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VERBATIM RECORD OF **THE** 25th MEETING

Chairman:

Mr. **RANA**

**(Nepal)**

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The meeting was called to order at 10.40 a.m.

AGENDA **ITEMS** 45 TO 66 **AND** 155 (continued)

CONSIDERATION OF **AND** ACTION ON ALL **DISARMAMENT** AGENDA ITEMS

Mr. MORENO (Italy): I wish to make some comments, on behalf of the twelve Member States of the European Community, on item 56 **(1)** of the agenda, concerning the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament.

The Twelve have repeatedly demonstrated their determination to pursue and support any endeavour to strengthen the role of the United Nations in promoting disarmament, mutual confidence, and international peace and security. The United Nations is the key forum for world-wide discussion of all problems related to the pursuance of the objectives of international peace and security. The Twelve are convinced that the United Nations must play a central role in the quest for disarmament: its moral and political authority has recently been reinforced by the increased awareness of the international community's need for an institution capable of taking effective collective measures to prevent and remove threats to the peace, and to ensure that international law is applied.

(Mr. Moreno, Italy)

The newly acquired effectiveness and cohesion of the United Nations bring **new** hope for positive developments in all the various fields of **multilateral** co-operation and, from this standpoint, **in the field of disarmament**, which plays an essential role in the efforts to create enduring peace and security. These efforts not only should be responsive to events, but should also be **aimed** at having a positive influence by improving the prospect<sup>s</sup> for international peace and **security**.

The Twelve consider that the First Committee should **continue** to be the principal organ of the General Assembly entrusted with the consideration of disarmament **and** related questions of international security. In this respect., the Twelve support and favour the continued search for ways of fully implementing the **recommendations** included in resolution **42/42 B**, of 30 November 1987, on the **rationalization** of the work of the First Committee. I should like also to **express** our support for your personal efforts, **Mr. Chairman, with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of our** work and improving methods and procedure<sup>a</sup>.

As a **consequence**, the Twelve continue to believe that the **First Committee** should aim at achieving results in terms of quality **rather than quantity**, focusing on **the** search for **formulas** which would gradually draw positions closer. with the aim of favouring consensus.

At **the** 1990 session **the Disarmament Commission** was able to prove how **effective** the improvement of its working **methods** can be in facilitating the adoption of a number of **recommendations** by **consensus**, including the **recommendation on the review of the** role of the United Nations in the field **of disarmament**. **We confirm our commitment to the** reform process under way and believe **that** the United Nations Disarmament Commission should play a constructive role as a deliberative forum for **debate** and in-depth study on many **arms control and disarmament** issues.

(Mr. Moreno, Italy)

The **Twelve** are aware of the need to **implement** urgently those **reform measures** relating in particular to the agenda. They strongly favour efforts aimed at facilitating consultations on this **question before the** beginning of the organisational **session** scheduled for December 1990. The **Twelve expect a single consensus** draft resolution on the **United Nations Disarmament Commission** to be **presented** for adoption at **our present session** as further recognition of the **renewed importance** attached to the role of this body.

The **Twelve stress** their **support** for the **Conference on Disarmament**, since it is the single **multilateral disarmament** negotiating body in the framework of the **United Nations**. The **Conference remains** an indispensable forum in the disarmament field.

Apart from the **special** importance we attach to the negotiations currently **under way** on a global ban on chemical weapons, we consider that valuable activity has been carried out on other **agenda** items, in particular through the **resumption** during the **1990 session** of the activities of the **Ad Hoc Committee** on a nuclear-test ban.

The **Twelve** are also satisfied with the efforts being carried out by its member8 aimed at **improvement** of the functioning of the **Conference on Disarmament**, since they are aware of the need to adapt it to the new challenges **emerging on the international scene**. All the **delegations** which participated in the consultations **acknowledged** that they had **been positive and constructive** and were a proof of the **Conference's** wish to improve its **functioning** and continue close monitoring of **further development8** on the **issue**. Although **some concrete results** have already **been** achieved with regard, **inter alia**, to the **revision** of its calendar, further **consultations** are to be **expected** during the **1991 session** of the Conference.

The **Twelve also** recognise the valuable **assistance** provided by the **Department for Disarmament Affairs** in co-ordinating the activities of the relevant **United Nations bodies**, which should benefit **further** from the **strengthening** of its role.

