

governmental experts, initiate an expert study on the relationship between disarmament and development in view of the relationship between expenditure on armaments and economic and social development and the need to release real resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development in the world, particularly of the developing countries,¹⁷

Affirming the urgent need for the promotion of negotiations on effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, for the reduction of military expenditures and for general and complete disarmament,

1. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to give priority consideration to the elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament at its session to be held in 1979 and to exert its best endeavours to transmit its recommendations thereon, through the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, to the Committee on Disarmament;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* that the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development has been convened by the Secretary-General to commence its study and looks forward to receiving an interim report on the study at its thirty-fourth session;

3. *Takes note* of the preparations for the strategy for the third United Nations development decade and stresses the need to continue to promote the link between the strategy for disarmament and the strategy for development in view of the close relationship between disarmament and development affirmed by the General Assembly at its tenth special session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Consideration of the declaration of the 1980s as a disarmament decade".

*84th plenary meeting
14 December 1978*

33/63. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/81 of 12 December 1977, in which it requested all States to refrain from such co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear field as would enable the aggressive and racist régime of that country to acquire nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa¹⁸ 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 resolutions 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 3261 E (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3471 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/69 of 10 December 1976 and 32/81 of 12 December 1977, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, comprising the continental African States,

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 94.

¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided that all States should refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons,

Gravely concerned that South Africa has not renounced the acquisition of nuclear weapons and therefore may still detonate a nuclear explosion and acquire nuclear-weapon capability in contravention of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Organization of African Unity and of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Convinced that this situation constitutes a grave danger to international peace and security and a permanent challenge to the efforts of the international community to establish Africa as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Reiterating its decision, taken at the tenth special session, 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,¹⁹

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. *Vigorously condemns* any attempt by South Africa to introduce in any way whatsoever nuclear weapons into the Africa continent;

3. *Demands* that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent of Africa or elsewhere;

4. *Requests* the Security Council to exercise a close watch on South Africa and to take appropriate effective steps to prevent South Africa from developing and acquiring nuclear weapons, thereby endangering international peace and security;

5. *Condemns* any nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime which could frustrate the objective of the Organization of African Unity to keep Africa a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

6. *Demands* that South Africa submit all its nuclear facilities for inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

7. *Appeals* to all States to refrain from such co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear field as would enable the racist régime to acquire nuclear weapons, and to dissuade corporations, institutions and individuals within their jurisdiction from any co-operation with South Africa in this field;

8. *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;

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

*84th plenary meeting
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¹⁹ Resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).