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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

Nuclear capability of South Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

1. On 12 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted resolution 40/89 B, the operative parts of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Condemns the massive build-up of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

"2. Expresses its full support for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

"3. Reaffirms that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

"4. Condemns all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

"5. Demands that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia;

"6. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions or individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;

"7. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider as a matter of priority during its session in 1986 South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, inter alia, the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability;

"8. Requests the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament and to fulfil its obligations and responsibility, to take enforcement measures to prevent any racist régime from acquiring arms or arms technology;

"9. Further requests the Security Council to conclude expeditiously its consideration of the recommendations of its Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective, and prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

"10. Demands once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session."

2. Pursuant to paragraph 11 of the resolution, the Secretary-General has continued to follow South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field. In order to obtain information that would be of assistance to him in the preparation of his report, he has been in contact, inter alia, with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Organization of African Unity.

3. In September 1985, the General Conference of IAEA adopted at its twenty-ninth session a resolution (GC/XXIX/RES/442) on South Africa's nuclear capability, in which it made requests similar to those made in the resolution of the General Assembly on the same subject. Accordingly, the Director General of IAEA has prepared a report (GOV/INF/498 and Corr.1) on South Africa's nuclear capability, which contains updated information on South Africa's nuclear resources and activities to the extent they are known to the Agency, and which includes a report on the actions taken by the Agency pursuant to the resolution adopted by the General Conference in September 1985. In response to the inquiry of the Secretary-General, the Director General of IAEA has provided him with the above-mentioned report. In the view of the Secretary-General, the substance of this report goes a long way to meet the requests made by the General Assembly on the same subject, and he therefore submits it herewith for the Assembly's information (see annex I).

4. The question of South Africa's nuclear capability was on the agenda of the thirtieth regular session of the IAEA's General Conference, from 29 September to 3 October 1986. At that session a resolution (GC(XXX)/RES/468) on the item, which appears in annex II, was adopted by the General Conference.

5. The Secretary-General is not in a position to add anything to the information transmitted by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Should the Secretary-General receive any further information on the subject, he will bring it to the attention of the General Assembly without delay.

ANNEX I

The International Atomic Energy Agency and South Africa
General Conference resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/442*

1. In resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/442 (see attachment 1) the General Conference made a number of requests to the Agency, the Board of Governors and the Director General:

(a) In paragraph 2, it demanded once again "that South Africa submit immediately all its nuclear installations and facilities to Agency safeguards" and requested the Director General "to continue taking the necessary measures in that connection";

(b) In paragraph 5, it called upon the Agency "to refrain from participating in any seminars or technical and scientific meetings in South Africa";

(c) In paragraph 9, it requested the Agency "to exclude South African participation from all expert meetings, panels, conferences, seminars, etc. where such participation could assist South Africa to persist with its exploitation of Namibian uranium";

(d) In paragraph 10, it requested the Agency "to stop publishing the entry provided for Namibia by South Africa in the Red Book on Uranium Resources, Production and Demand and also to ensure that no reports or information relating to Namibian uranium extraction, production and exports are published without the full consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia";

(e) In paragraph 11, it requested the Director General "to report to the General Conference any information that Namibian soil is used by South Africa in any way as a dumping ground of radioactive wastes of whatever nature";

(f) In paragraph 12, it requested the Board of Governors and the Director General "to follow and contribute to the implementation of the above-mentioned United Nations General Assembly resolution a/ in what relates to the Agency and especially the request to the Agency to refrain from extending, directly or indirectly, to South Africa any nuclear facilities";

(g) In paragraph 13, it further requested the Board of Governors and the Director General "to follow closely the activities of South Africa and its evolution in the nuclear field and to report to the General Conference at its thirtieth regular session";

* Previously issued under the symbol GOV/INF/498.

a/ United Nations General Assembly resolutions 38/39 G, 39/50 A, 39/61 A and B, 39/72 A and C.

(h) In paragraph 14, it requested the Board of Governors "to make recommendations to the General Conference at its thirtieth regular session on appropriate action to be taken in accordance with the Statute if by that session South Africa has not complied with this resolution";

(i) In paragraph 15, it requested the Board of Governors and the Director General "to report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Conference at its thirtieth regular session";

(j) In paragraph 16, it requested the Director General "to bring this resolution to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations".

