

1. *Conveys its thanks* to the Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and to the international community for their efforts in the promotion of peace, and invites them to persevere in those efforts, inspired by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the objectives and the spirit of the International Year of Peace, and to join the United Nations in its noble purpose of ensuring that humanity reaches the threshold of the twenty-first century in the full enjoyment of a stable and lasting peace;

2. *Also expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General and the secretariat of the International Year of Peace for their valuable efforts in promoting and fulfilling the request of the General Assembly contained in resolution 40/10 by maintaining links with national co-ordinating committees, educational institutions, the mass media and others in the activities carried out during the Year;

3. *Recognizes* that the ideals and objectives contained in the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace will remain a valuable source for future dialogue and action to promote and achieve peace;

4. *Underscores* the contribution made to the programme of the International Year of Peace and to the activities carried out during the Year by non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, the mass media and others and the importance of their future co-operation with the United Nations and the United Nations system in promoting lasting peace among peoples;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to use the Trust Fund for the International Year of Peace for the promotion of peace, and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a final report on the results of the International Year of Peace;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "International Year of Peace".

49th plenary meeting
24 October 1986

41/10. Right of peoples to peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/3 of 24 October 1985 and 40/11 of 11 November 1985,

Reaffirming the strong resolve of peoples to maintain and strengthen international peace and security,

Recalling its Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace, approved on 12 November 1984,²⁵

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace,²⁶

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

2. *Calls upon* all States and international organizations to do their utmost to contribute to the implementation of the right of peoples to peace through the adoption of appropriate measures at both the national and international levels;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite States and international organizations to inform him of the measures

taken or being taken for the implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace with a view to securing this right;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session an item entitled "Right of peoples to peace".

49th plenary meeting
24 October 1986

41/11. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the determination of the peoples of the States of the South Atlantic region to preserve their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to develop their relations under conditions of peace and liberty,

Convinced of the importance of promoting peace and co-operation in the South Atlantic for the benefit of all mankind and, in particular, of the peoples of the region,

Convinced further of the need to preserve the region from measures of militarization, the arms race, the presence of foreign military bases and, above all, nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the special interest and responsibility of the States of the region to promote regional co-operation for economic development and peace,

Fully conscious that the independence of Namibia and the elimination of the racist régime of *apartheid* are conditions essential to guaranteeing the peace and security of the South Atlantic,

Recalling the principles and norms of international law applicable to ocean space, in particular the principle of the peaceful uses of the oceans,

Convinced that the establishment of a zone of peace and co-operation in the South Atlantic would contribute significantly to the strengthening of international peace and security and to promoting the principles and purposes of the United Nations,

1. *Solemnly declares* the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, a "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic";

2. *Calls upon* all States of the zone of the South Atlantic to promote further regional co-operation, *inter alia*, for social and economic development, the protection of the environment, the conservation of living resources and the peace and security of the whole region;

3. *Calls upon* all States of all other regions, in particular the militarily significant States, scrupulously to respect the region of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and co-operation, especially through the reduction and eventual elimination of their military presence there, the non-introduction of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction and the non-extension into the region of rivalries and conflicts that are foreign to it;

4. *Calls upon* all States of the region and of all other regions to co-operate in the elimination of all sources of tension in the zone, to respect the national unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of every State therein, to refrain from the threat or use of force, and to observe strictly the principle that the territory of a State shall not be the object of military occupation resulting

²⁵ Resolution 39/11, annex.

²⁶ A/41/628 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2.

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,²⁷

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;²⁸

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-

²⁷ A/41/683 and Add.1

²⁸ See A/41/683, sect. IV.