

The second Mexican resolution of 1987 (42/26B), focused more directly on the obligations of the non-nuclear weapons states (NNWS). It recommended that each NNWS which was a party to the PTBT "formally submit an amendment proposal to the depositary Governments with a view to convening a conference...to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a [CTBT]." It further requested that these NNWS report the progress made on this proposal to the 43rd session of the UNGA. The 1988 version of this resolution (43/63B), welcomed "the submission of the Depositary Governments" of the PTBT which included an "amendment proposal" for the convening of a conference to deal with proposed amendments to the PTBT as noted in the 1987 version of this resolution. It also called for the inclusion of an item onto the provisional agenda of the 44th session of the UNGA which would deal with the subject of amending the PTBT. In all other respects, the two resolutions were identical.

Lastly, UNGA 42 considered a resolution that was not reintroduced to the 43rd session of the UNGA. Entitled "Notification of Nuclear Tests," it was introduced by Australia (42/38C). One hundred and forty-seven countries endorsed this resolution, while only France opposed it, and 8 countries chose to abstain. Canada and the USSR both voted in favour of 42/38C, whereas China, the UK and the USA abstained.

This notification resolution recalled its forerunner of 1986 (41/59N) and noted that "despite the continuation of nuclear explosions," the states conducting them had yet to provide the Secretary-General with the data which 41/59N requested be forwarded to his office. In light of this situation, 42/38C called upon all states to "comply with resolution 41/59N."

#### Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons (CBWs)

Three resolutions related to CBWs were dealt with by each UNGA session in 1987 and 1988. All were adopted without a vote. Canada co-sponsored the three that were introduced in 1988, but in 1987 Canada was associated with only one (resolution 42/37A which Canada introduces to the UNGA alternately with Poland). In 1988, Poland introduced resolution 43/74C entitled "Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons," the counterpart to 42/37A. Austria introduced both 42/37B and 43/74B which were entitled "Second Review of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)," while Australia introduced