

(Mr. Garcia Robles, Mexico)

The call to all States, in particular those with major space capabilities "to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding".

The exhortation, addressed to the United States and the Soviet Union, urging them "seriously to pursue their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching an early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament regularly of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work".

Thirdly, the call to all States, especially those with major space capabilities, "to refrain in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space".

Lastly, I have intentionally left the two quotations which I am now going to recall, from paragraphs 6 and 9 of the resolution, to conclude my series of quotations, since both refer expressly to the Conference on Disarmament.

In paragraph 6, the General Assembly reiterated "that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in all its aspects in outer space".

In paragraph 9, the General Assembly unequivocally requested the Conference "to re-establish an Ad Hoc Committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its session of 1986, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space".

As this statement is becoming somewhat lengthy, I shall leave until later my concern, which I hope to be able to express, regarding a number of other items to which my delegation attributes particular significance, such as the prohibition of chemical weapons, on which the work of the Ad Hoc Committee has been so ably directed by the distinguished representative of Poland, Ambassador Turbanski, and now has fairly encouraging prospects of achieving the desired conventions; the comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, on which we venture to hope that the Conference can give a positive response at the request of the General Assembly by submitting a complete draft for the Programme at its next session; the World Disarmament Campaign for which Mexico had the privilege of taking the initiative in 1980; the nuclear weapons freeze which the General Assembly has been recommending periodically so as to ensure that nuclear-weapon stockpiles do not continue to grow while disarmament negotiations are going ahead, and the nuclear winter, regarding which the General Assembly, rightly alarmed by the data contained in the report by the Secretary-General, has asked the latter to make a study on the climatic effects and potential physical effects of nuclear war, including its socio-economic consequences.

For the moment, I should simply like to emphasize that the number of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, a number which, as I have already said, is the highest ever recorded in the annals of the Organization, would be entirely worthless if