

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.