

facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons." Given these two observations, FIZZ requested that the UN Conference on Disarmament (CD) continue to "pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices" under the item entitled Nuclear Weapons In All Aspects, and that it keeps the UNGA informed of its progress.

The subject of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty was addressed at both sessions of the UNGA. New Zealand introduced the resolution entitled "Urgent Need for a CTBT" in 1987 (42/27), and Australia introduced its 1988 counterpart (resolution 43/64). In 1987, the CTBT resolution received the support of 143 countries, was opposed by 2, while 8 states chose to register abstentions. At UNGA 43, the final tabulation recorded was 146 in favour, 2 against, and 6 abstentions. Canada co-sponsored both resolutions. France and the USA opposed both the 1987 and 1988 versions of the resolution. Among the NWS, only the USSR supported the two resolutions, with China and the UK abstaining on both.

The 1987 CTBT resolution welcomed the 17 September 1987 joint superpower statement announcing the commencement of bilateral negotiations on nuclear testing in 1987. It reaffirmed the conviction that a treaty on the "prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of fundamental importance." Accordingly, 42/27 urged that the following actions be taken: 1) that the CD "initiate substantive work" on a CTBT; 2) that all states, including the NWS, cooperate in this effort; 3) that the NWS, "especially those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals," agree to appropriate verifiable interim measures directed at reaching a CTBT; 4) that those NWS which had not yet done so, adhere to the provisions of the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT); and 5) that the CD take "immediate steps for the establishment...of an international seismic monitoring network."

The 1988 version of this resolution welcomed the "ongoing negotiations" between the two superpowers that were being conducted in accordance with the 17 September 1987 joint statement. Resolution 43/64 also noted "the significant development" that had been made between the USA and the USSR on "improved verification arrangements to facilitate the ratification" of the treaties on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests and On Underground Explosions for Peaceful Purposes. Lastly, the 1988 resolution