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Agenda item 59

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

Report of the First CommitteeRapporteur: Mr. Dimitris PLATIS (Greece)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 43/71 A and B of 7 December 1988.
2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 22 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the First Committee.
3. At its 2nd meeting on 13 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 49 to 69 and 151. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and the 25th meetings, from 16 October to 3 November (see A/C.1/44/PV.3-25). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place from the 26th to 41st meetings, between 2 and 17 November (See A/C.1/44/PV.26-41).
4. In connection with item 59, the First Committee had before it the following documents:
 - (a) report of the Disarmament Commission; 1/
 - (b) Report of the Secretary-General on the nuclear capability of South Africa (A/44/655)1

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/44/42).

(c) Letter dated 18 April 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (session on Islamic fraternity and solidarity) held at Riyadh, from 6 to 9 Sha'ban 1409H (13 to 16 March 1969) (A/44/235-S/20600)

(d) Letter dated 19 July 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare, from 17 to 19 May 1989 (A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2);

(e) Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the texts of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade, from 4 to 7 September 1989 (A/44/551-8/20870),

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/44/L.53 AND Rev.1 TO 3

5. On 30 October 1989, Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of Member States, submitted a draft resolution, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearisation of Africa", consisting of part A, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration", and part B, entitled "Nuclear capability of South Africa" (A/C.1/44/L.53).

6. On 8 November, Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of Member States, submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.53/Rev.1), which contained the following changes in part B: after the tenth presbular paragraph, two new paragraphs were inserted as follows:

"Further alarmed that by its own public admission at Vienna on 13 August 1988 the apartheid South African régime has now acquired nuclear-weapons capability,"

"Deeply concerned about recent reports of apartheid South Africa's active military collaboration with Israel in the production of nuclear-tipped medium-range missiles with completed testing facilities and the consequences for the peace and security of African States,"

7. On 10 November, Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of Member States, further revised the text of the draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.53/Rev.2), by inserting in part B the following new operative paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 and renumbering the subsequent paragraphs accordingly;

"4. Takes note with great concern of recent reports that collaboration between Israel and South Africa has resulted in the development by South Africa of a nuclear-tipped missile;

"5. Calls upon the Secretary-General to investigate these reports, bearing in mind their implications for the implementation of the policy of denuclearization of Africa and for the security of African States and in particular the front-line and other neighbouring States;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report on his investigation to the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in 1990 and a final report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

8. On 14 November, Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of Member States, submitted a ~~third revised~~ text of the draft resolution (A/C.1/44/L.53/Rev.3), which was introduced by the representative of Lesotho, on behalf of the African Group of Member States, at the 39th meeting, on 16 November. The revised draft resolution contained the following change in operative paragraph 5 of part B, after the phrase "Calls upon the Secretary-General", the phrase ", with the assistance of a group of qualified experts," was inserted.

9. In connection with the draft resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a statement on its programme budget implications (A/C.1/44/L.65).

10. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/44/L.53/Rev.3 as follows:

(a) Part A was adopted by a recorded vote of 129 to none, with 4 abstentions [see para. 11, draft resolution A]. The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain,

2/ Subsequently, the delegation of Mongolia indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

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

(b) Part B was adopted by a recorded vote of 118 to 4, with 10 abstentions (see para. 11, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows: 3/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, 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, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.

1/ Subsequently, the delegation of Ghana indicated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

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

Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearisation
of Africa

A

Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearisation Of Africa 4/ 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, **31/69** of 10 December 1976, **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, **37/74 A** of 9 December 1982, **38/181 A** of 20 December 1983, **39/61 A** of 12 December 1984, **40/89 A** of 12 December 1985, **41/55 A** of 3 December 1986, **42/34 A** of 30 November 1987 and **43/71 A** of 7 December 1988, 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 or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution **CM/Res.1101(XLVI)/Rev.1 5/** on the denuclearisation of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability", 6/

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

5/ See A/42/699, annex I.

6/ **A/39/470.**

undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organisation of African Unity, as well as of the report of the Disarmament Commission, **7/**

Noting the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields,

Expressing regret that, despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realisation of the objective of the Declaration on the **Denuclearization** of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it considered the question during its substantive session in 1989, failed once again to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

1. **Strongly renews 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 the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearisation of Africa adopted by the Assembly **of** Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security:

3. **Expresses once again its grave alarm** at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability;

4. **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** that enable it to frustrate the objective **of** the Declaration on the Denuclearisation of Africa, which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons:

5. **Calls upon** all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist **régime** that may enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearisation of Africa:

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

7. **Appeals** 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:

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

9. Reauests the **Secretary-General** to provide all necessary assistance that the Organisation of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the **denuclearization** of Africa:

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearisation of Africa".

B

Nuclear **capability** of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability, **8/**

Recalling its resolutions **34/76 B** of 11 December 1979, **35/146 A** of 12 December 1980, **36/86 A** of 9 December 1981, **37/74 B** of 9 December 1982, **38/181 B** of 20 December 1983, **39/61 B** of 12 December 1984, **40/89 B** of 12 December 1985, **41/55 B** of 3 December 1986, **42/34 B** of 30 November 1987 and **43/71 B** of 7 December 1988,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the **Denuclearization** of Africa **4/** adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling that, in paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General **Assembly, 9/** it noted that the massive accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist regimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, present a challenging and increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,

Recallins also 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 or elsewhere,

8/ A/44/655.

9/ Resolution S-1012.

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution **CM/Res.1101(XLVI)/Rev.1 5/** on the **denuclearization** of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at **Addis Ababa** from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Noting with regret the non-implementation by **apartheid** South Africa of resolution **GC(XXX)/RES/468 10/** adopted on 3 October 1986 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its thirtieth regular session,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability", **6/** undertaken in co-operation **with** the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity,

Expressing regret that, despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the **Denuclearization** of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it considered the question during its substantive session in 1989, failed once again to reach a consensus on this **important** item on its agenda,

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

Further alarmed that, by its own public **admission** at Vienna on 13 August 1988, the **apartheid** South African **régime** has now acquired nuclear-weapon capability,

Deeply concerned about recent reports of **apartheid** South Africa's active military collaboration with Israel in the production of nuclear-tipped medium-range missiles with completed testing facilities and the consequences for the peace and security of African States,

Gravely concerned that South Africa, in flagrant violation of international law and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, has continued its acts of aggression and subversion against the peoples of the **independent** States of southern Africa,

Deeply indignant at the persistent policy of hostility **by** the racist **régime** of South Africa as demonstrated by its constant encroachment into the territory of neighbouring States, which constitutes an act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of those countries,

10/ See International Atomic Energy Agency, Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirtieth Regular Session, 29 September-3 October 1986.

Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite 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 these States have, by a ready recourse to the use of veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the implementation of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the **denuclearization** of Africa, 11/

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. Takes note of the report of the **Secretary-General** on South Africa's nuclear capability;

2. Condemns the massive buildup 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;

3. Also 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:

4. Takes note with great concern of recent reports that collaboration between **Israel** and South Africa has resulted in the development by South Africa of a nuclear-tipped missile:

5. Calls upon the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts, to investigate those reports, bearing in mind their implications **for** the implementation of the policy of **denuclearization** of Africa and for the security of African States and, in particular, the front-line and other neighbouring States:

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report on his investigation to the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in 1990 and a final report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session:

7. 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:

11/ See resolution S-1012, **para. 63 (c)**.

6. Expresses its full support for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's capability,

9. Commends the action taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields;

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

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

12. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider once again as a matter of priority during its substantive session in 1990 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;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organisation of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

14. Commends the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 556 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 591 (1986) of 26 November 1986 on 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;

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

16. 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-fifth session;

17. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the military assistance that apartheid South Africa is receiving from Israel and any other sources in advanced missile technology as well as the supporting technical facilities.