(Mr. Moreno, Italy)

The Twelve regard the studies conducted by the United Nations as very useful and instrumental to the more advanced consideration of various aspects of disarmament and to the achievement of a greater general awareness of the subject. Such activities should, in our view, continue.

In this connection, the Twelve welcome the outcome of the studies, respectively, on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification and on nuclear armaments, which were concluded by a document approved by consensus. They also express their satisfaction with the progress made by the ad hoc group entrusted by the Secretary-general with the study on international transfers of conventional arms.

Lastly, the Twelve also wish to express their appreciation of the valuable research carried out by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and of the programme of fellowships on matters of disarmament.

The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Austria, who will introduce draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.46.

Mr. HANDE (Austria): I have the honour to introduce the draft resolution (A/C.1/45/L.46), entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and preparations for the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention". I do so on behalf of the 58 sponsors, namely, the delegations of Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal,

(Mr. Jandl, Austria)

**Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo. Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and my own country, Austria.**

**Since** my delegation had **the** honour to present its views on the question of bacteriological weapons in general and the biological **weapons** Convention in particular in its rather **comprehensive** statement of 29 October 1988, **I** shall not go into the **details** of **the** matter **as** such, but will merely concentrate on the draft resolution at hand.

**As** representatives **are** aware, since Austria presided over **the** Second Review **Conference** of **the** biological **weapons** Convention, in 1986, it has **always** introduced the relevant draft resolution in the First Committee. This year also we have, together with the Australian and the Dutch delegations, **prepared** the draft **resolution**, which builds **mainly** upon the text of last year's resolution 44/115 C, **which was** adopted by **consensus** **by** the General **Assembly** on 15 December 1989.

**(Mr. Jandl, Austria)**

The **preambular** part of the draft resolution, **which** remain8 basically **unchanged**, recalls the fact that the General Assembly, in 1971, commended the biological weapons Convention, takes note of **the** confidence-building **measures** agreed upon at **the** Second Review Conference, acknowledges the *need* **that** further **consideration** be given to **the** implementation of the Convention, and finally confirm the **common** interest in strengthening **the** authority **of** the **Convention** and co-operation among Member States.

In operative paragraph 1, **the draft** resolution reflect8 the **outcome** of **the** formal meeting of 23 October 1990 of **the** States **parties** to the **Convention**. In the light of the request by the majority of States parties to hold a Third Review Conference in 1991, the said meeting decided to convene a preparatory **committee**, open to all States parties, at **Geneva from 8 to 12 April 1991**. **Just for the sake** of information, I should add that the Said meeting of 23 October also reached an informal understanding that the **Third Review Conference** itself would take **place** at **Geneva from 9 to 27 September 1991**. **This date and the venue have, Of Course, to be** decided upon formally by **the preparatory committee**.

Operative paragraph 2 of **the** draft resolution requests the Secretary-General to provide such services as may be necessary *for* the **Review** Conference and its preparation.

In operative paragraph 3 the text recalls the decision of the Second **Review** Conference that the Third Review **Conference** should consider, *inter alia*, the **issues** set out in article XII of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference.

The draft resolution further **addresses** a **very** important **confidence-** end **security-building** measure **that was** agreed upon by the **Second** Review Conference, namely, the exchange of information. It reiterates its call upon all **States parties** to participate **in this** undertaking and **asks the Secretary-General to** lend **his assistance in this matter**.

(Mr. Jandl, Austria)

In **its** final paragraph the draft resolution calls upon all States that are not yet parties to the **Convention** to ratify it or accede to it without **delay**.

I should like to **express** my **delegation's** gratitude to the delegation<sup>8</sup> of Australia and the Netherlands for their **helpful** advice and co-operation in the drafting of the **text**. I should, furthermore, emphasise our gratitude to the 57 delegation<sup>8</sup> that I **mentioned** at the outset of my intervention as having found **themselves** in a **position** to sponsor the draft resolution, thereby providing **most** valuable support.

My delegation, together with the 57 other **sponsors**, is **convinced** that **the** text of this draft **resolution** is a suitable, encouraging and propitious one. I therefore express the hope that **the** First **Committee** will adopt **the** draft **resolution**, as it has adopted similar draft resolutions in previous years, without a vote.