2. At its fortieth regular session, in resolution 40/57 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the General Assembly strongly condemned "all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa" and called upon the States concerned "to cease forthwith all such collaboration".

3. In resolution 40/52, the General Assembly strongly condemned "the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power ...".

4. In decision 40/415, the General Assembly declared that "the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction". It condemned "the continued nuclear co-operation by certain Western and other countries with South Africa" and called upon "the States concerned to end all such co-operation and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability".

5. In resolution 40/64 A, entitled "Comprehensive sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa", the General Assembly took note with appreciation of resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/442 on South Africa's nuclear capability, adopted on 27 September 1985 by the General Conference of the Agency. It again called upon the Security Council "urgently to take action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to applying comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa". Also, the Assembly called upon "all organizations within the United Nations system as well as other international organizations that have not yet done so to exclude forthwith the South African régime from their membership".

6. In resolution 40/64 E, entitled "Relations between Israel and South Africa", the General Assembly demanded that Israel "desist from and terminate all forms of collaboration with South Africa forthwith, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, and abide scrupulously by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council" and called upon "all Governments and organizations in a position to do so to exert their influence to persuade Israel to desist from such collaboration".

7. In resolution 40/89 A, relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the General Assembly took note of the report entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability" by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and expressed regret that the Disarmament Commission had, once again, in 1985, failed to reach a consensus on that important item. It condemned "South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime" and appealed "to all States that have the means to do so, to monitor South Africa's research on, and development and production of nuclear weapons, and to publicize any information in that regard". Also, it demanded once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the Agency.

Action taken pursuant to resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/442

8. (a) Pursuant to paragraph 16, the Director General brought the resolution to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in a letter dated 9 October 1985. Also, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid was notified by a letter with the same date;

(b) Pursuant to paragraph 2, the resolution was communicated to the South African Government and the Secretariat's readiness to conclude the safeguards agreements and arrangements necessary to bring all of South Africa's nuclear facilities under safeguards was once more expressed. The matter of full-scope safeguards has subsequently been discussed by the Director General with representatives of South Africa;

(c) Pursuant to paragraphs 5, 9 and 10, the Director General issued to the Secretariat on 9 October 1985 appropriate directives to ensure the implementation of these paragraphs. In connection with paragraph 10 it should be noted that since February 1985, when Namibia became a member of the Agency, the Secretariat has ceased to use information from South Africa in preparing the entry for Namibia in the Red Book and has consulted (and will continue to consult) the United Nations Council for Namibia on this matter;

(d) In a contact with the Director General, and in response to a direct question put by the Director General pursuant to paragraph 11, representatives of the South African authorities emphatically denied that Namibian soil was being used by South Africa in any way as a dumping ground for radioactive wastes of whatever nature.

9. At the meeting of the Board of Governors on 18 February 1986, the Director General made an oral report with regard to General Conference resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/442. At the meeting of the Board on 13 June 1986, the Director General made an oral report with regard both to discussions on the safeguarding of South Africa's semi-commercial enrichment plant and to resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/442. Document GOV/INF/498 was circulated by the Director General shortly before the latter meeting.

Safeguards at semi-commercial enrichment plant

10. The Board and the General Conference were informed in September 1985 (see document GC(XXIX)/758) of developments in discussions concerning the application of safeguards to South Africa's semi-commercial enrichment plant. Subsequently, as reported in document GOV/INF/498:

(a) Following a visit by members of the secretariat to the plant in August 1985, the secretariat prepared a draft safeguards approach for the plant which was communicated to the South African authorities on 23 October 1985;

(b) At the request of the South African authorities, negotiations on the safeguards agreement to cover the plant took place in Vienna on 18 April 1986. The South African representatives informed the secretariat of South Africa's wish to conclude the draft agreement as soon as possible for submission to the Board of Governors;

(c) Immediately after the meeting of 18 April 1986, the secretariat sent South Africa a revised text of the draft agreement and requested South Africa's agreement to the basic safeguards approach communicated to South Africa on 23 October 1985 and specifically South Africa's agreement to the principle of adequate access by Agency inspectors to sensitive areas of the plant.

