consider the report of the First Committee on agenda item 61 [A/38/639].

107. I call upon the representative of Chile, who has asked to make a statement in explanation of vote before the voting.

108. Mr. OYARCE (Chile) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation shares the concern reflected in General Assembly resolution 37/98 D and echoed in paragraph 2

of draft resolution C, in paragraph 15 of the report, with regard to the fact that the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which prohibits the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and of bacteriological methods of warfare and to which my country is a party, does not contain a procedure for the investigation of violations of its provisions. We also understand the need to ensure respect for the obligations contained in that Protocol.

109. None the less, this draft resolution presents serious legal difficulties for my delegation since, were it to be adopted, a General Assembly resolution would be impinging upon an authority reserved to the parties to a treaty who alone are competent to amend, supplement or terminate a treaty in accordance with international law.

110. It is clear that a procedure for complaint verification should be linked to the application of the convention, and precisely in order to overcome the legal difficulties we have just mentioned my delegation encourages the members of the Committee on Disarmament, when preparing the convention being negotiated therein, to establish regulations covering the production, development, stockpiling and destruction of existing stocks and the prohibition of the use of chemical weapons, as well as the question of verification.

111. For those reasons my delegation will abstain in the voting on this draft resolution.

112. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the three draft resolutions recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 15 of its report [A/38/639].

113. The Assembly will first vote on draft resolution A, entitled "Prohibition of chemical and bacteriological weapons". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi,⁷ Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Seychelles, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan,

Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

Draft resolution A was adopted by 98 votes to 1, with 49 abstentions (resolution 38/187 A).

114. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The First Committee adopted draft resolution B, entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons", without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution B was adopted (resolution 38/187 B).

115. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We turn now to draft resolution C, also entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/38/761. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Burma, Cape Verde, Chile, Cyprus, Finland, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Qatar, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Draft resolution C was adopted by 97 votes to 20, with 30 abstentions (resolution 38/187 C).

116. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I now call upon the representative of Democratic Kampuchea who has asked to speak in explanation of vote.

117. Mr. KOR BUN HENG (Democratic Kampuchea) (*interpretation from French*): My delegation attaches particular importance to agenda item 61. Since 1979 the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has constantly drawn the attention of the world Organization and the international community to the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons by the Vietnamese army in its aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea. My delegation also had occasion to inform the First Committee of this in its statement at the Committee's 23rd meeting, on 3 November. Nevertheless, in spite of the growing opposition of the international community, the aggressors have

not given up their criminal use of chemical weapons against the civilian population of Kampuchea. The authorities in Democratic Kampuchea have recorded the following new facts: on 8 September in the district of Sambaur, Kratie province, in the northeast of Kampuchea, the aggressors rained down defoliants on the villages of Koki and Ksach Leav, destroying a large area of rice paddies; on 20 September, in the village of Phum Tuol, Prey Nup district, Kampot province, the occupiers poisoned the water source used by the population of that village, causing the death of two complete families consisting of 10 people; also in September in the village of Trapeaing Cho, Thpong district, Kompong Speu province, 24 inhabitants were killed by poisons deliberately introduced by the aggressors into rice being sold at market. A number of other people were seriously affected by the poison.

118. On behalf of the people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, my delegation once again makes an urgent appeal to the international community to denounce and condemn these odious crimes and to demand that, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam stop using chemical weapons in Kampuchea and stop its war of aggression against my country.

119. My delegation went along with the consensus on draft resolution B, entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons", in paragraph 15 of document A/38/639 because it is our earnest hope that a convention prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and providing for their destruction could be adopted in the very near future and that thereby other peoples would not share the tragic fate of the people of Kampuchea.

120. My delegation voted in favour of draft resolution C, also entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons", just as last year we voted in favour of resolution 37/98 D. In so doing we expressed our support for renewing the mandate of the Secretary-General and the group of consultant experts which he created, so that they might complete the mandate entrusted to them in resolution 37/98 D.

121. Finally, my delegation would like to enter very serious reservations about the participation of Viet Nam as a sponsor in the First Committee of draft resolutions A and B in document A/38/639. My delegation must emphasize that the sponsorship of these draft resolutions by Viet Nam in no way absolves the authorities of that country of responsibility for making criminal use of chemical and bacteriological weapons in Kampuchea. This sponsorship once again glaringly shows up the hypocrisy and cynicism which have become State policy on the part of the Vietnamese leadership. We read, for example, in paragraph 4 of draft resolution A that the General Assembly

"*Reaffirms* its call to all States to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically to refrain from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical weapons, as well as from stationing chemical weapons on the territory of other States."

And in the second preambular paragraph of draft resolution B we read:

"*Reaffirming* the necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925 . . ."

