- 7. Requests the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action, bearing in mind the recommendations of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa,14 against the racist régime of South Africa, so as to prevent it from further endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons;
- 8. Demands that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;
- 9. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Organization of African Unity towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;
- 10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

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B

NUCLEAR CAPABILITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Deeply alarmed at the report that South Africa may have detonated a nuclear explosive device in September 1979.

Recalling its decision 34/404 of 26 October 1979,15

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 16

- Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the action taken by him in pursuance of General Assembly decision 34/404;
- Appeals to all Member States in a position to do so to provide all relevant information at their disposal to the Secretary-General;
- Requests the Secretary-General to follow the situation closely and in the light of further relevant informa-tion to be submitted by Member States;
- Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of appropriate experts, ir a comprehensive report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field and to submit the report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

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34/77. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, in which it overwhelmingly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also its resolution 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it recognized that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East enjoyed wide support in the region,

16 For the text of the decision, see sect. X.B.1.
16 A/34/674 and Add.1.

Bearing in mind its resolution 31/71 of 10 December 1976, in which it expressed the conviction that progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance the cause of peace in the region and in the world,

Considering its resolution 32/82 of 12 December 1977, in which it expressed the conviction that the development of nuclear capability would further complicate the situation and immensely damage the efforts to create an atmosphere of confidence in the Middle East,

Guided by the relevant recommendations in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, dealing with the establishment of a nuclearweapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,18

Recalling also its resolution 33/64 of 14 December 1978.

Recognizing that the establishment of a nuclearweapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

- Urges all parties directly concerned seriously to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;19
- *Invites* those countries, pending the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East and during the process of its establishment, to declare solemnly that they will refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices;
- Calls upon those countries to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party and to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;
- 4. Further invites those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and during the process of its establishment, to declare their support for establishing such a zone in the region consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council for consideration as appropriate;
- 5. Reaffirms again its recommendation to the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from any action contrary to the spirit and purpose of the present resolution and the objective of establishing in the region of the Middle East a nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards and to extend their co-operation to the States of the region in their efforts to promote these objectives;
- 6. Renews its invitation to the Secretary-General to continue to explore the possibilities of making progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;
- Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

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¹⁴ See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979, document S/13157, sect. VII.

¹⁷ Subsequently referred to as the Group of Experts on South Africa's Plan and Capability in the Nuclear Field.

 ¹⁸ Resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (d).
 19 Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.