

from the use of force in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the principle that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible;

5. *Reaffirms* that the elimination of *apartheid* and the attainment of self-determination and independence by the people of Namibia, as well as the cessation of all acts of aggression and subversion against States in the zone, are essential for peace and security in the South Atlantic region, and urges the implementation of all United Nations resolutions pertaining to colonialism, racism and *apartheid*;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the situation in the South Atlantic and the implementation of the present declaration, taking into account the views expressed by Member States;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic".

*50th plenary meeting  
27 October 1986*

**41/12. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the item entitled "Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security",

*Recalling* the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

*Taking note* of the relevant resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

*Viewing with deep concern* Israel's refusal to comply with Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981,

*Concerned* that armed attacks on nuclear facilities raise fears about the safety of present and future nuclear installations,

*Aware* that all States developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes need assurances against armed attacks on nuclear facilities,

1. *Calls upon* Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in accordance with resolution 487 (1981) adopted unanimously by the Security Council;

2. *Considers* that Israel has not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. *Reaffirms* that Iraq is entitled to compensation for the damage it has suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security".

*51st plenary meeting  
29 October 1986*

**41/29. Emergency situation in Africa**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 39/29 of 3 December 1984, 40/40 of 2 December 1985, and its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 containing the United Nations Programme of Action for Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the critical economic situation in Africa,<sup>27</sup>

*Noting with deep appreciation* the efforts of the international community, which have contributed to the containment of the drought-related emergency in most of the affected African countries,

*Noting also* the continuing nature of the emergency situation,

*Noting further with deep concern* that many African countries are now facing or are threatened by a new and potentially severe infestation by locusts and grasshoppers,

*Recognizing* that the continuing emergency situation not only undermines the efforts of the African countries in carrying out their programmes for economic recovery and longer-term development, but also severely hampers those efforts,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the international community for its valuable support with regard to the emergency situation in Africa and appeals to it to continue its efforts and to implement fully resolutions 39/29, 40/40 and S-13/2;

3. *Commends* the determined efforts of the Governments and peoples of Africa in responding to the challenge posed by the emergency situation;

4. *Notes with deep concern* that the emergency situation still exists in some of the affected African countries, that increased emergency assistance continues to be required and that non-food needs have yet to be met;

5. *Appeals* to the international community, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations urgently to pursue and intensify their efforts to satisfy the unmet emergency needs of the affected African countries as described in the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>28</sup>

6. *Urges* the international community to make every possible effort to assist African countries in establishing early-warning systems in order to limit and control the grasshopper and locust infestation and to provide adequate assistance for dealing with its effects, and, in this connection, requests all States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organiza-

<sup>27</sup> A/41/683 and Add.1

<sup>28</sup> See A/41/683, sect. IV.

tions to co-operate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

7. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to continue, after the closure of the Office for Emergency Operation in Africa, his efforts in monitoring the emergency situation still affecting some African countries and in sensitizing the international community;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely the emergency situation in Africa and to include updated information thereon in the report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, in accordance with resolution S-13/2.

*52nd plenary meeting  
31 October 1986*

#### 41/30. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

*Recalling also* its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, and 40/62 of 9 December 1985, in which it, *inter alia*, affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

*Recalling*, in particular, its resolution 3385 (XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte, and Mohéli,

*Recalling further* that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

*Convinced* that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

*Convinced further* that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

*Bearing in mind* the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

*Taking note* of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>29</sup>

*Bearing in mind* the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question,

1. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. *Invites* the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. *Calls* for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

4. *Urges* the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

*53rd plenary meeting  
3 November 1986*

#### 41/31. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance

*The General Assembly,*

*Having heard* the statement made by the Minister for External Relations of the Republic of Nicaragua,

*Recalling* Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985,

*Aware* that, under the Charter of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and that each Member undertakes to comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it is a party,

*Considering* that Article 36, paragraph 6, of the Statute of the Court provides that "in the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court",

*Taking note* of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua",<sup>30</sup>

*Having considered* the events that have taken place in and against Nicaragua since the Judgment was rendered, in particular the continued financing by the United States of America of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua,

*Emphasizing* the obligation of States, under customary international law, not to intervene in the internal affairs of other States,

<sup>29</sup> A/41/765.

<sup>30</sup> Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, *I.C.J. Reports 1986*, p. 14.