122. The chemical war waged by the Vietnamese authorities against the people of Kampuchea is completely counter to the spirit and the letter of the passages which I have just quoted. Therefore my delegation believes that the participation of Viet Nam as a sponsor of these draft resolutions is both an affront to the memory of hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean massacrés by the war of aggression waged by the authorities of that country and a serious blot on the honour and prestige of the Organization. It is not by hypocritically becoming a sponsor of draft resolutions that Viet Nam can deal with its present isolation on the international scene. The only honourable way out for Viet Nam is its strict adherence to the principles of the Charter and the implementation of the pertinent United Nations resolutions on Kampuchea.

123. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We shall now consider the report of the First Committee on agenda item 62 [A/38/640]. The Assembly will now take decisions on the 10 draft resolutions and the draft decision recommended by the First Committee in paragraphs 38 and 39 of its report.

124. Draft resolution A is entitled "Study on conventional disarmament". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, 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, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bahrain, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Draft resolution A was adopted by 138 votes to none, with 8 abstentions (resolution 38/188 A).

125. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution B is entitled "Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof". The First Committee adopted draft

resolution B without a vote. May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to do likewise?

Draft resolution B was adopted (resolution 38/188 B).

126. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We now turn to draft resolution C, "Measures to provide objective information on military capabilities". 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, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Draft resolution C was adopted by 119 votes to none, with 21 abstentions (resolution 38/188 C).

127. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution D is entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons". The First Committee adopted draft resolution D without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution D was adopted (resolution 38/188 D).

128. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution E is entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes". 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, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, 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, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan

Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam.

Draft resolution E was adopted by 124 votes to none, with 23 abstentions (resolution 38/188 E).

129. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution F is entitled "Curbing the naval arms race: limitation and reduction of naval armaments, extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras,⁸ Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia,⁸ Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, 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, Zimbabwe.

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: Angola, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Zaire.

Draft resolution F was adopted by 73 votes to 19, with 44 abstentions (resolution 38/188 F).⁸

130. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution G is entitled "Study on the naval arms race". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of this draft resolution is contained in document A/38/762. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominica, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam.

Draft resolution G was adopted by 113 votes to 1, with 32 abstentions (resolution 38/188 G).

131. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution H is entitled "Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues". The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of draft resolution H is contained in A/38/762. 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, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal,

Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Somalia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Draft resolution H was adopted by 132 votes to 1, with 15 abstentions (resolution 38/188 H).

132. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution I is entitled "Review of and supplement to the *Comprehensive study on the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects*". 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, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, 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, Lesotho, 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, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

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

Draft resolution I was adopted by 146 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (resolution 38/188 I).

133. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): Draft resolution J is entitled "Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, 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, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Zimbabwe.

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

Abstaining: Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, China, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Paraguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Sweden.

Draft resolution J was adopted by 114 votes to 17, with 12 abstentions (resolution 38/188 J).

134. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now turn to paragraph 39 of the report of the First Committee in document A/38/640. The First Committee recommends that the General Assembly adopt the draft decision in that paragraph regarding the draft statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. May I take it that the Assembly adopts that draft decision?

The draft decision was adopted (decision 38/447).

AGENDA ITEM 65

Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region: report of the Secretary-General

AGENDA ITEM 66

Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security: report of the Security Council

AGENDA ITEM 67

Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security: report of the Security Council

135. Mr. GOYEN-ALVEZ (Uruguay), Rapporteur of the First Committee (*interpretation from Spanish*): It is an honour for me to introduce to the General Assembly the reports of the First Committee on its work concerning agenda items 65, 66 and 67. One of these items,

“Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region”, was proposed at the Assembly’s thirty-seventh session as a separate item. It has previously been considered as a sub-item of the general item on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security. At the present session the Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General containing replies from Governments [A/38/291 and Add.1-3], as well as another of his reports which contained an analysis based on replies of Governments [A/38/395]. As is well known, this issue is of particular importance, internationally as well as regionally, and in their replies many States indicated that they considered the promotion of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region to be a contribution to peace and security for all nations. For this reason the debate in the First Committee further clarified the many aspects of the topic and underscored their consequences for the world-wide objective of maintaining peace and security.

136. A very familiar item which the Committee has been considering since 1970 is the “Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security”. As is customary, this broad item made it possible for delegations to express their views on the most important aspects of peace and security in different parts of the world.

137. Another item “Implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security”, was also on the agenda of the First Committee last year. As will be recalled, in resolution 37/119 the General Assembly requested the Security Council to study this question as a matter of high priority. Indeed, it is of fundamental interest to Member States that the capacity of the Organization for the maintenance of world peace and security be strengthened. The Security Council has not submitted the results of this study, but the note of the President of the Council dated 12 September 1983⁹ is related to the contents of resolution 37/119.

138. Everyone will agree that, given the present international situation, there can be no task more urgent and more important than that of working towards dispelling and eliminating the danger of war, reducing tensions and achieving a peaceful settlement of outstanding disputes that tend to aggravate many problems. In the course of the debates on disarmament issues in the First Committee, many delegations pointed out that in the present precarious circumstances of mistrust and insecurity, the very existence of mankind is in serious danger, and this is the purport of the three draft resolutions I am presenting.