Mr. AL-NASSER (Qatar) (interpretation from **Arabic**): Since my delegation is taking the floor **for** the first time in **this** **Committee**, allow me on behalf of my **delegation** to **extend** to **you** our congratulations on your election, and I **also** wish to congratulate the **members** of **the** Bureau on their election. I **am** sure that your experience **and** knowledge will **ensure** the **success** of the **Committee's** work.

I shall **take** up **the** subject of **the** establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free **zone** in the region of **the** Middle East. Today, that question is **of** particular **importance** **for** several reasons. Among those reasons is the **fact** that the general situation with **regard** to **disarmament** gives reason *for* hope that **considerable** **progress** will be **achieved** in that area, **thanks** to the international **détente** which has **paved** the way **towards** an **understanding** between blocs and groups of **States** which, only yesterday, were living in a **state** of perpetual **confrontation**. Another reason is **the** eruption of the **Gulf** crisis, which has demonstrated the **great** **importance** of freeing the Middle East of **the** nuclear **threat**.

**(Mr. Al-Nasser, Qatar)**

While international détente has led to the extinguishing of hotbeds of tension in various parts and regions of the world, the Middle East is going in the opposite direction. The longstanding Arab-Israeli conflict is today far from resolution or settlement. The new confrontation in the Arab Gulf is aggravating the rampant tensions in the region. Just exactly as the Secretary-General stated in the introduction to his report concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in document A/45/435,

"A nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East most certainly deserves such a qualification for more than one reason. The most obvious of them is that the Middle East is politically still unsettled and militarily volatile."

Every year since 1974, the General Assembly has recommended, and very often unanimously, the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. Those recommendations included fundamental provisions whereby all the parties directly involved in the conflict were called upon to look into the taking of all practical and urgent measures necessary for the implementation of the proposal relating to the establishment of such a region and to declare, until such a region is established, that they will desist from producing, acquiring or possessing nuclear weapons. They were also called upon not to allow any third party to place nuclear weapons on their territory, and were urged to place all their nuclear installations under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to declare their acceptance of the establishment of such a nuclear-weapon-free zone and to deposit their declarations with the Security Council for consideration by the Council.

The consecutive resolutions adopted by the General Assembly included provisions and conditions which continue to be fundamental prerequisites for the establishment of such a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. However, we all know the circumstances of the region which stem from the Arab-Israeli conflict.

(Mr. Al-Nasser, Qatar)

More specifically, they stem not only from the possession by Israel of a nuclear capability but also from the actual possession by Israel of nuclear weapons. The information that is available to all from numerous sources establishes those facts. The policy of silence regarding the possession by Israel of nuclear weapons does not mean that Israel does not possess those weapons. Indeed, all the experts are categorical on considering that Israel is without a doubt a nuclear state. Consequently, Israel is the source of a threat that has no place in the Middle East, if we wish that that region should meet the requirements of becoming a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

Israel has two reactors: one is under the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and subject to the Agency's inspection procedures. However, the other, namely the famous Dimona reactor, whose secret was divulged by the Israeli technician Vanunu to The Sunday Times of London two years ago, is not subject to international inspection. According to the international information available, that reactor is the source of the materials from which Israel manufactures its nuclear weapons. As the Secretary-General also states in his aforementioned report, the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East requires that all nuclear installations in the region be placed under the appropriate international safeguards, either through accession to the Non-Proliferation Treaty or the conclusion of a comprehensive safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency,

(Mr. Al-Nasser, Qatar)

**This applies only to Israel since all the other States in the region with nuclear installations have already placed their facilities under IAEA safeguards. All the States parties that are expected to be members of the zone, with the exception of four States, are parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The four States excepted are the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Oman and Mauritania.**

**My delegation, which has consistently supported the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones because of the contribution that that makes to the process of disarmament in general and nuclear disarmament in particular, fully supports the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. At the same time, however, my delegation is aware of the difficulties surrounding the establishment of such a zone and arising from Israel's nuclear armament and its refusal to place its nuclear facilities under the IAEA safeguards as is required for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the area.**

**We are all well aware of the positions of the parties concerned with regard to the establishment of such a zone and we know that as long as there is no fundamental change in the circumstances of the region, in other words, unless Israel accedes to the terms of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and places its installations under the IAEA safeguards and thereby respects its international obligations and responsibilities, the project will remain a dead letter.**

**The Secretary-General's report on the establishment of the zone deserves our serious consideration. Allow me to express the great appreciation of my country for the Secretary-General's efforts in drawing up this report. The report now shows us, after 60 many years, the approach to take to find a solution to the problem and to achieve the final goal, namely, the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.**

(Mr. Al-Nasser, Qatar)

We are aware of the **limits** of the report and know full, well that the **establishment of such a zone is** a political act that depends on the **parties** which will **make up the zone** when it is created. **However**, the **report** include8 certain **proposals** and measures, elements which, if adopted, would allow **us** to achieve **that goal**. Those elements of **the** report shed light on certain problem8 and **issues** involved in **the** establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free **zone** while taking into account the **specific circumstances** of the Middle East.

