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REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY
RESOLUTION 421 (1977) CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF
SOUTH AFRICA ON NUCLEAR COLLABORATION WITH
SOUTH AFRICA

The Committee considered the question of nuclear collaboration with South Africa at its 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd meetings, held between 3 April and 20 December 1979. 1/

On 5 July 1979, the Committee held an open meeting during which it heard a statement on the subject by Professor Ronald Walters of Howard University, Washington D.C.

At its 20th meeting on 31 October 1979, the Committee decided to establish an open-ended Working Group of the Committee to formulate recommendations to the Security Council with a view to averting the danger of the acquisition of nuclear weapons by South Africa. The Working Group held three meetings and reported to the Committee at its 21st meeting on 14 December 1979.

While there was general agreement among members of the Committee on the objective, different points of view were expressed on the type of action to be recommended to the Security Council.

1. Some members (Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Kuwait, Jamaica, Nigeria, USSR and Zambia) considered that, in view of the aggressive and racist nature of the South African régime, the very existence of which they considered to represent a threat to international peace and security, the Security Council should immediately take action to prohibit all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

2. The remaining members of the Committee were unable to accept this proposal. They contended that it would not promote what should be, in their view, the international goal of South Africa's adherence to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and acceptance of international safeguards. They supported, in varying degrees, the following measures:

1/ In this connexion, attention was drawn to the report of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held in London in February 1979 (S/13157).

- (i) Application of international safeguards to South Africa's pilot enrichment plant.
- (ii) Submission of South Africa's nuclear plants to IAEA safeguards.
- (iii) Accession of South Africa to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.
- (iv) The imposition of full-scope international safeguards.
- (v) Prohibition of nuclear co-operation of the kind that increases South Africa's nuclear military capability.
- (vi) Cessation of export of matériel relating to nuclear energy that may be used for nuclear weapons.
- (vii) Cessation of exchange of scientists and scientific information which may assist South Africa in acquiring nuclear weapons.

Norway proposed that the Security Council should call on all States which continue to collaborate with South Africa in the nuclear field to stop such collaboration unless South Africa accepts full-scope international safeguards.

The United States of America supported proposals (i) to (vii) in principle. The United States, while taking no position on the Norwegian proposal at this time, found the proposal interesting and felt that it was deserving of further consideration by the States members of the Security Council.