

*Bearing in mind* the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa<sup>60</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 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 increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,<sup>65</sup>

*Taking note* of resolution GC(XXVII)/RES/408 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 14 October 1983 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its twenty-seventh regular session,

*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 of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent of Africa or elsewhere.

*Recalling* its resolution 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, by which it, *inter alia*, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field<sup>61</sup> and expressed its deep alarm that the report of the Secretary-General had established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons,

*Noting with regret* that, despite international concern over the nuclear capability of South Africa and the recognized need to deal concretely and expeditiously with it, the Disarmament Commission failed to conclude consideration of this important item on its agenda with specific recommendations during its 1983 session,<sup>66</sup>

*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 not only continued but has in fact intensified its military attacks and other acts of aggression and subversion against independent States of southern Africa, in particular Lesotho, Mozambique and Angola, part of whose territory still remains occupied by South African forces,

*Strongly condemning* the military occupation by South African troops of parts of the territory of Angola in violation of its national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and urging the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan soil,

*Expressing its grave disappointment* that, despite repeated appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of the same Western States have, by a ready recourse to the use of the veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa.

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

2. *Expresses its full support* for the Governments of the independent States of southern Africa in their efforts to guarantee and safeguard their territorial integrity and national sovereignty;

3. *Reaffirms* that the racist régime's acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability 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;

4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to consider substantively and as a matter of priority South Africa's nuclear capability during its session in 1984, taking into account, *inter alia*, the findings contained in the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field,<sup>61</sup> with a view to adopting concrete recommendations on the question;

5. *Requests* the Security Council, for the purposes of disarmament and to fulfil its obligations and responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, to take enforcement measures to prevent any racist régimes from acquiring arms or arms technology;

6. *Further requests* the Security Council to conclude expeditiously its consideration of the recommendations of its Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa<sup>67</sup> with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render 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;

7. *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;

8. *Condemns*, in particular, recent decisions by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

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

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

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

103rd plenary meeting  
20 December 1983

**38/182. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3479 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/74 of 10 December 1976, 32/84 A of 12 December 1977, 33/66 B of 14 December 1978, 34/79 of 11 December 1979, 35/149 of 12 December 1980, 36/89 of 9 December 1981 and 37/77 A of 9 December 1982 concerning the prohibition of new types of weapons of mass destruction,

<sup>67</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*, document S/14179.

<sup>65</sup> Resolution S-10/2, para. 12.

<sup>66</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/38/42)*, para. 24.

*Bearing in mind* the provisions of paragraph 39 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>68</sup> according to which qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are both important for halting the arms race and efforts to that end must include negotiations on the limitation and cessation of the qualitative improvement of armaments, especially weapons of mass destruction, and the development of new means of warfare,

*Recalling* the decision contained in paragraph 77 of the Final Document to the effect that, in order to help prevent a qualitative arms race and so that scientific and technological achievements might ultimately be used solely for peaceful purposes, effective measures should be taken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements, and that efforts aimed at the prohibition of such new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction should be appropriately pursued,

*Expressing once again its firm belief*, in the light of the decisions adopted at the tenth special session, in the importance of concluding an agreement or agreements to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

*Noting* that in the course of its session in 1983 the Committee on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; radiological weapons",

*Convinced* that all ways and means should be utilized to prevent the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

*Taking into consideration* the part of the report of the Committee on Disarmament relating to this question,<sup>69</sup>

1. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament,<sup>70</sup> in the light of its existing priorities, to intensify negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, with a view to preparing a draft comprehensive agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, and to draft possible agreements on particular types of such weapons;

2. *Once again urges* all States to refrain from any action which could adversely affect the talks aimed at working out an agreement or agreements to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons;

3. *Calls upon* the States permanent members of the Security Council as well as upon other militarily significant States to make declarations, identical in substance, concerning the refusal to create new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, as a first step towards the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on this subject, bearing in mind that such declarations would be approved thereafter by a decision of the Security Council;

4. *Calls again upon* all States to undertake efforts to ensure that ultimately scientific and technological achievements may be used solely for peaceful purposes;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

<sup>68</sup> Resolution S-10/2.

<sup>69</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27)*, sect. III.E.

<sup>70</sup> From 7 February 1984, the date of commencement of its annual session, the Committee on Disarmament is to be known as the "Conference on Dis-

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-ninth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

103rd plenary meeting  
20 December 1983

### 38/183. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

#### A

##### BILATERAL NUCLEAR-ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

*The General Assembly,*

*Deeply concerned* about the possibility of the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe and about the development of those already in existence on that continent,

*Profoundly alarmed* that the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America commenced at Geneva on 30 November 1981 have not so far reached results to meet the expectations of peoples,

*Deeply concerned* that the failure of those negotiations could lead to a significant new escalation in the spiralling arms competition in Europe and in the world, thereby gravely endangering international peace and security,

*Firmly convinced* that an early successful conclusion of those negotiations by reaching an appropriate agreement, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armament and military forces, would have crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security and for the reduction of the risk of nuclear war,

*Convinced also* that through negotiations, pursued in a spirit of flexibility and responsibility for the security interests of all peoples, it is still possible to reach an agreement,

1. *Urges* the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to make every effort to reach an agreement at their bilateral negotiations at Geneva, or at least to agree on a provisional basis that no medium-range missiles be deployed and the number of the existing ones be reduced, while the negotiations would continue in order to achieve positive results in conformity with the security interests of all States;

2. *Calls upon* all European States as well as all interested States to do their utmost in order to assist the process of negotiation and promote its successful conclusion;

3. *Calls upon* all States to do their utmost in order to bring the arms race to a halt and to proceed to disarmament, and first of all to nuclear disarmament, as well as to contribute to the relaxation of international tension and to the resumption of the policy of détente, co-operation and respect for the national independence of all peoples;

armament" (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27)*, para. 21).