We also wish to **thank** all the **experts** for their effort6 aimed at clarifying **some** of the problems. This **is** a step toward8 **achieving** the ultimate goal, which is to **contribute** to nuclear disarmament and to consolidate security and peace throughout the world.

~~The CHAIRMAN~~ call on the representative of **Germany**, who will **introduce** draft resolutions **A/C.1/45/L.13** and **A/C.1/45/L.36**.

**Mr. DIETER von WAGNER (Germany)**: r t o i n t r o d u c e t w o draft resolution6 today, **and** I shall do 60 one after the other.

**First, I should** like to speak today on agenda item 60 (g) and introduce, on **behalf** of the delegation8 of Australia, Austria, the **Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria,** the **Byelorussian** Soviet Socialist Republic, **Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica,** **Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland,** Italy, **Luxembourg, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru,** **Poland, Romania, Spain, Togo,** the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United **Kingdom** of **Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** the United **States** of America **and my** own delegation, draft resolution **A/C.1/45/L.36**, entitled "**Implementation of the guidelines for** appropriate type8 of confidence-building **measures**".

**Two** years ago, in **its** resolution 43/78 H, the general **Assembly** endorsed without a vote **the** guideline8 for confidence-building **measures** that had **been** worked

**(Mr. Ritter von Wagner,  
Germany)**

out by the Disarmament **Commission**. These guideline<sup>8</sup> are a **standing** invitation to all States of the world to implement **such** measures on a global or regional level. A review of development<sup>6</sup> over **the past** two years **leads us** to conclude that **this** invitation has been accepted and that the **guidelines** have been implemented by a great number of States all over **the** world. Confidence-building **measures** have proved to be of increasing **importance**. This is particularly true for confidence-building measures agreed and implemented **on** a bilateral, subregional or **regional** level. Let me give the Committee **some** examples,

In Africa confidence-building measures are **being** developed in the framework of the **Organization** of African **Unity** as well as between the State<sup>6</sup> **members** of the **Economic Communities** of Central African and Western African States. In reviewing the **last** two years mention **must** be made of the **signing** in 1989 of the Treaty instituting the **Arab** Maghreb Union. It **represents** a **major step** toward<sup>6</sup> **enhancing** stability **and co-operation** in the **Maghreb** area and building confidence **among the** State<sup>8</sup> **members** of the Union.

Among Asian nations the confidence-building **process is** gaining ground and becoming **more** specific. Two recent example<sup>8</sup> of particular importance are the **establishment** of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation **and**, especially, the 1989 agreement between India **and Pakistan** on non-attack upon each other's nuclear facilities.

In Latin America the value of confidence-building **measures** ha<sup>6</sup> been long **recognized**. In 1989 the five countries **members** of the **Andean** Pact **agreed** in their **Galapagos** Declaration on **the** undertaking to institute or improve confidence-building **measures** aimed **at** the **establishment** of practical **procedures**, **including:** prompt bilateral **consultations** for **avoiding** or **resolving** frontier

(Mr. Ritter von Wagner,  
Germany)

incidents; the exchange of information and regular meetings between their armed forces, including meetings at the level of their military high **commands**; end co-operation by their armed **forces** in development projects of mutual interest.

This agreement represents a major effort for confidence building in the region, Argentina and Brazil took the political decision to promote and expand their economic integration and intensify their peaceful nuclear co-operation on the basis of openness and mutual confidence. In the General Assembly Argentina has launched an initiative for confidence-building measures in outer space.

As to developments in Europe, I may refer to draft resolution **A/C.1/45/L.37**, with France as one of its **sponsors**, entitled "Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe". The United Nations **has** been playing a crucial role in the process of promoting the concept of confidence-building measures and analysing appropriate **measures** for different regions or subregions in the world. This **year's** United **Nations** meetings on confidence- and security-building measures in Asia - in **Kathmandu, Nepal** - and on conflict resolution, crisis prevention and management and confidence-building among **African States - in Arusha, Tanzania** - contributed significantly to **focusing** attention on confidence-building measures appropriate to **and** practicable in the respective regions.