11. On 21 August 1986, the secretariat received the South African response, which contained a number of proposals for changes in the revised text of the draft agreement. The most substantive of these proposals raised issues fundamental to South Africa's basic undertaking under the agreement and to the provisions for termination of the agreement. They would have required the introduction of concepts which have not been used in any safeguards agreement concluded so far on the basis of document INFCIRC/66/Rev.2.

12. The Director General informed South African representatives at a meeting on 29 August 1986 that he could not recommend to the Board that it consider and approve a draft agreement containing the South African proposals and that he did not think that any purpose would be served by continuing the negotiations on the basis of those proposals; this would not, however, preclude resuming negotiations on the basis of the Agency's revised text if South Africa so wished. Also, having regard to the fact that the semi-commercial enrichment plant was expected to go into operation at the beginning of 1987, the Director General pointed out that, should it prove possible to negotiate the agreement at a later stage, the value of safeguards would be less if they were introduced after the plant had gone into operation.

Supply of yellow cake

13. In February 1985, the Director General informed the Board that, in line with its announcement of 31 January 1984, South Africa had notified the Agency in November 1984 of an intended export of 1,500 tonnes of uranium yellow cake to a non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The notification was sent in order that the relevant safeguards might be applied to the material, and the Agency took due note of it. According to the latest information received from South Africa, the intended export has not taken place.

Status of the Agency's relations with South Africa

Membership

14. South Africa became a member of the Agency in June 1957. It was a member of the Board of Governors until June 1977, when the Board decided that Egypt should be designated in place of South Africa as the most advanced Member State for the area of Africa under Article VI.A.1 of the Statute.

15. South Africa's current base rate of assessment is 0.40 per cent. As reported in the Agency's accounts for 1985 (GOV/2239, schedule B.1), South Africa's outstanding contributions to the Regular Budget amounted to \$US 624,047 as at 31 December 1985. Since then, South Africa has informed the Director General that it has made arrangements for the payment to the Agency of \$US 137,763 in respect of its contributions to the regular budget; this would reduce the total of its outstanding contributions to \$US 486,284. South Africa's assessed contribution for 1986, \$US 247,541, is also outstanding.

16. Until 1978 South Africa made voluntary contributions to the Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund in accordance with its base rate of assessment. In 1979 it contributed in accordance with its base rate for 1978. Since 1979 it has not made any voluntary contributions.

General Conference

17. The credentials of the South African delegate to the 1979 regular session of the General Conference were rejected. The rejection applied to that session only, but South Africa has not since sought to attend a General Conference session.

Committee on Assurances of Supply

18. The Board of Governors decided in September 1981 that South Africa should not participate further in the meetings and work of the Committee on Assurances of Supply (CAS).

Participation of South Africa in Agency activities

19. As stated in document GOV/INF/481, South Africa, as a member of the Agency, has the right under the Statute to participate in activities open to all member States, including attendance at meetings, except where a policy-making organ has explicitly determined otherwise. From time to time, South Africa attends meetings of which, like other member States, it receives notice.

20. As stated in subparagraph 1 (b) above, in paragraph 5 of resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/442 the General Conference called upon the Agency "to refrain from participating in any seminars or technical and scientific meetings in South Africa". The Agency has not participated in any such meetings since the directives mentioned in subparagraph 8 (c) above were issued.

21. As stated in subparagraph 1 (c) above, in paragraph 9 of resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/442 the General Conference requested the Agency "to exclude South African participation from all expert meetings, panels, conferences, seminars, etc. where such participation could assist South Africa to persist with its exploitation of Namibian uranium". The Agency has not invited South Africa to participate in any such meetings since the directives mentioned in subparagraph 8 (c) above were issued.

Nuclear resources and activities

22. A summary of South Africa's nuclear resources is contained in attachment 2. It provides information on uranium resources, production and enrichment and on fuel fabrication, nuclear research and nuclear power development.

