do justice to so many issues in the six or seven weeks available to it. Moreover, not enough time and effort was being devoted to trying to reach common approaches to these issues. The danger inherent in this situation, as Canada saw it, was that "decisions taken by straight majority vote (and these now account for two-thirds of the First Committee's resolutions) without regard to the views of a minority whose support may be essential for their implementation may lose their credibility."

Similar conclusions had been reached earlier by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). Writing in the *Disarmament Times* (February 1985), Mr. Jozef Goldblat of the Institute pointed out that UNGA resolutions on arms control and disarmament had made little impact on the course of arms control negotiations partly because their proliferation had reduced their value and partly because, in some cases, resolutions adopted on the same issue contained divergent recommendations.

As Mr. Goldblat pointed out, "All such resolutions ceased to play the main role originally assigned to them, namely, that of serving as a sounding board for ideas and proposals." Of considerable importance as well was the fact that "those voting in favour do not necessarily include all the militarily significant states, that is, states whose consent is indispensable to reach a disarmament agreement. Therefore the important role of the General Assembly, that of providing guidance for arms control talks, is no longer fulfilled either."

Arms Control and Disarmament (ACD) Resolutions at UNGA 40

(Total ACD Resolutions Adopted — 66)

Resolutions marked with an asterisk were co-sponsored by Canada.
Countries in parentheses are lead sponsors.

RESOLUTION NUMBER	RESOLUTION Supported by Canada (41 including 20 adopted without a vote)	VOTE (Yes/No/Abstain) (Without a vote)
40/94B (Finland)	Study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones	WOV
40/82 (Egypt)	Nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East	WOV
40/83 (Pakistan)	Nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia	104-3-41
40/89A (Mauritius)	Denuclearization of Africa	148-0-6
40/79 (Mexico)	Treaty of Tlatelolco	139-0-7
*40/152B (UK)	Bilateral nuclear-arms and space arms negotiations	107-0-40
40/18 (Yugoslavia)	Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations	76-0-12
40/81 (New Zealand)	Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty	116-4-29
40/152G (Mexico)	Nuclear winter	141-1-10
*40/94G (Canada)	Fissionable material for weapons purposes	145-1-7
40/86 (Pakistan)	International arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons	142-0-6
*40/94M (Egypt)	Third Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	138-0-11
40/91A (Romania)	Reduction of military budgets	WOV
40/91B (Sweden)	Reduction of military budgets	113-13-15
*40/94K (UK)	Objective information on military matters	107-13-16
40/94C (Denmark)	Study on conventional disarmament	WOV
40/84 (Sweden)	Conventional weapons deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects	WOV
40/94A (Peru)	Conventional disarmament on a regional scale	128-0-8
*40/92B (Canada)	Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons	WOV
*40/92C (USA)	Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons	112-16-22
40/87 (Sri Lanka)	Prevention of an arms race in outer space	151-0-2
40/152D (Mexico)	Comprehensive programme of disarmament	WOV
40/150 (Romania)	Economic and social consequences of the armaments race	139-1-7
40/152F (13 initiators)	Report of the Disarmament Commission	WOV
40/152L (Nigeria)	Second Disarmament Decade	WOV
40/94N (Australia)	Disarmament and the maintenance of international peace and security	99-0-53