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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

Report of the First CommitteeRapporteur: Mr. Humberto Y. GOYEN-ALVEZ (Uruguay)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa: report of the Secretary-General" was included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-eighth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/74 A and B of 9 December 1982.
2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1983, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda. At its 4th plenary meeting, on the same day, the Assembly decided to allocate the item to the First Committee.
3. At its 2nd meeting, on 11 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate followed by an exchange of views on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 43 to 63, 139 and 141. The deliberations on these items, and on items 143 and 144 which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 28th plenary meeting, on 11 October, took place between the 3rd and the 31st meetings, from 17 October to 11 November (see A/C.1/38/PV.3-31).
4. In connection with item 46, the First Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/196).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.67 and Rev.1 and 2

5. On 11 November, Sierra Leone, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the

Denuclearization of Africa" (A/C.1/38/L.67). The draft resolution was introduced by Sierra Leone at the 33rd meeting, on 17 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

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

"Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981 and 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

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

"Recalling its resolution 35/146 A of 12 December 1980 by which it, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General on his report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field (A/35/402 and Corr.1) and expressed its deep alarm that the report of the Secretary-General had established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons,

"Reaffirming that South Africa's continued development of a nuclear capability seriously jeopardizes the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa and poses a grave threat not only to the security of African States but also to international peace and security,

"Recalling also its resolution 37/100 F of 13 December 1982 by which it, inter alia, requested the Secretariat, in particular the Department for Disarmament Affairs, and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to lend assistance to States and regional institutions which may request it in the context of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all the States concerned,

"Noting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/38/475),

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General (A/38/467), on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies,

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

"Taking note with concern of the report of the Disarmament Commission (A/38/42), in particular its paragraph 24 dealing with the question of the nuclear capability of South Africa,

"Convinced of the urgent need for the international community to consider practical measures for the realization of the objectives of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

"1. Strongly reiterates its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

"2. Reaffirms that implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa by African Heads of State and Government would be a significant measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

"3. Condemns 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 which enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

"4. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith any form of collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa which enables it to frustrate the objective of the said Declaration;

"5. Demands once again that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from testing, manufacturing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;

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

"7. Requests the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to provide data on the continued development of South Africa's nuclear capability with a view to identifying and examining practical measures for the speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa and the promotion of the overall objective of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

"8. Requests the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

"9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled 'Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa'."

6. On 21 November, Sierra Leone, on behalf of the sponsors, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/38/L.67/Rev.1) in which operative paragraph 8 was revised to read as follows:

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary support to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to enable it to carry out the task entrusted to it under the present resolution and for the Institute to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;".

7. On 23 November, Sierra Leone, on behalf of the sponsors, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/38/L.67/Rev.2) in which operative paragraph 7 was revised to read as follows:

"7. Requests the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to provide data on the continued development of South Africa's nuclear capability;".

8. In connection with draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.67/Rev.2, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on the administrative and financial implications (A/C.1/38/L.79).

9. At its 41st meeting, on 25 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.67/Rev.2 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 8 was adopted by a recorded vote of 103 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(b) Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.67/Rev.2, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 121 to none, with 6 abstentions (see para. 15, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Israel, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

B. Draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.68 and Rev.1 and 2

10. On 11 November, Sierra Leone, on behalf of the Group of African States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear capability of South Africa" (A/C.1/38/L.68). The draft resolution was introduced by Sierra Leone at the 33rd meeting, on 17 November, and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981 and 37/74 B of 9 December 1982,

/...

"Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 2/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in July 1964,

"Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it noted that the accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, presented a challenging and an increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,

"Taking note of resolution GC (XXVII)/700 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its twenty-seventh regular session on South Africa's nuclear capabilities,

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

"Recalling its resolution 35/146 A of 12 December 1980 by which it, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General on his report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field (A/35/402 and Corr.1) and expressed its deep alarm that the report of the Secretary-General had established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons,

"Noting with regret that, despite international concern over the nuclear capability of South Africa and the recognized need to deal concretely and expeditiously with it, the Disarmament Commission failed to conclude consideration of this important item on its agenda with specific recommendations during its 1983 substantive session,

"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 not only continued but has in fact intensified its military attacks and other acts of aggression and subversion against independent States of southern Africa, in particular Mozambique, Lesotho and Angola, part of whose territory still remains occupied by South African forces,

"Strongly condemning the military occupation by the South African troops of parts of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola in violation of its national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity,

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

"Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite repeated appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of the same Western States have, by a ready recourse to the use of the veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

"1. Condemns the massive build-up of South Africa's military machine, including 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 Governments of the independent States of southern Africa in their efforts to guarantee and safeguard their territorial integrity and national sovereignty;

"3. Reaffirms that the racist régime's acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability 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. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider substantively and as a matter of priority South Africa's nuclear capability during its session in 1984 taking into account, inter alia, the findings of the Group of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General (A/35/402 and Corr.1), with a view to adopting concrete recommendations on the question;

"5. Requests the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament and to fulfil its obligations and responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, to take enforcement measures to prevent any racist régimes from acquiring arms or arms technology;

"6. 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;

"7. Condemns all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa since such collaboration enables it to frustrate, inter alia, the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

"8. Condemns the recent decision of the Government of a major Power, in pursuit of its policy of 'constructive engagement', to grant licences to several corporations in its territory to provide technical and maintenance services for a nuclear installation in South Africa;

"9. 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 materials as computers, electronic equipment and related technology;

"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 thirty-ninth session.

