

technology with military applications at its 1992 session, with a view to concluding its work on this matter at its 1993 session;

2. *Invites* all Member States to make available to the Secretary-General pertinent information and comments on this subject, taking into account arrangements, laws and regulations related to international transfers of high technology with military applications, as appropriate;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the information and comments transmitted by Member States.

*65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991*

46/39. Israeli nuclear armament

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 45/63 of 4 December 1990,

Recalling its resolution 44/108 of 15 December 1989, in which, *inter alia*, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also that the Security Council, in its resolution 487 (1981), called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under 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,

Taking note of resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/570, adopted on 20 September 1991 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,²⁶

Taking into consideration the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,¹⁷ and in particular its paragraph 12, which relates to Israel's nuclear capabilities,

Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel and its testing of their delivery systems in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, thus threatening the peace and security of the region, and equally alarmed by reports of Israel's placing on alert its nuclear arsenal during conflicts in the Middle East,

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 in developing their delivery systems,

Deeply concerned that Israel has not committed itself to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack safeguarded nuclear facilities,

1. *Deplores* Israel's refusal to renounce possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Expresses grave concern* at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the military nuclear fields;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* regarding the information on Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems;

4. *Reaffirms* that Israel should promptly apply Security Council resolution 487 (1981), in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested it to place all nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities;

5. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so not to cooperate with or give assistance to Israel that could enhance its nuclear-weapons capability;

6. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

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

*65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991*

46/40. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/152 of 19 December 1977, 35/153 of 12 December 1980, 36/93 of 9 December 1981, 37/79 of 9 December 1982, 38/66 of 15 December 1983, 39/56 of 12 December 1984, 40/84 of 12 December 1985, 41/50 of 3 December 1986, 42/30 of 30 November 1987, 43/67 of 7 December 1988 and 45/64 of 4 December 1990,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,⁶⁵ together with the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I),⁶⁵ the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II)⁶⁵ and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III),⁶⁵

Reaffirming its conviction that general agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons would significantly reduce the suffering of civilian populations and of combatants,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General,⁶⁶

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that an increasing number of States have either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981;