

Recognizing, in this context, the relevancy space has gained as an important factor for the socio-economic development of many States, in addition to its undeniable role in security issues,

Emphasizing that the growing use of outer space has increased the need for more transparency as well as confidence-building measures,

Recalling that the international community has unanimously recognized the importance and usefulness of confidence-building measures, which can significantly contribute to the promotion of peace and security and disarmament, in particular through General Assembly resolutions 43/78 H of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 U of 15 December 1989,

Noting the important work being carried out by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space of the Conference on Disarmament, which contributes to identifying potential areas of confidence-building measures,

Aware of the existence of a number of different proposals and initiatives addressing this subject, which attests to a growing convergence of views,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of confidence-building measures as means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

2. *Recognizes* their applicability in the space environment under specific criteria yet to be defined;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of government experts, a study on the specific aspects related to the application of different confidence-building measures in outer space, including the different technologies available, possibilities for defining appropriate mechanisms of international co-operation in specific areas of interest and so on, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

*54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990*

45/56. 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 Africa²⁵ 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, in which they solemnly declare their readiness to undertake, through an international agreement to be concluded under United Nations auspices, not to manufacture or acquire control of atomic weapons,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 Decem-

ber 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 40/89 A of 12 December 1985, 41/55 A of 3 December 1986, 42/34 A of 30 November 1987, 43/71 A of 7 December 1988 and 44/113 A of 15 December 1989, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling also that in its resolution 33/63 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 or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind also the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101(XLVI)/Rev.1²⁶ on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",²⁷ undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as of the report of the Disarmament Commission,²⁸

Noting the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields,

Noting with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 substantive session concluded its deliberations and adopted by consensus the recommendations on the question of South Africa's nuclear capability,²⁹

Recognizing the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

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

2. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

3. *Expresses once again its grave alarm* at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability;

4. *Condemns* South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of

²⁶ See A/42/699, annex I.

²⁷ A/39/470.

²⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42).*

²⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 31.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, *Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

Africa, which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

5. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that may enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

6. *Demands once again* that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;

7. *Appeals* to all States and organizations that have the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons and to publicize any information in that regard;

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

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the convening, at Addis Ababa during 1991, of a meeting of experts to examine the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of a convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

B

NUCLEAR CAPABILITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability,³⁰

Having also considered the Secretary-General's report on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability,³¹

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984, 40/89 B of 12 December 1985, 41/55 B of 3 December 1986, 42/34 B of 30 November 1987, 43/71 B of 7 December 1988 and 44/113 B of 15 December 1989,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa²⁵ 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 paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,¹⁵ it noted that the massive 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,

Recalling also 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 or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind also the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101(XLVI)/Rev.1²⁶ on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Noting with regret once again the non-implementation by *apartheid* South Africa of resolution GC(XXX)/RES/468 adopted on 3 October 1986 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its thirtieth regular session,³²

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability",²⁷ undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity,

Bearing in mind further the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

Noting with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 substantive session concluded its deliberations and adopted by consensus the recommendations on the question of South Africa's nuclear capability,²⁹

Alarmed that South Africa's nuclear facilities, particularly those which remain unsafeguarded, enable it to develop and acquire the capability of producing fissionable material for nuclear weapons,

Also alarmed that, by its own public admission at Vienna on 13 August 1988, the *apartheid* South African régime has acquired nuclear-weapon capability,

Deeply concerned about reports of *apartheid* South Africa's active military collaboration with Israel in the production of nuclear-tipped medium-range missiles with completed testing facilities and the consequences for the peace and security of African States,

Gravely concerned that the South African racist régime has not renounced its policy of aggression and subversion against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring countries,

Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite 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 these States have, by a ready recourse to the use of veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the im-

³⁰ A/45/569.

³¹ A/45/571 and Corr.1.

³² See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirtieth Regular Session*, 29 September-3 October 1986.

plementation of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa,³³

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability;³⁰

2. *Condemns* the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

3. *Also condemns* all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision 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;

4. *Takes note with great concern* of recent reports that collaboration between Israel and South Africa has resulted in the development by South Africa of a nuclear-tipped missile;

5. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability,³¹ submitted in accordance with paragraph 6 of its resolution 44/113 B;

6. *Requests* all Member States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to the above-mentioned report,³¹ and further requests the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

7. *Reaffirms* that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon 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;

8. *Expresses its full support* for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

9. *Commends* the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields;

10. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

12. *Commends* the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986 on the question of South Africa, with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and to prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

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

14. *Also 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 forty-sixth session;

15. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the military assistance that *apartheid* South Africa is receiving from Israel and any other sources in advanced missile technology as well as the supporting technical facilities.

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

45/57. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

A

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity, particularly in the light of the past use of and recent threats to use chemical weapons, of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,³⁴

Welcoming again in this regard the reaffirmation in the Final Declaration of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, of the importance and continuing validity of the 1925 Protocol,³⁵

Reaffirming also the urgent necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972,³⁶

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament,³⁷ which incorporates, *inter alia*, the report of its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons,³⁸ and expressing the hope that the consultations scheduled for the inter-sessional period will move the negotiations forward,

Convinced of the necessity that every effort be exerted for the successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production, stock-

³³ See resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).

³⁴ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

³⁵ A/44/88, annex, para. 2.

³⁶ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

³⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27)*.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 115.