Thirty-fifth session
Agenda item 37

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

Report of the First Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Ronald Listeri KENSILIL (Suriname)

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-fifth session in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 34/76 A and B of 11 December 1979.

2. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 19 September 1980, 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 3rd meeting, on 9 October, the First Committee decided to hold a combined general debate on the items allocated to it relating to disarmament, namely, items 31 to 49 and 121. The general debate on these items took place at the 4th to 28th meetings, from 15 October to 4 November (see A/C.1/35/PV.4-28).

4. In connexion with item 37, the First Committee had before it the following documents:

   (a) Report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field (A/35/402 and Corr.1);

   (b) Note verbale dated 14 October 1980 from the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a communiqué of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of the non-aligned countries to the General Assembly of the United Nations at its thirty-fifth session, held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 and 3 October 1980 (A/35/542).
II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS A/C.1/35/L.30
AND A/C.1/35/L.31

5. On 18 November, Angola, Benin, the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon and the United Republic of Tanzania submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/35/L.30), which was subsequently sponsored also by Burundi, Chad, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe and Somalia. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Nigeria at the 35th meeting, on 19 November.

6. On 18 November, Algeria, Angola, Benin, the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon and the United Republic of Tanzania submitted a draft resolution (A/C.1/35/L.31), which was subsequently sponsored also by Burundi, Chad and the Ivory Coast. The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of the Niger at the 35th meeting, on 19 November.

7. At the 39th meeting, on 21 November, before the Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.30, Nigeria, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft by deleting the words "and in particular its recommendation that all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa should cease" in the fifth preambular paragraph, and by replacing the word "threat" by the word "danger" after "grave" in operative paragraph 4. The Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 124 to none, with 13 abstentions (see para. 9, draft resolution A). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.
Against: None.

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

8. At the same meeting, before the Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/C.1/35/L.31, Nigeria, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft by replacing the word “threat” by the word “danger”, in the fourth preambular paragraph and in operative paragraph 2. The Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 123 to 2, with 10 abstentions (see para. 9, draft resolution B). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, 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, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United States of America.
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

**Nuclear capability of South Africa**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/76 B of 11 December 1979,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 1/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Alarmed by South Africa's increased sophistication in the nuclear field, including the advanced processing and enrichment of uranium as nuclear-weapon fuel and its advanced nuclear technology,

Alarmed also at the fact that South Africa's nuclear capability has been enhanced by the co-operation of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime,

Taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective,

Noting with concern that South Africa has persistently refused to adhere to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and 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,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, 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, 2/

Bearing in mind the persistent concern with which the international community regards South Africa's capability and plans in the nuclear field,

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2/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, including the reported explosion of a nuclear device in the South Atlantic on 22 September 1979, \(^3/\)

1. **Expresses its appreciation** to the Secretary-General for his report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field;

2. **Expresses its deep alarm** that the report has established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons;

3. **Also expresses its deep concern** that South Africa's nuclear capability is being developed to preserve white supremacy by intimidating neighbouring countries and blackmailing the entire continent of Africa;

4. **Reaffirms** that the racist régime's nuclear plans and capability constitute a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardize the security of African States and increase the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

5. **Requests** the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

6. **Calls upon** all States, corporations, institutions or individuals to terminate forthwith such nuclear collaboration between them and the racist régime of South Africa;

7. **Requests** the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against the racist régime of South Africa, so as to prevent it from 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 give maximum publicity to the report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field and to distribute it to Member States, specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, so that the international community and public opinion may be fully aware of the danger inherent in the programme;

10. **Further requests** the Secretary-General to follow closely South Africa's activity in the nuclear field and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

11. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "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 Africa 1/ adopted by the Assembly of the 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, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978 and 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 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 of 14 December 1978 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,

Reaffirming that the nuclear programme of the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and particularly jeopardizes the security of African States,

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,

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

Having seriously examined the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, including the reported detonation of a nuclear explosive device in the South Atlantic on 22 September 1979, 3/

Gravely concerned that South Africa might have acquired nuclear weapons,

Expressing its indignation that certain Western countries and Israel have continued to collaborate with South Africa in the nuclear field despite the risk of proliferation of nuclear weapons which the South African nuclear programme poses,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, 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, 2/
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;

2. **Reaffirms** that the nuclear programme of the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

3. **Condemns** any form of 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 declaration of the Organization of African Unity to keep Africa a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

4. **Calls upon** such States, corporations, institutions or individuals, therefore, to terminate forthwith such nuclear collaboration between them and the racist régime of South Africa;

5. **Requests** the Security Council, in keeping with the recommendation of its committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, to prohibit 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 to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

7. **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;

8. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".