

3. *Expresses the conviction* that such a treaty would constitute a vital 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;

4. *Notes* that the Committee on Disarmament, in the exercise of its responsibilities as the multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, established on 21 April 1982¹² an *Ad Hoc* Working Group under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", and, considering that discussion of specific issues in the first instance might facilitate progress towards negotiation of a nuclear-test ban, requested the *Ad Hoc* Working Group:

(a) To discuss and define, through substantive examination, issues relating to verification and compliance, with a view to making further progress towards a nuclear-test ban;

(b) To take into account all existing proposals and future initiatives and report to the Committee on the progress of its work before the conclusion of the session in 1982;

5. *Also notes* that the Committee on Disarmament agreed that it would thereafter take a decision on subsequent courses of action with a view to fulfilling its responsibilities in this regard;

6. *Further notes* that the *Ad Hoc* Working Group has initiated consideration of the issues under its mandate;

7. *Requests* the Committee on Disarmament to continue the consideration of those issues and to take the necessary steps to initiate substantive negotiations in order that the draft of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be submitted to the General Assembly at the earliest possible date;

8. *Urges* all members of the Committee on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to co-operate with the Committee in fulfilling these tasks;

9. *Also requests* the Committee on Disarmament to determine, in the context of its negotiations on such a treaty, the institutional and administrative arrangements necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and an effective verification system;

10. *Calls upon* the Committee on Disarmament to report on progress to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session an item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

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37/74. 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 Africa¹³ 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 resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as resolutions 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 and 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-weapon-free zone, in particular resolution 33/63 in which it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent,

Noting with concern that South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear-weapon capability seriously jeopardizes the realization of the objective of a denuclearized Africa and poses a grave danger not only to the security of African States but also to international peace and security.

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,¹⁴ in particular its recommendation that all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa should cease,

Expressing its indignation that certain Western States and Israel have, in flagrant and defiant violation of its relevant resolutions and in utter disregard of international concern on the subject, continued to collaborate with South Africa in the nuclear field, despite the risk and danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons which the nuclear programme of the racist régime represents and poses to the legitimate right of African States to live in peace within secure borders,

Recalling its decision, contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, that the Security Council should take appropriate steps to prevent the frustration of the objective of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,¹⁵

Recalling that in the Final Document 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, present a challenging and an increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,¹⁶

1. *Once again reiterates* its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. *Condemns* all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa since such collaboration enables it to frustrate, *inter alia*, the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

3. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, including the provision to it of such related dual-purpose materials as computers, electronic equipment and related technology;

4. *Requests* the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament, to take enforcement measures, through strict adherence by all States to its relevant decisions, to prevent any racist régimes from acquiring any arms or arms technology;

5. *Requests* the Security Council in this connection to conclude expeditiously its consideration of the recommendations of its Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa with a view to

¹² *Ibid.*, para. 39.

¹³ *Ibid.*, *Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

¹⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179.

¹⁵ Resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 12.

blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo, rendering 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;

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

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

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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 and 36/86 A of 9 December 1981,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa¹³ 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 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 and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent of Africa or elsewhere,

Recalling also that in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 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 an increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,¹⁶

Alarmed that South Africa's nuclear programme has enabled it to acquire a nuclear-weapon capability and that that capability has been enhanced by the continued support and active collaboration which certain Western States and Israel have readily given to it in pursuance of their economic interests and geostrategic designs, in gross violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

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,¹⁴ as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 473 (1980),¹⁷

Having examined the report of the Group of Experts on South Africa's Plan and Capability in the Nuclear Field¹⁸ as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 3 September 1981¹⁹ and 20 September 1982²⁰ submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 35/146 A and 36/86 A on the nuclear capability of South Africa,

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 military attacks against independent States of southern Africa, in particular Angola, part of which still remains occupied by South African forces, and has increased its acts of subversion aimed at destabilizing those States,

¹³ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14167.

¹⁴ *South Africa's Plan and Capability in the Nuclear Field* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.10).

¹⁹ A/36/430.

²⁰ A/37/432.

Expressing its utter disappointment that certain Western States have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in its nuclear and military build-up and have, by a ready recourse to the use of the veto, consistently frustrated every effort at the United Nations to deal with the South African question,

1. *Deplores* the massive build-up of South Africa's military machine, including its frenzied acquisition of a nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

2. *Reaffirms* that the acquisition of nuclear capability by the racist régime 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. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider substantively the question of South Africa's nuclear capability pursuant, *inter alia*, to the findings contained in section VII of the report of the Group of Experts on South Africa's Plan and Capability in the Nuclear Field;¹⁸

4. *Requests* the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament, to take enforcement measures, through strict adherence by all States to its relevant decisions, to prevent any racist régimes from acquiring arms or arms technology;

5. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, including the provision to it of such materials as computers, electronic equipment and related technology;

6. *Demands* that South Africa respect international concern for peace and stability in Africa by terminating forthwith its development of the capability to produce nuclear weapons and that it submit all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

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

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37/75. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980 and 36/87 of 9 December 1981 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, in particular paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,²¹

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to

²¹ Resolution S-10/2.