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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 45

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

Algeria, Angola, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast,
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria,
Senegal, Sudan, United Republic of Cameroon and
Zambia: draft resolution

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979 and 35/146 A of 12 December 1980,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of States and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, 1/

Recalling that, in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978, it vigorously condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce in any way whatsoever nuclear weapons into the continent and demanded that South Africa should refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion on the continent of Africa or elsewhere,

Alarmed by the content and growing sophistication of South Africa's military and nuclear programme,

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes,
agenda item 105, document A/5975.

Alarmed also at the fact that South Africa's nuclear programme has enabled it to acquire nuclear-weapon capability enhanced by the continued support and collaboration which certain Western countries and Israel have given to it,

Noting with grave concern that South Africa's capacity to produce nuclear weapons has been established, among others, by the content of its nuclear programme as well as by the Secretary-General's report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field following the régime's reported detonation of a nuclear device on 22 September 1979, 2/ and the fact that it might indeed have acquired nuclear weapons,

Taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective, as well as its report pursuant to Security Council resolution 473 (1980),

Having examined the report of the Secretary General contained in documents A/35/402 and Corr.1, as well as his report contained in document A/36/430 of 3 September 1981 pursuant to its resolution 35/146 A of 12 December 1980 on the nuclear capability of South Africa,

Noting with concern that South Africa has persistently refused to conclude an adequate and comprehensive safeguard agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency with a view to preventing the diversion of nuclear materials from peaceful uses to the manufacture of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices,

Gravely concerned that South Africa, in flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, has continued its military attacks against independent States of southern Africa, in particular Angola, and has increased its acts of subversion aimed at destabilizing those States,

Equally concerned that the acquisition of military equipment and nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its abhorrent system of apartheid and its record of violence and aggression, poses a serious danger to international peace and security,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session devoted to disarmament that the Security Council should take appropriate, effective steps to prevent the frustration of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa, 3/

Expressing its indignation at the fact that some Western countries, by a ready recourse to the use of the veto, have continually frustrated every effort at the United Nations to deal with the question of South Africa,

2/ Document A/35/402 and Corr.1.

3/ General Assembly resolution S-10/2 para. 33 (c).

1. Deplores the massive build-up of South Africa's military machine, including its frenzied acquisition of a nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;
2. Reaffirms that the racist régime's plans and capability in the nuclear field constitute a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardize the security of African States and increase the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;
3. Requests the Security Council to intensify its efforts to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and, in particular to institute effective enforcement action against that régime so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons;
4. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime, including the provision to it of such related materials as computers, electronic equipments and related technology;
5. Demands that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to follow closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;
7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".