(Mr. Bitter von Wagner, Germany)

As laid down in the 1989 **guidelines**, confidence-building **measures** are **conceived** of as a broad concept. Confidence reflects a **set of** related factors of a military as **well as of** a non-military character, and a plurality of approaches is needed to overcome fear, **apprehension** and mistrust between States and to replace them with confidence. This includes confidence building *in* the political, military, economic, social, humanitarian and cultural fields. At the **same** time, confidence-building measures in the military field alone are already **of** high value and should be a focus *of* our attention.

Traditionally, sovereign States have pursued **their** security autonomously either **on** their own or in conjunction with close allies, but rarely by trying to co-operate with potential **adversaries** in fields **relating** to security. **Times** are **changing**. Today States are discovering, without **in** any way **renouncing** sovereignty, that national security can also be bolstered by **measures** taken, not against, but in **co-operation** with, potential **adversaries**. In **this regard**, confidence-building **measures** are of particular relevance. **Disarmament** agreements **cannot** materialise overnight. They **require** a high degree of co-operation in the field of security, which necessitates a solid basis *of* antecedent co-operative **efforts** to **build** trust. Like **no** other **means**, confidence-building measures are capable of **performing** this task. By breaking the pernicious cycle **of** distrust, arms build-up and tension by substituting a new cycle of **understanding**, confidence and **stability**, they pave the way **for** new co-operative structures of security, **among** which arms reduction **agreements will** figure prominently,

In applying this line **of** thinking, States **of** the two major military alliances have already **succeeded** in transforming their relationship to **an extent** that would have been inconceivable only a few years **ago**. In their London Declaration, Heads of States and **Government** of the **North Atlantic Council** made it **clear** that they **no**

(Mr. Bitter von Wagner, Germany)

longer regarded the Soviet Union and the other countries of Central and **Eastern** Europe as adversaries but as fellow architects of the new Europe to which they extended the **hand** of friendship, **and** they proposed that co-operation within the framework of **the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe be institutionalized** in order to provide a forum for broad political dialogue in a more united Europe.

Let *me reaffirm* that wherever **disarmament** and arms control are at issue in the world it must be borne in mind that **confidence** building paves the way to disarmament, and in turn **disarmament** generates **confidence**. This cycle of reason should be **set** in motion world wide.

I would like now to introduce the second draft resolution, on "Science **and** technology for disarmament", contained in document A/C.1/45/L.13. For **technical** reasons this draft has been introduced without listing all the countries that wish to join in sponsoring it. We are grateful for the support given us **and** would welcome the broadest sponsorship possible for **an** item which, in our view, deserves particular attention. The draft resolution calls in **essence** for increased **common** efforts to make the best possible use of those scientific and **technological achievements** that improve the tools for the *effective and* reliable implementation of arms control and disarmament agreements, inter alia, for verification of compliance and for weapons disposal.

My **delegation** maintains the view that technology as such is neutral and that, although it has a momentum of its own, its use and development occur only **under** human *direction*. With human **guidance**, technology can *and* should be a crucial element in **the** effort to establish a new, more co-operative stage in international relations. The better use and application of technological means and **methods** related to arms control **and** *disarmament* in mutual **and** collective co-operation

(Mr. Bitter von Wagner, Germany)

constitute a desirable and indispensable step **in this regard.** In order to exploit to the full the potential of technology and arms control as **agents for positive** change, we deem it **important** to give this **interrelationship special** attention. My Government wishes to do this by taking into account the **individual** characteristics of efforts related to arms control and disarmament, such as **treaty-specific** verification provisions, noting the difficulties in assigning specific responsibilities to a multilateral organisation not directly related to a specific arms control endeavour. The aspect of science and technology deserves particular attention, best expressed by broad **sponsorship.** It would be very much welcomed if delegations that feel the same way would express **this feeling** by joining in sponsoring our draft resolution. We **welcome any** support for this draft.