11. On 21 November, Sierra Leone, on behalf of the sponsors, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/38/L.68/Rev.1) in which the ninth preambular paragraph was revised to read as follows:

"Strongly condemning the military occupation by the South African troops of parts of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola in violation of its national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and urging the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from Angolan soil,".

12. On 23 November, Sierra Leone, on behalf of the sponsors, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/38/L.68/Rev.2) in which:

(a) The second preambular paragraph was revised to read:

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

(b) The fourth preambular paragraph was revised to read:

"Taking note of resolution GC (XXVII)/RES 408 adopted ...".

13. At the 41st meeting, on 25 November, Sierra Leone, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution to read:

"8. Condemns in particular recent decisions by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment, technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;".

14. At its 41st meeting, on 25 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/38/L.68/Rev.2, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 112 to 4, with 11 abstentions (see para. 15, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

15. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

A

Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 3/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

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

Recalling resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981 and 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling that in its resolution 33/63 it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent of Africa or elsewhere,

Recalling its resolution 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, by which it, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field 4/ and expressed its deep alarm that the report of the Secretary-General had established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that South Africa's continued development of a nuclear capability seriously jeopardizes the realization of the objective of the Declaration and poses a grave threat not only to the security of African States but also to international peace and security,

Recalling also its resolution 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, by which it, inter alia, requested the Secretariat, in particular the Department for Disarmament Affairs, and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to lend assistance to States and regional institutions which may request it in the context of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative and with the participation of all the States concerned,

Noting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, 5/

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, 6/

Taking note with concern of the report of the Disarmament Commission, 7/ in particular its paragraph 24 dealing with the question of the nuclear capability of South Africa,

4/ A/35/402 and Corr.1.

5/ A/38/475.

6/ A/38/467.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/38/42).

Convinced of the urgent need for the international community to consider practical measures for the realization of the objectives of the Declaration,

1. Strongly reiterates its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. Reaffirms that implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa by African Heads of State and Government would be a significant measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

3. Condemns 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 which enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

4. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith any form of collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa which enables it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration;

5. Demands once again that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from testing, manufacturing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;

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

7. Requests the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to provide data on the continued development of South Africa's nuclear capability;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary support to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to enable it to carry out the task entrusted to it under the present resolution and for the Institute to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

B

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981 and 37/74 B of 9 December 1982,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 8/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, it noted that the accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, presented a challenging and an increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm, 9/

Taking note of resolution GC (XXVII)/RES 408 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its twenty-seventh regular session on South Africa's nuclear capabilities,

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

Recalling its resolution 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, by which it, inter alia, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field 10/ and expressed its deep alarm that the report of the Secretary-General had established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons,

Noting with regret that, despite international concern over the nuclear capability of South Africa and the recognized need to deal concretely and expeditiously with it, the Disarmament Commission failed to conclude consideration of this important item on its agenda with specific recommendations during its 1983 substantive session,

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 not only continued but has in fact intensified its military attacks and other acts of aggression and subversion against independent States of southern Africa, in particular Lesotho, Mozambique and Angola, part of whose territory still remains occupied by South African forces,

Strongly condemning the military occupation by the South African troops of parts of the territory of Angola in violation of its national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and urging the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from Angolan soil,

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

9/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 12.

10/ A/35/402 and Corr.1.

Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite repeated appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of the same Western States have, by a ready recourse to the use of the veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

1. Condemns the massive build-up of South Africa's military machine, including 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 Governments of the independent States of southern Africa in their efforts to guarantee and safeguard their territorial integrity and national sovereignty;

3. Reaffirms that the racist régime's acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability 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. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider substantively and as a matter of priority South Africa's nuclear capability during its session in 1984, taking into account, inter alia, the findings of the Group of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General, 10/ with a view to adopting concrete recommendations on the question;

5. Requests the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament and to fulfil its obligations and responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, to take enforcement measures to prevent any racist régimes from acquiring arms or arms technology;

6. 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;

7. Condemns all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa since such collaboration enables it to frustrate, inter alia, the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

8. Condemns, in particular, recent decisions 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;

9. 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 materials as computers, electronic equipment and related technology;

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 thirty-ninth session.
