

space, including the desirability of establishing relevant machinery for that purpose, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

6. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

7. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

8. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals including those presented in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the prevention of an arms race in outer space at the 1985 session of the Conference and at the fortieth session of the General Assembly;

9. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an *ad hoc* committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its session in 1986, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

10. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

11. *Calls upon* all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to refrain, in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space;

12. *Invites* Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 April 1986, their views on the scope and content of the study being undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research<sup>23</sup> on disarmament problems relating to outer space and the consequences of extending the arms race into outer space, and requests the Secretary-General to convey the views of the Member States to the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies for consideration in order to enable it, in its capacity of Board of Trustees of the Institute, to give the Institute such possible guidance with respect to the elaboration of its study as it may derive from those views;

13. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-first session;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its fortieth session;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

113th plenary meeting  
12 December 1985

#### 40/88. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/60 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

*The General Assembly.*

*Deeply concerned* about the intensification of the nuclear-arms race and the growing threat of nuclear war,

*Recalling* that over the past three decades the need for cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon testing has been in the focus of attention of the General Assembly,

*Reaffirming its conviction* that the conclusion of a multilateral treaty on the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests by all States would constitute an indispensable element for the success of efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race and the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons, and to prevent the expansion of existing nuclear arsenals and the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries, thus contributing to the achievement of the final goal of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons under appropriate verification,

*Stressing once again* that the elaboration of such a treaty is the task of the highest priority and should not be made dependent on the attainment of any other measure in the field of disarmament,

*Welcoming* the proposals contained in the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 by the heads of State or Government of six States Members of the United Nations<sup>24</sup> — Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania — and their joint message of 24 October 1985 addressed to the leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,<sup>25</sup>

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on this subject, in particular resolutions 39/52 and 39/60 of 12 December 1984, by which it called for a moratorium or moratoria on all nuclear-test explosions and for the negotiation of a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests,

*Deeply deploring* that the Conference on Disarmament has been unable to carry out negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on such a treaty,

1. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to proceed promptly to negotiations on all aspects of this matter, including adequate measures of verification, with the aim of preparing without delay a draft treaty that would effectively ban all test explosions of nuclear weapons by all States everywhere and would contain provisions, acceptable to all, preventing the circumvention of this ban by means of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes;

2. *Resolutely urges* all States, and especially all nuclear-weapon States, to exert maximum efforts and exercise political will for the elaboration and conclusion without delay of such a treaty;

3. *Welcomes* the unilateral cessation by one major nuclear-weapon State of all its nuclear explosions, effective 6 August 1985, as well as the proposal for the suspension of all nuclear tests for a period of 12 months, with the possibility of its extension, contained in the joint message of 24 October 1985 addressed to the leaders of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the Heads of State or Government of six States Members of the United Nations;

4. *Expresses its hope* that all other nuclear-weapon States will also consider joining in such a moratorium;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session an item entitled "Implementation of

<sup>23</sup> See A/40/725, paras. 47-54.

<sup>24</sup> A/40/114-S/16921, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*, document S/16921, annex.

<sup>25</sup> A/40/825-S/17596, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985*, document S/17596, annex.

General Assembly resolution 40/88 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests”.

*113th plenary meeting  
12 December 1985*

#### 40/89. 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<sup>26</sup> 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 and 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 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,

*Taking note* of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled “South Africa’s nuclear capability”,<sup>27</sup> undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as the report of the Disarmament Commission,<sup>28</sup>

*Expressing regret* that despite the threat 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 has, once again, in 1985, failed 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 Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization 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 Denuclearization 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;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek towards the implementation of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled “Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa”.

*113th plenary meeting  
12 December 1985*

##### 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, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983 and 39/61 B of 12 December 1984,

*Bearing in mind* the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa<sup>26</sup> 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 paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>10</sup> 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 increasingly dangerous obstacle to the 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,

*Taking note* of resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/442 on South Africa’s nuclear capabilities, adopted on 27 September 1985 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its twenty-ninth regular session,

*Having taken note* of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled “South Africa’s nuclear capability”,<sup>27</sup> undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat

<sup>26</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.*

<sup>27</sup> A/39/470.

<sup>28</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/40/42).*