23. As stated in subparagraph 1 (e) above, in paragraph 11 of resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/442 the General Conference requested the Director General "to report to the General Conference any information that Namibian soil is used by South Africa in any way as a dumping ground of radioactive wastes of whatever nature". The Agency has been informed by South Africa that there has been no dumping of radioactive wastes by South Africa in Namibia. The only radioactive wastes in Namibia of which the Agency is aware are the "tailings" from the uranium mine at Roessing (see subpara. 8 (d) above).

24. As stated in subparagraph 1 (f) above, in paragraph 12 of resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/442 the General Conference requested the Director General to follow and contribute to the implementation of certain United Nations General Assembly resolutions "in what relates to the Agency and especially the request to the Agency to refrain from extending, directly or indirectly, to South Africa any nuclear facilities". South Africa is not in receipt of any technical assistance from the Agency, and the Agency has no research contracts with any institutes in South Africa.

Safeguards

SAFARI research reactor

25. The Agency has been applying safeguards to the SAFARI research reactor since 1967 under a safeguards agreement between the Agency, the United States of America and South Africa (INFCIRC/98).

Koeberg nuclear power plant

26. Safeguards at the Koeberg nuclear power plant are applied under a safeguards agreement between the Agency, France and South Africa (INFCIRC/244). The co-operation agreement between France and South Africa specifically provides that the reprocessing of the fuel and the storage of the derived plutonium must take place outside South Africa, in locations mutually agreed upon by both countries and under Agency safeguards.

Semi-commercial enrichment plant

27. The latest position as regards the safeguards discussions on South Africa's semi-commercial enrichment plant is described in paragraphs 10 to 23 above. South Africa has recently confirmed that the plant is expected to be commissioned and to start operation at the beginning of 1987.

Other facilities

28. None of the other facilities listed in attachment 2 is under safeguards. However, uranium enriched in the pilot plant at Valindaba and fuel fabricated for the SAFARI and Koeberg reactors would come under safeguards upon being introduced into the reactors and would remain under safeguards thereafter. Specifically, safeguards would continue to be applied to irradiated fuel from these reactors sent for post-irradiation examination at the hot cell complex which is being constructed (see para. 6 of attachment 2). Design information on the hot cell complex has been submitted by South Africa to the Agency and a first review carried out by the Department of Safeguards.

ATTACHMENT 1

Resolution adopted during the 279th plenary meeting
on 27 September 1985

SOUTH AFRICA'S NUCLEAR CAPABILITIES

The General Conference,

(a) Having considered the Annual Report of the Agency for 1984 (GC(XXIX)/748), in particular, paragraphs 43 and 44, and the Report of the Board of Governors and the Director General on South Africa's nuclear capabilities (GC(XXIX)/758),

(b) Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 39/61 A/B on implementation of the declaration on the denuclearization of Africa and the nuclear capability of South Africa, General Assembly resolution 39/72 A on the apartheid policies of the Government of South Africa and resolution 39/50 A on the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa,

(c) Recalling resolution 39/72 C of the United Nations General Assembly on relations between Israel and South Africa, particularly in the nuclear field,

(d) Recalling resolution 39/39 G of the United Nations General Assembly on military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa,

(e) Also recalling Security Council resolution 418 (1977) on Arms Embargo against South Africa and resolution 569 (1985) on the adoption of measures against the racist régime of South Africa,

(f) Alarmed that South Africa's unsafeguarded nuclear facilities enable it to develop and acquire the capability of producing fissionable material for nuclear weapons,

(g) Stressing that the acquisition by the racist régime of South Africa of nuclear armament capacity endangers the security of the African States and increases the risk of nuclear weapons proliferation,

(h) Bearing in mind South Africa's acquisition of nuclear capabilities partly through the illegal acquisition of Namibian uranium, and

(i) Noting with grave concern the negative reaction of South Africa towards the implementation of General Conference resolution GC(XXVIII)/RES/423,

1. Takes note of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 39/61 A and B and 39/72 A, 39/72 C and 39/50 A and the General Conference document GC(XXIX)/758;

2. Demands once again that South Africa submit immediately all its nuclear installations and facilities to Agency safeguards and requests the Director General to continue taking the necessary measures in that connection;

/...