139. The report on agenda item 65 is contained in document A/38/642, and the relevant recommendation of the First Committee is in paragraph 11 of that report.

140. The report on agenda item 66 is contained in document A/38/643, and the relevant recommendation of the First Committee is in paragraph 8.

141. Finally, the report on agenda item 67 is in document A/38/644, and the corresponding recommendation of the First Committee is in paragraph 15.

142. On behalf of the First Committee, it is a great pleasure for me to recommend to the General Assembly that it adopt the draft resolutions to which I have just referred.

143. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The General Assembly will now consider the report of the First Committee on agenda item 65 [A/38/642].

144. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 11 of that report. The First Committee adopted the

draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 38/189).

145. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): We turn now to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 66 [A/38/643]. I call upon the representative of Albania, who has asked to explain his vote before the vote.

146. Mr. JANKU (Albania): Once again the Albanian delegation will not participate in the voting on the draft resolution contained in document A/38/643, entitled “Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security”. Without entering into the details of that draft resolution, we should like to point out that we do not agree with the views expressed in the fourth preambular paragraph, according to which all States are equally responsible for the use of force in international relations, at a time when, as is well known, it is the imperialist super-Powers and their tools which are using force, interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and undertaking direct acts of aggression against various countries and regions of the world. As on past occasions, the Albanian delegation reiterates its serious reservations regarding those provisions which deal with evaluation of détente, the Madrid meeting of representatives of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and the role of the Security Council.

147. For these reasons, my delegation will not participate in the vote on this resolution.

148. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 8 of its report [A/38/643]. 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, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

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

The draft resolution was adopted by 135 votes to none, with 12 abstentions (resolution 38/190).

149. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): The General Assembly will next turn to the report of the First Committee on agenda item 67 [A/38/644].

150. The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 15 of that report.

151. The report of the Fifth Committee on the administrative and financial implications of that draft resolution is contained in document A/38/737. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, 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, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Canada, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam.

The draft resolution was adopted by 109 votes to 20, with 18 abstentions (resolution 38/191).

152. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): In paragraph 1 of the resolution just adopted, the Assembly decided to establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Implementation of the Collective Security Provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. May I take it that it is the wish of the Assembly to entrust its President with the task of appointing the members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee after consultation with the regional groups?

It was so decided.

153. The PRESIDENT (*interpretation from Spanish*): I call upon the representative of Albania, who has asked to speak in explanation of vote after the vote.

154. Mr. JANKU (Albania): The Albanian delegation did not participate in the voting on the resolution recommended by the First Committee in its report [A/38/644] because of some reservations it had in regard to certain formulations and views contained therein. I should also like to reiterate that this resolution does not specify the causes of insecurity in the world or the factors which make the United Nations powerless in fulfilling its obligations in compliance with the Charter. International security is today threatened and undermined by the super-Powers, imperialist Powers and other reactionary forces; it is they who prevent the United Nations from carrying out its functions. The Security Council, as long as it is dominated by the veto of super-Powers and other imperialist Powers that have the right to use it, cannot be expected to contribute to the collective security system. There is no doubt that this collective security system would function and that it would serve the interests of peoples and world peace. On the contrary, however, it serves the policies and interests of the super-Powers and other imperialist Powers.

155. With regard to our position on disarmament resolutions in general, as in the past, the Albanian delegation did not participate in the voting process. At the same time, we should like to point out that our delegation dissociates itself from the consensus in respect of resolutions adopted by consensus or without a vote.

156. As we have explained before and as is well known, our position is linked to the very fact that those resolutions—which have a tendency to increase in number each year—have not had any positive effect on disarmament. On the contrary, by hiding behind those resolutions the super-Powers and other imperialist Powers have continued to intensify the unbridled arms race and their preparations for war. In addition, we have reservations on some of their texts and formulations. We have expressed those reservations in the past and in the First Committee at this session of the General Assembly.

157. Nevertheless, we cannot refrain from pointing out that our delegation voted in favour of the draft resolutions contained in documents A/38/624, on the denuclearization of Africa; A/38/632, on the nuclear armament of Israel; and A/38/625, on the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East region. Our positive vote for those draft resolutions is linked with our determined position in support of the struggle of the African peoples against the racist régime of South Africa and of the Arab peoples against the Israeli Zionists. However, we should like to make it clear that our support for those draft resolutions does not mean that we have no reservations. At the same time, that does not affect our unchangeable and principled position regarding the creation of so-called zones of peace free of nuclear weapons.

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.

NOTES

¹ See CD/53/Appendix III/Vol. I, document CD/28.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27, annex II, sect. 13.*

³ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 27, vol. II, annex III, document CCD/496.*

⁴ The delegation of Uruguay subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

⁵ The delegations of Belgium and Italy subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote against the draft resolution.

⁶The delegation of the United Kingdom subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

⁷The delegation of Malawi subsequently informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain in the vote.

⁸The delegations of Honduras and Malaysia subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution, and the delegations of Panama and Uruguay subsequently informed the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

⁹See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council 1983*, p. 21.