



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/37/656  
6 December 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-seventh session  
Agenda item 44

### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

#### Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Luvsangiin ERDENECHULUUN (Mongolia)

#### 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-seventh session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 36/86 A and B of 9 December 1981.
2. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, 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 29 September, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 39 to 57, 133 and 136. The general debate on these items and on items 138 and 139, which were allocated to the First Committee by the General Assembly at its 24th plenary meeting, on 8 October 1982, took place at the 3rd to 28th meetings, from 18 October to 5 November (see A/C.1/37/PV.3-28).
4. In connection with item 44, the First Committee had before it the following documents:
  - (a) Report of the Secretary-General (A/37/432);
  - (b) Letter dated 22 June 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982 (A/37/333);

(c) Letter dated 11 October 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Final Communiqué and other documents of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York from 4 to 9 October 1982 (A/37/540).

## II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

### A. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.37

5. On 17 November, Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African Member States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa" (A/C.1/37/L.37). The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Kenya at the 37th meeting, on 19 November.

### B. Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.38

6. On 17 November, Kenya, on behalf of the Group of African Member States, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear capability of South Africa" (A/C.1/37/L.38), which was later also sponsored by Qatar. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Kenya at the 37th meeting, on 19 November.

7. At its 44th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.37 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by a recorded vote of 99 to 8, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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Against: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

(b) Draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.37, as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 110 to none, with 13 abstentions (see para. 9, 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, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, 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, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

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8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.38 by a recorded vote of 107 to 6, with 10 abstentions (see para. 9, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows: 1/

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, 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, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

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

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

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1/ The delegation of Suriname subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

9. 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 2/ 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 earliest resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961 on the subject as well as resolutions 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, and 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-weapon-free zone, and in particular its resolution 33/63 in which it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent,

Noting with concern that South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear weapons capability seriously jeopardizes the realization of the objective of a denuclearized Africa and poses a grave danger not only to the security of African States but also to international peace and security,

Taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective, 3/ in particular its recommendation that all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa should cease,

Expressing its indignation that certain Western countries and Israel have, in flagrant and defiant violation of its pertinent resolutions and in utter disregard of international concern on the subject, continued to collaborate with South Africa in the nuclear field despite the risk and danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons which the nuclear programme of the racist régime represents and poses to the legitimate right of African States to live in peace within secure borders,

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

3/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179.

Recalling its decision, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, that the Security Council should take appropriate steps to prevent the frustration of the objective of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa, 4/

Recalling that in the Final Document 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 present a challenging and an increasing dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,

1. Once again 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. 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;
3. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, including the provision to it of such related dual purpose materials as computers, electronic equipment and related technology;
4. Requests the Security Council for the purposes of disarmament, to take enforcement measures through strict adherence by all States to its relevant decisions to prevent any racist régimes from any acquisition of arms or arms technology;
5. Requests the Security Council in this connexion to conclude expeditiously its consideration of the recommendations of the Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question on South Africa with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo, rendering 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;
6. Demands that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations and facilities for inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;
7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth 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 and 36/86 A of 9 December 1981,

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 at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

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 and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent of Africa or elsewhere,

Recalling that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 5/ it noted that the accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by the racist régime 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,

Alarmed that South Africa's nuclear programme has enabled it to acquire a nuclear-weapon capability and that that capability has been enhanced by the continued support and active collaboration which certain Western countries and Israel have readily given to it in pursuance of their economic interests and geostrategic designs, in gross violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

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, 3/ as well as its report pursuant to Security Council resolution 473 (1980), 6/

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 9 September 1980 7/ as well as his reports of 3 September 1981 8/ and 20 September 1982, 9/ submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 35/146 A and 36/86 A on the nuclear capability of South Africa,

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5/ Resolution S-10/2.

6/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14167.

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

8/ A/36/430.

9/ A/37/432.

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II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/37/L.49 and Rev.1

5. On 17 November, Egypt submitted a draft resolution entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East" (A/C.1/37/L.49), which was introduced by its representative at the 38th meeting, on 19 November. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX), 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, 33/64, 34/77, 35/147 and 36/87 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

"Recalling also the recommendations in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60-63, in particular paragraph 63 (d),

"Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above resolutions which call upon all parties directly concerned to: consider taking practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, pending and during the establishment of such a zone 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 and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party and to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and declare their support for the establishment of the zone and deposit such declaration with the Security Council for consideration as appropriate,

"Noting that already 11 Middle Eastern States are parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

"Realizing that adherence to the aforementioned Treaty by all States of the region would be conducive to a speedy establishment of the nuclear-weapon-free zone,

"Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

"Emphasizing further that all peaceful nuclear facilities should be protected against military attacks, nuclear or conventional,

"Bearing in mind the consensus reached at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

"Desirous to build on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,



"1. Resolves that the adherence by all parties in the region to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East;

"2. Invites those parties in the region which have not yet done so, to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

"3. Calls upon all countries of the region which have not yet done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

"4. Invites those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East to declare their support for establishing such a zone in the region, consistent with the relevant paragraph of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

"5. Invites further those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

"6. Invites the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance to the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action which runs counter to both the letter and spirit of the present resolution;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution;

"8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East."

6. On 24 November, Egypt submitted a revised draft resolution (A/C.1/37/L.49/Rev.1) in which the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 1 and 2 had been deleted and a new operative paragraph 1 had been added.

7. At its 45th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/37/L.49/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 8).

### III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

8. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in  
the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980 and 36/87 of 9 December 1981 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned 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 and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, 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 and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, and to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and declare their support for the establishment of the zone and deposit such declaration with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing further the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous to build on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

1. Urges all parties directly concerned to consider seriously 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; 2/

2. Calls upon all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. Invites those countries, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone in the region, consistent with the relevant paragraph of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

4. Invites further those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

5. Invites the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance to the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and spirit of the present resolution;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

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