3. Calls upon all Member States which have not yet done so to halt all nuclear co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa and, in particular, to end any transfer of fissionable materials and technology and to stop all purchases of uranium from South Africa;

4. Requests Member States to take all necessary measures to prevent any nuclear collaboration of all corporations and enterprises within and under their jurisdiction with South Africa;

5. Notes from the report by the Director General in document GC(XXIX)/758 that the Agency has no nuclear research contracts with South Africa, calls upon Member States to terminate forthwith all nuclear research contracts with South Africa, and calls upon the Agency and Member States to refrain from participating in any seminars or technical and scientific meetings in South Africa;

6. Demands that South Africa stop immediately all illegal mining, utilization, exploitation and sale of Namibian uranium;

7. Calls upon the Member States, particularly those whose corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with United Nations resolutions and decisions and Decree No. 1 for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit state-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in any uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia;

8. Calls once again upon all Member States which have not yet done so to stop all purchases of Namibian uranium;

9. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to exclude South African participation from all expert meetings, panels, conferences, seminars, etc. where such participation could assist South Africa to persist with its exploitation of Namibian uranium;

10. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to stop publishing the entry provided for Namibia by South Africa in the Red Book on Uranium Resources, Production and Demand and also to ensure that no reports or information relating to Namibian uranium extraction, production and exports are published without the full consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

11. Requests the Director General to report to the General Conference any information that Namibian soil is used by South Africa in any way as a dumping ground of radioactive wastes of whatever nature;

12. Requests the Board of Governors and the Director General to follow and contribute to the implementation of the above-mentioned United Nations General Assembly resolutions in what relates to the Agency and especially the request to the Agency to refrain from extending, directly or indirectly, to South Africa any nuclear facilities;

13. Further requests the Board of Governors and the Director General to follow closely the activities of South Africa and its evolution in the nuclear field and to report to the General Conference at its thirtieth regular session;

14. Requests the Board of Governors to make recommendations to the General Conference at its thirtieth regular session on appropriate action to be taken in accordance with the Statute if by that session South Africa has not complied with this resolution;

15. Requests the Board of Governors and the Director General to report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Conference at its thirtieth regular session;

16. Requests the Director General to bring this resolution to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ATTACHMENT 2

South Africa: nuclear resources and activities

Uranium resources

1. South Africa's uranium resources as at 1 January 1985 are reported to be: ^{1/}

Reasonably Assured Resources Recoverable at up to \$US 80/kg U	\$US 80-130/kg U
256 600 tonnes U	102 100 tonnes U

Estimated Additional Resources-Category I Recoverable at up to \$US 80/kg U	\$US 80-130/kg U
97 500 tonnes U	27 100 tonnes U

Uranium production

2. Since 1980 South African uranium production has been running at about 6,000 tonnes a year, ranging from 6,150 tonnes of uranium in 1980 to 5,730 tonnes in 1984. It was expected that in 1985 South African uranium production would decrease to 5,300 tonnes. It is expected that production in 1986 will be down to about 4,500 tonnes.

Uranium enrichment

3. A pilot uranium enrichment plant has been in operation at Valindaba since 1977. This plant enriches uranium to 45 per cent for the fuel for the SAFARI research reactor.

4. A semi-commercial enrichment plant with an estimated capacity of about 300 tonnes separative work units (SWU)/year is in the last stages of construction.

Fuel fabrication

5. A fuel fabrication plant producing fuel for the SAFARI reactor is in operation. There have also been reports of an experimental line for the fabrication of fuel elements for the Koeberg power plant.

Research

6. The National Nuclear Research Centre at Pelindaba, the main governmental research establishment, undertakes research on mineral prospecting and mining,

^{1/} Uranium Resources, Production and Demand, joint report of the Agency and the Nuclear Energy Agency of OECD, 1986.

mineral exploitation, reactor and reactor fuel development, radiation and health physics, metallurgy, reactor safety and operation, applications of radioisotopes in medicine, agriculture and industry, and nuclear physics. The Centre contains the 20-MW (thermal) SAFARI research reactor, which was supplied by the United States and went into operation in 1965. In 1975 the United States ceased to supply fuel for the reactor and South Africa is manufacturing the fuel itself (see para. 5 above). A hot cell complex is being constructed at the Centre, primarily for the purpose of post-irradiation examination of fuel and materials irradiated in the Koeberg and SAFARI reactors.

