

that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it is important strictly to comply with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral;²¹

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation;

5. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1991 session of the Conference and at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

8. *Recognizes*, in this regard, the relevance of considering measures on confidence-building and greater transparency and openness in space as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee;

9. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1992 session and to continue building upon areas of convergence with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

10. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

*65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991*

46/34. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

A

NUCLEAR CAPABILITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the nuclear capability of South Africa,²²

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, 44/113 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/56 B of 4 December 1990,

Having also considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability,²³

Having further considered the report of the group of experts set up jointly by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, which held its first meeting at Addis Ababa from 6 to 10 May 1991,²⁴

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,

Bearing in mind also resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 20 September 1991 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency,²⁶

Noting South Africa's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons¹⁰ on 10 July 1991,

Noting also that the South African Government has negotiated and signed a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and committed itself to early and full implementation of the agreement in its statement at the September 1991 session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Stressing that the full disclosure of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials is essential to the peace and security of the region,

Concerned about the transfer of nuclear missile technology to South Africa by a certain State commonly known for its collaboration with South Africa,

1. *Calls upon* South Africa to comply fully with the implementation of its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Also calls upon* South Africa to disclose all its nuclear installations and materials in conformity with its treaty obligations, and to enhance confidence-building, peace and security in the region;

3. *Calls upon* all States, corporations, institutions and individuals not to engage in collaboration with South Africa that may lead it to violate its commitments under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

4. *Requests* the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to ensure early implementation of the safeguards agreement in accordance with resolution GC(XXXV)/RES/567 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the measures taken by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to verify the completeness of the

inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and materials;

6. *Urges* all Member States to assist and cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Director General to this end;

7. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meeting of the group of experts;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

65th plenary meeting
6 December 1991

B

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 December 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, 44/113 A of 15 December 1989 and 45/56 A of 4 December 1990, 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,

Bearing in mind also the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1342 (LIV)²⁷ on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-fourth ordinary session, held at Abuja from 27 May to 1 June 1991,

Noting South Africa's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons¹⁰ on 10 July 1991,

Noting also the fact that the South African Government has negotiated and signed a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency and committed itself to early and full implementation of the agreement in its statement at the September 1991 session of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Having considered the report of the group of experts set up jointly by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, which held its first meeting at Addis Ababa from 6 to 10 May 1991,²⁴

Convinced that the evolution of the international situation is conducive to the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa of 1964, as well as the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Security, Dis-

armament and Development of 1968 of the Organization of African Unity,

1. *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;

2. *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;

3. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he rendered effective assistance to the Organization of African Unity in organizing the meeting of the group of experts;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to take appropriate action to enable the group of experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity to meet during 1992, in order to complete its work as indicated in paragraph 37 of its report, and to submit the report of the group of experts to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

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

66th plenary meeting
9 December 1991

46/35. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

A

THIRD REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN WEAPONS AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and to their destruction,

Recalling also its resolution 45/57 B, adopted without a vote on 4 December 1990, in which it noted, *inter alia*, that, at the request of the States parties, a Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction would be held at Geneva in 1991 to review the operation of the Convention, with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Convention, including those related to the negotiations on chemical weapons, were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that, at the time of the Third Review Conference, there were more than a hundred and fifteen States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that, on 27 September 1991, the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin