Expressing its disappointment that the purposes and objectives of the Decade have not been realized,

Deeply concerned at the fact that a substantial part of world resources, material as well as human, continues to be wasted on armaments with detrimental effect on international security and on efforts to achieve the new international economic order,

Bearing in mind the preparations for the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade,

Stressing again the close relationship between disarmament and development,

Convinced that effective disarmament measures should release resources from the unproductive arms race for economic and social programmes, in particular for international economic co-operation,

- Decides to declare the decade of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
- Directs the Disarmament Commission, at its substantive session of 1980, to prepare elements of a draft resolution entitled "Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade" and submit them to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for consideration and adoption;
- Determines that the draft resolution should embody, inter alia, an indication of targets during the Second Disarmament Decade for accomplishing the major objectives and goals of disarmament, as well as ways and means of mobilizing world public opinion in this regard;
- 4. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views and suggestions of Member States and of relevant specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency on possible elements in the declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
- 5. Calls upon the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance, including the preparation of a working paper, to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the present resolution;
- 6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade".

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34/76. Implementation of the Declaration on the **Denuclearization of Africa**

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa¹⁰ 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 resolutions 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 32/81 of 12 December 1977 and 33/63 of 14 December 1978, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, comprising the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling also that in its resolution 33/63 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 forthwith refrain from conducting any nuclear explosion on the continent of Africa or elsewhere.

Noting with concern that South Africa has persistently refused to conclude adequate and comprehensive safeguards agreements 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,

Alarmed by the report that, having bluntly and persistently refused to renounce the acquisition of nuclear weapons, South Africa may have detonated a nuclear explosive device,

Convinced that such a situation constitutes a grave danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African States,

Recalling its decision, taken at the tenth special session, 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.¹¹

Noting with appreciation the report of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held in London on 24 and 25 February 1979,¹²

Expressing its indignation that some Western countries and Israel have continued to collaborate with South Africa in the form, inter alia, of uranium extraction and processing, supply of nuclear equipment, transfer of technology, provision of training and exchange of scientists and external financial support for its nuclear programme,

Noting with satisfaction the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979, 18 by which the Council took further steps towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

- 1. Strongly reiterates its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, comprising the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;
- Vigorously condemns the reported detonation of a nuclear device by South Africa;
- Reaffirms that the nuclear programme of the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African States, and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;
- 4. Condemns any nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa since such collaboration frustrates, inter alia, the objective of the Organization of African Unity to keep Africa a nuclear-weaponfree zone;
- 5. Calls upon such States, corporations, institutions or individuals, therefore, to terminate forthwith such nuclear collaboration between them and the racist régime of South Africa;
- 6. Requests the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

¹⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

¹¹ Resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).
12 See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979, document S/13157.

¹³ A/34/552, annex I, resolution CM/Res.718 (XXXIII).

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

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B

NUCLEAR CAPABILITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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