Koeberg nuclear power plant

7. The Koeberg nuclear power plant comprises two 900-MW (electric) pressurized-water reactors supplied by France. Both reactors are now in operation.

Radioactive waste disposal and spent fuel storage facility

8. A radioactive waste disposal facility which is intended to be used also as a site for the interim storage of spent fuel elements is under construction near Vaalputs (600 km north of Cape Town).

ANNEX II

Resolution on South Africa's nuclear capabilities adopted by the
General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency
at its 292nd plenary meeting, on 3 October 1986

The General Conference,

- (a) Having considered the annual report of the Agency for 1985 (GC(XXX)/775) and the report of the Board of Governors on South Africa's nuclear capabilities (GC(XXX)/785),
- (b) Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolutions 40/89 A and B on implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa and the nuclear capability of South Africa, General Assembly resolution 40/64 A on the apartheid policies of South Africa, and resolutions 40/97 A to F on the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa,
- (c) Alarmed that South Africa's unsafeguarded nuclear facilities have enabled it to develop and acquire the capability of producing fissionable material for nuclear weapons,
- (d) Stressing that the acquisition of nuclear weapon capability by the racist régime constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons,
- (e) Bearing in mind that South Africa is strengthening her nuclear capabilities partly through the illegal acquisition of Namibian uranium,
- (f) Stressing that, despite the requests of the General Conference and the international community, South Africa has persistently violated international law as well as the purposes and principles of the United Nations, upon which the IAEA's activities are based in accordance with Article III.B.1 of the Statute,
1. Takes note of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 40/89 A and B, 40/79 A-F, 40/415, 40/57, 40/64 E and 40/168 A and of General Conference document GC(XXX)/775;
 2. Takes note with regret of the report by the Director General of the IAEA on the failure of South Africa to submit all its nuclear facilities to Agency safeguards;
 3. Takes note of document GC(XXX)/785, which indicates in paragraph 119 of Annex 2 that "the Board agreed to transmit to the regular session of the General Conference the records of its discussions under that item since September 1985, together with the report of the Director General contained in document GOV/INF/502, to enable the General Conference to decide in terms of operative paragraph 14 of General Conference resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/442, adopted in 1985, on the appropriate action to be taken on that matter in accordance with the Statute.";

4. Demands once again that South Africa urgently submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to Agency safeguards;
5. Calls upon all Member States which have not yet done so to halt all nuclear co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa and, in particular, to end any assistance concerning the nuclear fuel cycle and the transfer of technology and all purchases of uranium from South Africa and to terminate forthwith all nuclear research contracts with South Africa;
6. Requests Member States to take all necessary measures to prevent any nuclear collaboration by all corporations and enterprises within and under their jurisdiction with South Africa;
7. Calls upon the Agency and Member States to refrain from participating in any expert meetings, panels, conferences or seminars in South Africa;
8. Demands that South Africa stop immediately the plundering and illegal mining, utilization, exploitation and sale of Namibian uranium;
9. Calls upon the Agency's member States, particularly those whose corporations are involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with United Nations resolutions and decisions and with Decree No. 1 for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in any uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia;
10. Calls once again upon all Member States which have not yet done so to stop all purchases of Namibian uranium;
11. Considers that the continuation of South Africa's policies in disregard and in violation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, upon which, in accordance with Article III.B of the Statute, the Agency's activities are based, constitutes a persistent violation of the provisions of the Statute within the meaning of Article XIX.B;
12. Requests the Board of Governors to consider recommending the suspension of South Africa from the exercise of the privileges and rights of membership in accordance with Article XIX(B) of the Statute at the thirty-first session of the General Conference if, by that time, South Africa has not complied with the relevant General Conference resolutions and conducted itself in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;
13. Requests the Director General to bring this resolution to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
