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

#### Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Virgilio A. REYES (Philippines)

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the provisional agenda of the forty-third session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 42/34 A and B of 30 November 1987.
2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, 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 12 October, the First Committee decided to hold a general debate on the disarmament items allocated to it, namely, items 51 to 69 and 139, 141 and 145. The deliberations on those items took place between the 3rd and the 25th meetings, from 17 October to 2 November (see A/C.1/43/PV.3-25). Consideration of and action on draft resolutions on those items took place between 3 and 18 November (see A/C.1/43/PV.26-43).
4. In connection with item 60, the First Committee had before it the following documents :

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission; 1/

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42).

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the nuclear capability of South Africa (A/43/701);

(c) Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the **Secretary-General**, transmitting the final documents adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Nicosia from 5 to 10 September 1988 (A/43/667-6/20212)!

(d) Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the **Secretary-General**, transmitting the text of the final **communiqué** of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, held in New York on 3 October 1988 (A/43/709);

(e) Letter dated 21 October 1988 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/741).

## II, CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.1/43/L.31

5. On 30 October 1988, the United Republic of Tanzania 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.1/43/L.31). The draft resolution **was** introduced by the representative of Zaire on behalf of the **States Members** of the United Nations that are members of the African Group, at the 28th meeting, on 7 November,

6. At the 40th meeting, on 17 November, the Secretary of the Committee made an oral statement on behalf of the **Secretary-General** on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see A/C.1/43/PV.40).

7. At the same meeting, the representative of Zaire orally amended part B of the draft resolution by replacing the twelfth preambular paragraph, which had read:

**"Strongly condemning the continued military occupation by 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 South African troops from Angolan soil":**

with the following;

**"Deeply indignant at the persistent policy of hostility by the racist regime of South Africa as demonstrated by its constant encroachment into the territory of Angola, which constitutes an act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country".**

a. At that meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/43/L.31, as orally amended, as follows:

(a) Part A was adopted by a recorded vote of 132 to none, with 4 abstentions (see para. 9, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, 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, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, 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, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, 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 116 to 4, with 13 abstentions (see pars. 9, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's

**Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, 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, Chile, Colombia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.**

### **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 Denuclearisation of Africa <sup>2/</sup> 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 1954,**

**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 1976, 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,**

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

39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 40/89 A of 12 December 1985, 41/55 A of 3 December 1986 and 42/34 A of 30 November 1987, 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   ● Iqewhero,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101 (XLVI)/Rev.1 3/ 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", 4/ undertaken in co-operation with the Department of Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organisation of African Unity, as well as the report of the Disarmament Commission, 5/

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 Denuclearisation of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it made some progress during its substantive session in 1988, 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)

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

4/ A/39/470.

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 42 (3/42).

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 Denuclearization 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 J

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

10. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization 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, 6/

**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 and 42/34 B of 30 November 1987,

**Bearing In mind the Declaration on the Denuclearisation of Africa 2/ 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, 7/ it noted that the massive 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 increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent *need* to disarm,

**Recalling 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,

**Bearing in mind** the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101 (XLVI)/Rev.1 3/ on the denuclearization 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,

**Noting with regret** the non-implementation by apartheid South Africa of resolution GC(XXX)/RES/468 8/ 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", 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-weapon capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realisation of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearisation of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it made some progress during its substantive session in 1988, 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,

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7/ Resolution S-10/2.

8/ A/41/490, annex II.

**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 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 Angola, which constitutes an act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country,**

**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 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 ♦ & M appropriate • effective steps to prevent the frustration of the implementation of the decision of the Organisation of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa, ¶**

**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. Further 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 licenses to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;**
- 4. 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, jeopardises the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;**
- 5. Expresses its full support for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;**

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¶ See resolution S-1012, para. 63 (c).

6. **Commends** the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields;
7. **Demands** that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the expropriation and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia;
8. **Calls upon** all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;
9. **Requests** the Disarmament Commission to consider once again as a matter of priority during its substantive session in 1989 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;
10. **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;
11. **Commends** the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 591 (1986) of 28 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;
12. **Demands once again** that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;
13. **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-fourth session.