The CHAIRMAN: I call on the representative of **Mexico**, who will introduce draft resolution **A/C.1/45/L.33.**

Mrs. CARVALHO (Mexico) (interpretation **from** Spanish): Curbing the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects has been the subject of many international activities and, despite the fact that *there is* an awareness that **these** weapons *are* imperilling the existence of mankind, very little has been done to eliminate them from the face of the *Earth.*

The sponsors of draft resolution **A/C.1/45/L.33**, entitled "**Nuclear-arms freeze**" - namely, India, Indonesia, **Myanmar**, Peru and Mexico - continue to be convinced of the urgency of putting an end to the perfecting of nuclear weapons, deeming this **an** indispensable measure for curbing the nuclear-arms race. **The qualitative** improvement of these weapons neutralises the **positive** effects of the agreements on weapons reduction inasmuch as there continues to be **an** increase in the destructive capacity of the remaining weaponry,

(Mrs. Carvalho, Mexico)

Improvements in East-West relations should encourage **and** speed **up** the process leading to the adoption of concrete **measures** to ensure the total elimination of nuclear **weapons**. In operative paragraph.1 of the draft **resolution, an** urgent appeal is addressed to the **two** major nuclear Powers to reach agreement on an **immediate nuclear-arms freeze**, which **would** provide for a stoppage **of any** further **production** and, at the same **time**, a cut-off in the production of fissionable **material** for their **manufacture**.

**Although this** measure is not **an end in and** of itself, we are **convinced** that . joint **action** on the part of nuclear-weapon **States committing** them to a **total nuclear-arms freeze would** contribute to enhancing the confidence **of States and** would create a more favourable and secure international **atmosphere**.

(Mrs. Carvalho, Mexico)

The **sponsors** of draft resolution **A/C.1/45/L.33** again appeal to the nuclear-weapon States to announce a **total** nuclear-weapon free<sup>28</sup> in a declaration that would include the prohibition of testing, production and emplacement of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles. as well as the cessation of the **production** of fissionable materials for such weapons.

The CHAIRMAN: I now call on the representative of **Colombia**, who will introduce the draft decision contained in document **A/C.1/45/L.3**.

Miss URIBE DE LOZAN (Colombbs) (interpretation from **Spanish**): I have the honour to introduce the draft decision regarding **agenda** item 56 **(j)** of the General **Assembly**, concerning international **arms** trauefere.

The draft decision, contained in document **A/C.1/45/L.3**, is designed simply to include the item concerning international arms transfers **on** the provisional agenda of the General Assembly at the next session, when the report on the study that is currently being made on all aspects relating to **this** very important **issue will be** submitted to Governments for their consideration.

However, **I** should like to avail myself of this opportunity to express **our** pleasure at noting the growing awareness on the part of many Governments concerning the problem of international arms transfers, as indicated not only in **the** debates at **this** session of the General Assembly but also in the replies they **have** sent to the Secretary-General,

There can be **no** doubt any longer that the matter of international arms transfers gives rise to many and various concerns in the international **community**: the current **crisis** in the Middle East; the destabilising **role** of **conventional** weapons; **the** increasing impoverishment **of the** **third** world; the external **debt** of **many** **countries**, to a large **extent** attributable to **militarization**; **and** the constantly increasing violence in some **areas** of **the** world are only a **few of** the factor& related to the **arms** trade,

(Miss Uribe De Lozan,  
Colombia)

**It** is increasingly obvious today that peoples want peace, **that they** prefer methods **other** than war to resolve their disputes, and **that** weapons not only have not solved their problems but have impoverished **them** and, in many cases, future generations. It is time for the limiting of arms transfers to become a shared responsibility in our efforts to bring about global **security** and to **internationalize** disarmament. It is time to understand that there is a tremendous potential for the increasing of resources devoted to human development through curbing and reducing **arms** transfers.

If crises serve any purpose, it is to jolt our consciences. **The** crisis we are experiencing is sufficient, as we said a few days ago, to make us take stock, move towards reflection and change, and make a serious effort to curb the production of weapons, eliminate the unscrupulous trade in them and put an end to the utilitarian mentality that has caused the current situation.

**For** those of us in the United Nations that have assumed responsibilities with regard to international arms transfers, either as co-sponsors of the relevant **resolutions** or as participants in the group of governmental experts currently studying the item, all the opinions expressed so **far** constitute a valuable contribution to this consideration and also **an** important stimulus **for** the complex work **we** have undertaken.

We should like also to avail ourselves of this opportunity to **thank** the Secretariat for its invaluable support and advice **in** this undertaking.

The meeting rose at 11.25 a.m.