

negotiations in order to preserve peace, strengthen international security, promote arms limitation and disarmament under effective verification, develop equitable international economic relations, implement the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial rule, eradicate racism and *apartheid* and settle other urgent international issues;

4. *Stresses* the necessity for the members of the Security Council, in particular its permanent members, to take appropriate and effective measures in carrying out their primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter;

5. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in accordance with the Charter, to facilitate dialogue and co-operation as a means to help reduce tensions, settle international conflicts peacefully and improve the international climate;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item entitled "Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/92. Establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the tense and dangerous situation in the world and the danger of continuing down the path of confrontation and the arms race towards the abyss of the nuclear self-destruction of mankind,

Deeply concerned at the numerous threats to international peace and security resulting from the persistent violations of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Also concerned at the continuous escalation in the global arms race, especially the nuclear-arms race, and the consequent threat posed to the security of all States,

Conscious of the urgent need to strengthen the foundation of universal security, on the basis of the Charter and in compliance with the generally recognized norms and principles of international law,

Conscious of the growing interdependence of countries and the fact that the contemporary world has no reasonable alternative to the policy of co-operation and interaction among States pursued on the basis of equality with unconditional respect for the right of each people to make its sovereign choice of the ways and forms of its development,

Reaffirming the important role of the United Nations as an indispensable forum for conducting negotiations and achieving agreements on measures to strengthen international peace, security and co-operation and to democratize international relations,

Having in mind the necessity of strengthening international co-operation on the basis of existing consensus with a view to promoting the well-being and economic development of all countries, in particular developing countries,

Having discussed the question of a comprehensive system of international peace and security,

1. *Solemnly reaffirms* that the collective security system embodied in the Charter of the United Nations con-

tinues to be a fundamental and irreplaceable instrument for the preservation of international peace and security;

2. *Also reaffirms* the need to adhere strictly to the fundamental principles of the Charter, especially respect for the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs, non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and the right of all peoples to self-determination;

3. *Recognizes* the invaluable role of the United Nations in the preservation of international peace and security and the harmonization of the policies of the Member States and the imperative need to strengthen and reinforce the United Nations;

4. *Calls upon* States to focus their efforts on ensuring security on an equal basis for all States and in all spheres of international relations;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to make their contribution to practical measures to ensure compliance with and implementation of the provisions of the Charter with particular regard to the crucial and interrelated areas of disarmament, crisis and conflict settlement, economic development and co-operation and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

6. *Further calls* for the implementation of resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Decides* to continue consideration of this question at its forty-second session under an item entitled "Comprehensive system of international peace and security".

96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/93. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is 40/93 of 12 December 1985,

Recalling resolution 40/82 of 12 December 1985, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

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

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

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

Deeply concerned over the continuing development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel,

1. *Reiterates its condemnation* of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Requests once more* the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies

with Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and places all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Reiterates its request* to the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities and the collaboration of other States, parties and institutions in the nuclear field;

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

5. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;

6. *Reaffirms its condemnation* of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities in the light of the latest available information, and to update the *Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament*¹¹⁵ and submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

*96th plenary meeting
4 December 1986*

¹¹⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.2.